

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT EDMUND EZRA DAY
FOR THE YEAR 1945-1946

*With Appendices containing a Summary of Financial
Operations and Reports of the Deans and other Officers*

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:

I HAVE THE HONOR to present the following report for the academic year 1945-1946. Reports of the deans, the directors, and the heads of independent divisions may be found in the appendices. These describe in detail the operations of the several divisions of the University, and are commended to your attention. Summaries of changes in the Board of Trustees, and of the year's financial operations, are also included. The complete financial report of the Treasurer has been sent to you separately.

THE RETURN TO PEACETIME OPERATION

During the war years, college professors and college presidents thought longingly of the return of peace and the end of the forced march which American education had so willingly and so painfully made after Pearl Harbor. Here at Cornell, we looked forward to the time when the University could take up once more the primary work for which it was designed—educating young men and women for responsible citizenship in a world at peace.

With the end of hostilities, we were quickly rid of the particular problems which beset us during the war. But we acquired others which had perplexing qualities of their own, and the year 1945-1946 will not pass lightly from memory. This was the year the American soldier returned as the American student; the year when housing in the University community proved woefully inadequate; the year when classrooms and laboratories began to have night shifts to accommodate the increasing load; the year when applications for admission increased threefold; the year when operating costs soared and the student body approached peak enrollment; the year when the University was confronted with the necessity of expanding its facilities during a period of scarcity of labor and materials—in short, it was a year when the University shared with other corporations, both great and small, the headaches of reconversion.

As I look back on the eventful months that have passed since the surrender of Japan, I have the feeling that the University has come

through rough sailing in good shape. In addition to the fundamental adjustments necessary to the handling of a suddenly expanded student body, we have moved ahead in many vital aspects of program. The year 1945-1946 was one of intense activity.

THE STUDENT BODY

When the fall term began on November 1, 2962 civilian men were registered. Meanwhile, enrollment in the Navy V-12 program dropped to 800, and the Midshipmen's School was preparing to graduate its last class in December. Uniforms were no longer the dominant note on the Quadrangle during the changing of classes. Older faces appeared among the men, and the emblem of honorable discharge became a familiar and welcome sight. Registration at Ithaca was 6085, or, including the Medical College and the School of Nursing in New York City, 6667 for the entire University.

Even before winter came, there was ample evidence of what we might expect in the way of enrollment during the ensuing spring term. Applications were pouring in from all parts of the world where American boys were waiting for a way to get home. Accordingly, it was decided that only veterans might be admitted in the spring, and that top priority in the allotment of available places should go to former Cornell students.

In March, 4300 civilian men were enrolled, while the number in the Navy V-12 program dropped to 550. The divisions of the University at Ithaca had 6892 students, a record high. When students in the Medical College and the School of Nursing were added, the total enrollment came to 7465. Commencement exercises in June saw the end of the Navy V-12 program, and the last of the uniforms in the classroom. Many of the splendid group of men who were in V-12 will continue in the University as civilians under the Navy ROTC, which was inaugurated in November, 1945, and which has taken its place at Cornell along with the Army ROTC.

The change from wartime operation was apparent, so far as undergraduate enrollment was concerned, well before the year ended. It was a common observation on the campus during the spring term that Cornell was beginning to look like its old self again—more crowded perhaps, but at least familiar in respect to the atmosphere of the place and the general make-up of its student body.

A summary of enrollments in the various divisions of the University during the past twelve years is given in Table A.

THE STUDENT BODY

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TABLE A. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1934-1935 TO 1945-1946 INCLUSIVE

	<i>Entire University</i>		<i>Separate Colleges and Schools</i>								
	<i>excluding duplicates</i>	<i>Arts & Sci.</i>	<i>Home</i>								<i>Grad.</i>
			<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Agr.</i>	<i>Econ.</i>	<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Vet.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Med.</i>	
1934-35	5910	1823	827	161	1172	454	194	157	144	288	753
1935-36	6019	1825	812	151	1257	441	209	131	162	290	816
1936-37	6341	1883	938	135	1358	417	254	151	156	299	935
1937-38	6684	1980	1025	129	1513	449	271	154	149	289	955
1938-39	7055	1886	1145	136	1616	479	291	163	186	288	1050
1939-40	7174	1827	1269	140	1651	479	326	164	207	296	1000
1940-41	7315	1881	1384	147	1568	492	326	160	191	295	967
1941-42	7148	1894	1580	142	1458	512	319	157	162	314	722
1942-43	6850†	1815	1689	118	1214	529	251	199	68	309	596
1943-44	4320†	1355	821	67	460	649	70	41	49	42	612
1944-45	4783†	1552	661	86	552	684	105	148	53	68	625
1945-46	7928†	2075	1556	162	1127	640	287	154	229	327	1050

†Civilian students only are included in the figures for these four years. There were 320 students registered in the School of Nursing in 1943-1944, and 364 in 1944-1945, and 270 in 1945-1946. There were 173 students in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1945-1946.

The number of degrees granted in 1945-1946 was 1288, an increase of 38 over the year preceding. Full details for the separate colleges and schools for the past twelve years are given in Table B.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1934-1935 TO 1945-1946 INCLUSIVE

Separate Colleges and Schools											
Entire University	Arts & Sci.	Home									
		Eng.	Arch.	Agr.	Econ.	Hotel	Vet.	Law	Med.	Grad.	
1934-35	1393	408	181	24	202	109	35	56	35	64	279
1935-36	1439	412	179	31	202	111	29	23	51	64	337
1936-37	1379	370	152	25	177	106	30	35	42	71	371
1937-38	1446	383	156	24	237	89	43	31	48	66	369
1938-39	1493	404	148	25	254	87	49	40	53	63	370
1939-40	1581	441	158	14	268	104	44	43	55	70	384
1940-41	1647	411	185	15	287	121	71	38	52	63	404
1941-42	1439	348	217	17	240	104	48	43	59	75	287
1942-43	1384	360	204	18	201	107	53	37	28	75	291
1943-44	1213*	287	287	12	86	129	9	79	17	75	213
1944-45	1250*	293	246	14	69	198	14	32	9	156	200
1945-46	1288*	303	217	12	116	160	17	67	20	80	280

*Includes 19 degrees granted in the School of Nursing in 1943-1944, 19 in 1944-1945, and 16 in 1945-1946.

VETERANS AT CORNELL

Immediately after the surrender of Japan, we began to receive inquiries which suggested that a considerable number of veterans would be on hand for the opening of the fall term. On the day of registration, 1259 appeared on the campus. The number of veterans enrolled during the spring term was 2662, as the nation moved ahead with the vast job of getting the boys back home from the far corners of the earth. The total number of students who had seen service with the armed forces, and who were registered at Cornell during the academic year, was 2961.

Probably no subject has been given so much speculative discussion as the veteran. Before the end of the war, all of us were curious about his interest in college—whether or not he wanted to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered under the G. I. Bill of Rights, what courses he would desire, and what sort of student he would make.

As anticipated, veterans have gone in heavily for courses of study that have a distinctly vocational application. Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, and Industrial and Labor Relations are in great demand. So are Business Administration, Hotel Administration, Architecture, and Law. Interest in pre-professional courses, together with a desire for general education that was not altogether expected, has led to a high enrollment of veterans in the College of Arts and Sciences.

What sort of student does the veteran make? I have no hesitation in saying that as a general rule he makes a very good one. He is mature, serious, and purposeful. We have not completed a study of his academic performance to date, but spot checks on representative groups indicate that in some divisions, at least, his average is substantially above that of the non-veteran. Perhaps it is too early to generalize, but I think that I voice the consensus of opinion here when I say that the veteran has brought new strength and quality to our student body.

Many of the veterans are family men, they are older, and they are working against time as they progress toward the completion of their studies. Nevertheless, they have proved that there was no soundness in the widely made prediction that they would have relatively little interest in undergraduate life outside the classroom. They comprise the greater part of the membership of the senior honor societies, they head major publications, they hold all of the offices in the interfraternity council, they are the bulwark of varsity athletic teams, and they are enthusiastic participants in intramural sports.

There used to be a good deal of talk about the difficulties of readjustment, and something that was called "the problem of the veteran." Naturally a man coming back to the campus after years of absence does have adjustments to make, and special needs to be met. That is the reason we established our Office of Veterans Education before the collapse of Germany—an office with which every veteran registers when he enters the University, and which is fully staffed for counseling and testing. There may be instances when veterans need help as a result of war experiences, and the University's physicians stand ready to be of assistance whenever occasion demands. But veterans at Cornell have made the transition back to the campus with remarkable success. If "the problem of the veteran" ever existed, it has faded into insignificance in the light of the splendid job that the Cornell veteran is doing. The education of veterans has turned out to be not so much a problem as a privilege.

ADMISSIONS AND ADMISSIONS POLICY

I have already spoken of the great home-coming of veterans, and what it means to the student body in terms of numbers. Obviously the University was faced with the prospect of being crowded to the limit at a fairly early date. In the fall of 1945, therefore, it seemed wise to appoint a University Committee on Admissions Policy charged with the duty of studying all phases of the admissions problem and making appropriate recommendations for dealing with the impending crisis.

It may be said that, in the past, the size of the student body was largely determined by the number of thoroughly well-qualified applicants for admission. For the first time in our history, we have been confronted with the distressing knowledge that we could accommodate only a fraction of the top flight college material that wanted to come to Cornell. The primary limiting factors are housing and facilities of instruction.

We were faced with a really difficult admissions job when we moved in on applications for admission to the fall term of 1946. Through relentless prosecution of the University's emergency housing program, we found that we could accommodate a maximum of 9200 students. Yet when returning Cornell veterans were provided for, there remained room for only 1300 new students.

New techniques are required to deal with the unprecedented circumstances which now surround admissions work. A system allotting to

each division of the University a share of the maximum enrollment was instituted at the beginning of the spring term. To assure efficiency in handling the flood of applications which poured in on us, the Office of Admissions was moved into larger quarters in McGraw Hall and the staff was greatly expanded. Even so, the volume of business has been of such proportions that decisions on individual cases have not been so prompt as we should have liked, nor so prompt as the admissions authorities hope to make them from this point forward.

One of the aspects of admissions work most frequently debated in alumni circles is the handling of applications from candidates who come from Cornell families. It has been my view right along that Cornell legacies should be given preference over other applicants of comparable qualifications. To my way of thinking we are on firm ground when we give preference to a legacy whose qualifications of citizenship and whose academic promise and achievement are in the same general range — so far as we can determine from the detailed records and recommendations that we require — as those of his competitors.

It is my impression that this view is shared by those who do the actual job of selection, and that the incoming freshman class of 1300 was chosen with the desirability of maintaining Cornell ties fully in mind. I should like to say at this point that I have no interest in seeing admission to Cornell made a simple matter of heredity and 15 entrance units. I take it that Cornellians in general incline to this line of thought and that they feel that if we are engaged here in a competitive enterprise, we must operate the competition on a basis of fairness and with due regard for the selection of students in the light of their all-around promise and accomplishment.

What are we looking for when we select a freshman class? First of all, we are looking diligently for the ability and the promise to take full advantage of the opportunities which Cornell education affords. I have in mind here Andrew Dickson White's reference, in his inaugural address, to "the development of the individual man in all his nature, in all his powers . . . and bringing the powers of the man thus developed to bear usefully upon society." Obviously we can accept no substitute for a sound standard of intellectual accomplishment. Neither can we base our selection on intellectual accomplishment alone. Qualities of character, special abilities, leadership, and related factors must be given their full weight. We must select students who are well qualified for the courses of study to which they request ad-

mission, who will eventually graduate with a strong foundation of knowledge, who will have the capacity for growth and advancement both professionally and in the life of their communities. We must continue to be keenly concerned with the representation which the University receives from the succeeding classes annually sent forth from the campus as alumni. These Cornellians, in no uncertain sense, stand for the University in the various sections of the nation where their careers may take them.

It is my thought that our admissions policy must be framed within the concept of Cornell as a national institution. Our enrollment could easily be filled with students from the East, or from relatively small geographical areas. But Cornell has always drawn its students from all sections of the country, and we do not intend to break with tradition (or the dictates of good judgment) by narrowing our range. It is our purpose to attract the ablest and the most promising college material from secondary schools in every part of the United States.

THE BUILDING PROGRAM

The first question that had to be answered in connection with our plans for a larger student body was "Where shall we put them?" Living quarters in the community were full to overflowing in March, when 6900 were on hand. The way that we went about finding room for 2300 more, who would bring the fall term enrollment to 9200, has been told in an article published by the Office of the Vice President. This was the biggest, the most important, and the most exciting construction job that has been undertaken in a single year on the Cornell campus. Shortages of labor and materials, the necessity for speed, and the requirement of good weather during certain stages of building operations have been chronic sources of anxiety. The University has pushed its housing program with every resource at its command, and the results have been gratifying.

In the fall of 1945, work was started on the new administration building at the corner of East Avenue and Tower Road. Its completion in the course of the next several months will release space in Morrill Hall and elsewhere urgently needed for classroom use. Work on this important project has progressed at a rate regarded as satisfactory in view of the fact that housing has highest priority in construction on the campus. Other additions to plant include a temporary building made available by the State of New York to house the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, located on East Avenue opposite Alumni House; and a large Quonset-type steel structure in the same

area for the University Office of Veterans Education and the campus representatives of the Veterans Administration. Ground has been broken on the site of the old reservoir behind Bailey Hall for the new laboratory of biochemistry and nutrition, named for the late Professor Elmer S. Savage.

THE CORNELL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY

On January 1, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation formally transferred its Airplane Division Research Laboratory to the University, and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo became a reality. Seven other operating companies — the Aviation Corporation, the Bell Aircraft Corporation, the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, the Ranger Aircraft Engine Corporation, the Republic Aircraft Corporation, and the United Aircraft Corporation — have generously contributed to the Laboratory's working capital fund.

This gift is a splendid addition to the University's facilities of training and research. Work at the Laboratory has proceeded without interruption, as its staff of scientists combine their skills with the excellent facilities here available for conducting their researches. Clearly enough, the Laboratory is fulfilling a high mission in the advancement of our knowledge and in its service to aviation. It has added significance in relation to the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering, and the training that will be given to young men whose careers will subsequently take them into the work of the great aircraft companies and into research in related fields. The establishment of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory gives promise of a long and productive relationship between the University and aviation industry.

NEW COURSES OF STUDY

A great university must have stability, and at the same time it must move ahead as the demands of a changing society make the establishment of new curricula and the adoption of more effective teaching techniques desirable.

I am confident that our recently established courses of study will justify the high hopes which have been placed in them, and that the School of Nutrition, the School of Nursing, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the School of Business and Public Administration, and the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering — all of which have been discussed in my Reports of the last two years — will

merit the support which Cornellians and the public have so warmly accorded them at the outset. Two new divisions, Engineering Physics and Modern Languages, were added in 1945-1946.

The Division of Engineering Physics is designed to prepare students in a combination of engineering principles, applied physics, and mathematics for careers in research and development. It is expected to go far toward bridging the gap between training in basic science and fundamental engineering. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics will be awarded to those who successfully complete the five-year undergraduate curriculum.

The Division of Modern Languages, supported by a grant of \$125,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, will embrace work in all of the modern language departments of the University. It will give more intensive instruction in speaking, writing, and reading than has been possible heretofore. The Division will also serve as a foundation for area studies which may be established in due course for students requiring a practical knowledge of foreign lands in connection with their plans for business and professional careers.

THE FACULTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION

It is an established fact that an educational institution can be no better than its faculty, and that the growth and progress of the University is inextricably bound up in the growth and progress of the body of men who are responsible for the fundamental work of teaching and the advancement of human knowledge through research.

Large increases in student enrollment have to be viewed as something more than a problem of housing and feeding, critical though these factors may be. Teachers—to handle classes and laboratories, to grade the necessary reports, sign the necessary papers, keep the necessary records, and perform the multiple other duties that college professors are heir to—are not a commodity subject to indefinite stretching in order to accommodate whatever overload may be incurred. The quality of the teaching suffers, and so do the teacher and his value to the University. Increases in enrollment mean additions to the faculty.

As we progress with our plans for the future, we must take every possible measure to promote the strength of the faculty and to surround its members with optimum conditions for doing the job at hand. This means that we must not only bring to the campus men of outstanding promise, but also make working at Cornell sufficiently attractive to hold faculty members who are in demand elsewhere.

The salary scale at Cornell, while it compares favorably with the scale in some sections of the country, is not yet as high as that offered at certain other leading universities. Advantageous conditions of work, and remuneration adequate to assure security, are matters of primary concern to these men who have so much to offer in the service of the University.

A number of important changes in the faculty and the administration took place during the year. After long years of distinguished and loyal service, the following members of the faculty reached retirement age and were elected emeritus professors by the Board of Trustees: Albert Leroy Andrews, William Nichols Barnard, Roswell Clifton Gibbs, Walter Oscar Gloyer, Halldor Hermannsson, Otto Kinkeldey, John Clarence McCurdy, Everett Franklin Phillips, Laurence Pumpelly, Ruby Green Smith, Rolland Maclaren Stewart, and George Young, Jr.

Among the resignations received during the year, and regretfully accepted, were those of Howard R. Anderson, Director of the School of Education; Sarah Gibson Blanding, Dean of the College of Home Economics; Walter C. Heasley, Acting Provost and Executive Secretary of the Cornell Alumni Fund; Harold E. B. Speight, Dean of Students; and Mary Henry, Assistant Dean of the College of Home Economics (elected emeritus professor effective in 1948). Col. E. R. Van Deusen, commandant of the Army R.O.T.C., and Capt. B. W. Chippendale, head of the Navy R.O.T.C., were retired by their respective branches of the armed forces as the year drew to a close. The administration suffered an especially heavy blow when Vice President George H. Sabine relinquished his administrative duties in June on the advice of his physician. Elected Vice President in 1943, Professor Sabine was a tower of strength during the most critical period in the recent history of the University. He has returned to full-time teaching duties as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy.

Significant appointments to administrative positions included the following: Dean S. C. Hollister, of the College of Engineering, as Vice President in charge of University Development; Julian W. King, as Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering; John Munschauer, as Director of the University Placement Service; W. R. Sears, as Director of the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering; Lloyd P. Smith, as Chairman of the Department of Physics and Director of the Division of Engineering Physics; Elizabeth Lee Vincent, as Dean of the College of Home Economics; Herbert H. Williams,

as Director of Admissions; and A. L. Winsor, as Director of the School of Education. Provost Arthur S. Adams, on leave of absence for active duty in the Navy since his appointment in 1944, returned to the University in January.

FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

Higher costs in almost every phase of operation and maintenance, plus the completion of many federal contracts that provided income during the war years, added to the difficulty of financing the University's operation during the year. After the establishment of appropriate reserves, a deficit of \$95,671.08 was noted in the educational budget of the endowed colleges at Ithaca when the books were closed on June 30, 1946. The Medical College showed an operating surplus of \$7,568.27. The average return on endowment funds was 4.38 per cent. Gifts to the University, augmented by the Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo, totaled \$7,468,408.94, as compared with \$2,811,230.18 during 1944-1945. Under the circumstances, the results of the year's financial operations are upon the whole encouraging.

The brightest spot in the financial record was the fine performance of the Cornell Alumni Fund. This mighty source of support enabled the University to make as good a showing as it did when the time came to balance the books. Under the presidency of Matthew Carey for the second straight year, the Alumni Fund produced the record-breaking total of \$279,556.38 for current operation. The leadership and intelligence which were brought to bear on the job by Mr. Carey and his associates, and the loyalty of the thousands of alumni who gave what they could, evoke the warmest gratitude of those of us who are on the campus and who can witness the strength which the Alumni Fund brings to the University's work. We look forward to the continued progress of the Fund under Harold T. Edwards, who has been elected president to succeed Mr. Carey.

TABLE E. GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY, 1945-1946

Student Aid	
Ithaca.....	\$53,243.67
Medical College.....	55,058.34
Restricted Purposes—Misc.	
Ithaca.....	1,125,065.18
Medical College.....	550.00
Investigatorships	
Ithaca.....	240,901.25

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Research and Departmental Development	
Ithaca.....	98,544.04
Medical College.....	369,115.65
Unrestricted Purposes	
Ithaca.....	298,606.38
Endowments—Income Restricted	
Ithaca.....	707,942.86
Medical College.....	48,682.09
Endowments—Income Unrestricted	
Ithaca.....	73,376.89
Non-Endowment Funds—Income Restricted	
Ithaca.....	852,190.23
Non-Endowment Funds—Income Unrestricted	
Ithaca.....	35,000.00
Gifts other than cash	
Ithaca.....	3,501,661.89
Total	
Ithaca.....	6,986,532.39
Medical College.....	473,406.08
Grand Total for year.....	\$7,459,938.47

The largest single donations made during the year were the following:

Curtiss-Wright Corporation.....	\$3,500,881.51
Anonymous.....	403,343.28
Curtiss-Wright Corporation.....	377,634.93
Statler Foundation.....	165,000.00
Bell Aircraft Corporation.....	150,000.00
Grumman Aircraft Corporation.....	150,000.00
Republic Aircraft Corporation.....	150,000.00
McMullen, John, Estate of.....	128,798.37
Bard, Francis N.....	100,000.00
United Aircraft Corporation.....	100,000.00
Carrier, Willis H.....	57,130.13
Fairchild Aircraft Corporation.....	50,000.00
Ranger Aircraft Corporation.....	50,000.00
Stimson, Candace C., Estate of.....	38,136.67
Murphy, Albert C., Estate of.....	36,687.31
White, Horace E., Estate of.....	76,530.23

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

During the stringency of the war years, wistful reference was often made to a future time identified by that enticing phrase, "when things get back to normal." When the war ended and things showed no haste about returning to any state resembling normalcy of the pre-Pearl Harbor variety, it became obvious that we might never again witness the supposedly "normal" conditions that have existed in decades past.

Certainly it appears unlikely that American colleges and universities will resume at any foreseeable date the dimensions and the pace of prewar years. The number of veterans who will seek education has been estimated as high as 3,800,000, and their presence will be felt for some years to come. Recent high school graduates are also looking to higher education in rapidly increasing numbers.

What are the prospects here? It looks as though we shall have to be prepared to handle, for an indefinite period, far more students than we have ever had before. While great size in no way makes a great institution, I believe that we have a moral obligation to provide educational opportunity for the maximum number of well-qualified applicants who can be handled without impairment of the quality of Cornell training. I do not know, at this time, what the maximum number is likely to be. It will depend in large measure on our ability to provide staff, physical plant, and services to take care of the increment. The outlook for the years immediately ahead inevitably points to a student body even larger than the 9200 expected in the fall of 1946.

I am frank to say that I have painful twinges when I see temporary buildings rising on Sage Green and other beauty spots of bygone years; when I see barracks rising on sod long hallowed as the battle ground of undergraduate softball teams; when I see laboratory sections doubled up and working at night so that a future generation of engineers, doctors, and scientists may find their way through the mysteries of basic chemistry and physics; and when I see Sage College converted into a dormitory for men.

But we must bear with these things for a while if the University is to do the job required by the times in which we live and work. The spirit of the place demands that Cornell carry its full share of the load which youth has placed on higher education, and the way that we meet this challenge will be the measure of our strength as an institution.

EDMUND E. DAY,
President of the University.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To the President of the University:

The following statement gives the changes in the Board of Trustees, its committees, administrative boards, and councils during the year 1945-1946.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

The resignation of Chairman Emeritus Frank H. Hiscock was accepted by the Board with regret as of April 16, 1946, his ninetieth birthday, thus terminating fifty years of outstanding service to Cornell University as a member of its Board of Trustees.

The Board also lost Trustee Edward R. Eastman, who resigned May 4, 1946 because of his acceptance of an appointment to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and Irving M. Ives, who resigned his trusteeship September 12, 1945 in order to accept the deanship of the newly established New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Trustee Harry Bull's membership on the Board terminated January 22, 1946 by reason of the expiration of his term as President of the State Agricultural Society.

The term of Faculty Representative, Professor Robert E. Cushman, expired December 31, 1945 and was replaced by Professor Frederick G. Marcham for a five-year term beginning January 1, 1946.

Trustees Myron Taylor and Stanton Griffis resumed active participation in the affairs of the Board of Trustees on October 6, 1945 after extensive absence in governmental and war service.

On the same date Trustee George R. Pfann returned to the Board after extensive overseas service with the Armed Forces, and Trustee William D. P. Carey returned to the Board on May 4, 1946 after extensive military service.

Arthur H. Dean became a member of the Board by appointment of the Governor in October 1945 to complete the remainder of the term of Irving M. Ives through June 30, 1950.

Van C. Whittemore became a member of the Board on January 23, 1946 by virtue of his election as President of the State Agricultural Society, succeeding Harry Bull.

On June 22, 1946, the Cornell Alumni Association elected Victor L. Butterfield and Edward E. Goodwillie as Trustees of the University for five-year terms beginning July 1, 1946, filling the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Robert E. Treman and Tell Berna who did not run for re-election.

On May 4, 1946, Robert E. Treman was elected by the Board as a Trustee to complete the unexpired term of Judge Hiscock which extended to June 30, 1946. On June 24, 1946, Mr. Treman was re-elected by the Board for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1946.

At the same time Alumni Trustee Miss Mary H. Donlon was elected a Board Trustee for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1946, filling the membership made vacant by the expiration of the term of Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., on June 30, 1946; thereby causing a vacancy among the Trustees elected by the Alumni.

Nicholas H. Noyes was re-elected by the Board on June 24, 1946 for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1946. At the same meeting Frank S. Columbus, Louis Hollander, and Thomas A. Murray were re-elected, for one-year terms beginning July 1, 1946, from the field of New York State labor.

The New York State Grange Association re-elected Harold M. Stanley to the Board of Trustees of the University for a one-year term beginning July 1, 1946.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trustees elected to the respective Standing Committees served for the entire academic year 1945-1946 with the following exceptions:

Executive Committee: Edward R. Eastman resigned May 4, 1946.

Planning and Development Committee: Edward R. Eastman resigned at the close of the calendar year 1945; Stanton Griffis was appointed January 1, 1946 to succeed Eastman. Arthur H. Dean was appointed to an unfilled vacancy on October 6, 1945.

Law Committee: Neal D. Becker resigned October 6, 1945; Arthur H. Dean was appointed to succeed Becker on October 6, 1945.

On June 24, 1946, the Board reconstituted the membership of its Standing Committees for the year beginning July 1, 1946 as follows (re-election indicated by *):

The Chairman of the Board and the President of the University are *ex officio* members of all committees.

Executive Committee: Chairman, *Albert R. Mann; Vice-Chairman, Mary H. Donlon; and the following elective members: *Frank E. Gannett, *Thomas A. Murray, *Harold M. Stanley, *Harry G. Stutz, one vacancy; and the following *ex officio* members: Chairman of the other Standing Committees, Trustees Becker, Boak, Dean, and Griffis.

Investment Committee: Chairman, *Stanton Griffis, Vice-Chairman, *Joseph P. Ripley; and the following elective members: *John L. Collyer, *Louis Hollander, *Nicholas H. Noyes, *Walter C. Teagle, *Maxwell M. Upson, *Roger H. Williams, one vacancy.

Buildings and Grounds Committee: Chairman, *Thomas I. S. Boak, Vice-Chairman, Martin P. Catherwood; and the following elective members: *Alice Blinn, *Frank S. Columbus, *George H. Rockwell, *Paul A. Schoellkopf, *Ezra B. Whitman.

Planning and Development Committee: Chairman, *Neal D. Becker, Vice-Chairman, *Larry E. Gubb; and the following elective members: *Victor Emanuel, George R. Pfann, *Robert E. Treman, *Maxwell M. Upson, one vacancy.

Law Committee: Chairman, *Arthur H. Dean, Vice-Chairman, William D. P. Carey; and the following elective member: *Mary H. Donlon.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Changes were made in the following Special Committees of the Board:

Audit Committee: On May 4, 1946, Larry E. Gubb and Robert E. Treman were elected to succeed themselves and George R. Pfann was elected a new member to serve through the next winter meeting of the Board. Trustee Treman was designated as Chairman.

Board Membership Committee: On October 6, 1945, Stanton Griffis was elected to succeed George R. Pfann for the balance of a five-year term ending June 30, 1950, or for the balance of his present term as a Trustee.

On June 24, 1946, Edward E. Goodwillie was elected to succeed John L. Collyer, for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1946; and Joseph P. Ripley was elected to succeed Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., effective July 1, 1946, for the balance of a five-year term ending June 30, 1948. Trustees Treman and Griffis were re-elected members of this Committee to complete five-year terms expiring in 1947 and 1950, respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

The following appointments to the Administrative Boards of the University were made on June 24, 1946:

Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association: Neal D. Becker, Edmund E. Day, and Joseph P. Ripley were elected to succeed themselves for three-year terms beginning July 1, 1946.

Board on Physical Education and Athletics: Edward E. Goodwillie to succeed Tell Berna and George R. Pfann to succeed himself for the year beginning July 1, 1946.

Board on Student Health and Hygiene: Alice Blinn, Willis H. Carrier, and Harry G. Stutz to succeed themselves, for the year beginning July 1, 1946.

COLLEGE COUNCILS

The Board adopted the practice of appointing Trustee members to the College Councils for one-year terms only; therefore, on June 24, 1946, all Trustee members of the various Councils were re-elected to succeed themselves for one-year beginning July 1, 1945, with the exception that Trustee Stanton Griffis was elected to succeed Myron C. Taylor on the Medical College Council. The President of the University is an *ex officio* member of all such councils.

Council for the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations: The Council was established on October 6, 1945 by action of the Board, and the following Trustees were elected to such Council: Martin P. Catherwood, Edward R. Corsi, Howard E. Babcock, John L. Collyer, Frank S. Columbus, Mary H. Donlon, Louis Hollander, Thomas A. Murray, and Walter C. Teagle.

ROBERT B. MEIGS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the President of Cornell University:

The following is a summary of the financial operations of the University for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946.

On the income producing invested funds, which at June 30 totaled \$41,680,680.77, the surplus of market values above book values was \$5,325,307.30. The average rate earned on endowments was 4.38665%. The income stabilization reserve was increased to \$187,778.12 and the reserve for possible capital losses had a credit balance of \$1,095,694.81.

In respect to the operating costs for the fiscal year of the Endowed Colleges at Ithaca, the strictly educational expenses exceeded the budget and supplementary appropriations thereto by \$95,671.08. Of this deficit \$52,335.99 was charged to the Budget Income Stabilization Reserve, the remainder, \$43,335.09 was charged to the General Reserve, leaving that item with a credit balance of \$570,109.59. The Medical College in New York City had an operating surplus for the year of \$7,568.27, and total surplus reserves of \$167,190.32.

Gifts and donations for the year totaled \$7,459,938.47, compared with \$2,811,230.18 for the previous year. Included in the total gifts for the year was \$4,553,516.44, the value of land, building, equipment and cash received in connection with the Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y. Of the gifts received, \$830,001.84 were added to endowment funds. The Alumni Fund again produced a new high in the total of unrestricted gifts for current account, for which the Trustees and Administration of the University are deeply grateful to the members of the Council, to its chairman, Mr. Matthew Carey, and to its staff at Ithaca.

GEORGE F. ROGALSKY,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my sixteenth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1945-1946 including the Summer Session of 1945 and for convenience, work between the end of the Spring Term of 1944-1945 and July 1, 1945, but excluding work between the end of the Spring Term of 1945-1946 and July 1, 1946.

TABLE I
TERMS OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1945-1946

	<i>Days in Session</i>
AT ITHACA:	
Summer Session.....	July 2-Aug. 10..... 31
Summer Term.....	July 2-Oct. 23..... 98
Fall Term.....	Nov. 2-Feb. 26..... 92
Thanksgiving Day, a holiday.....	Nov. 22..... (subtracted)
Christmas Recess.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 31..... (subtracted)
Spring Term.....	Mar. 6-June 20..... 93
Spring Day, a holiday.....	May 25..... (subtracted)
AT NEW YORK CITY:	
<i>Medical College</i>	
Summer Term.....	June 27-Sept. 27..... 80
Fall Term.....	Sept. 28-Dec. 19..... 70
Thanksgiving Day, a holiday.....	Nov. 22..... (subtracted)
Winter Term.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 30..... 75
Spring Term.....	Apr. 4-June 21..... 74
<i>School of Nursing</i>	
Third Term.....	May 14-Sept. 26..... 114
Decoration, Independence, and Labor Day Subtracted	
First Term.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 20..... 97
Columbus, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day Subtracted	
Second Term.....	Jan. 21-May 12..... 94
Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays Subtracted	
Third Term.....	May 13-Sept. 29..... 117
Decoration, Independence, and Labor Day Subtracted	

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE II

CIVILIAN ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1945-1946

College	Summer Term			Fall Term			Spring Term			Total		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Agriculture.....	7	1	8	581	222	803	734	202	936	885	242	1127
Architecture.....	2	1	3	67	42	109	109	36	145	119	43	162
Arts and Sciences..	187	114	301	688	1001	1689	859	938	1797	993	1082	2075
Engineering.....	313	9	322	893	36	929	1299	32	1331	1515	41	1556
Graduate School..	186	65	251	480	211	691	683	183	866	795	255	1050
Home Economics..	...	3	3	...	608	608	...	577	577	...	640	640
Hotel.....	16	3	19	154	35	189	225	33	258	248	39	287
Industrial and Labor Relations..	...	...	...	87	20	107	136	24	160	148	25	173
Law.....	28	12	40	82	15	97	181	22	203	203	26	229
Medicine.....	222	13	235	287	28	315	216	26	242	299	28	327
Nursing.....	...	269	269	...	270	270	...	244	244	...	270	270
Veterinary.....	94	7	101	109	12	121	102	11	113	142	12	154
Totals.....	1055	497	1552	3428	2500	5928	4544	2328	6872	5347	2703	8050
Totals, subtracting duplicates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5261	2667	7928

DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES

	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture—Arts.....	4	5	9
Agriculture—Veterinary.....	2	1	3
Architecture—Engineering.....	1	...	1
Arts—Architecture.....	1	3	4
Arts—Engineering.....	30	3	33
Arts—Home Economics.....	...	4	4
Arts—Hotel.....	3	2	5
Arts—Industrial and Labor Relations.....	3	5	8
Arts—Law.....	10	1	11
Arts—Medicine.....	4	1	5
Graduate School—Agriculture.....	3	1	4
Graduate School—Arts.....	11	4	15
Graduate School—Engineering.....	6	1	7
Graduate School—Home Economics.....	...	4	4
Graduate School—Architecture.....	1	...	1
Graduate School—Law.....	1	1	2
Industrial and Labor Relations—Engineering.....	4	...	4
Industrial and Labor Relations—Hotel.....	2	...	2
Summer Session—Agriculture.....	6	7	13
Summer Session—Architecture.....	...	7	7
Summer Session—Arts.....	17	61	78
Summer Session—Engineering.....	1	...	1
Summer Session—Graduate.....	17	32	49
Summer Session—Home Economics.....	...	16	16
Summer Session—Hotel.....	5	4	9
Summer Session—Law.....	...	1	1
Summer Session—Veterinary.....	1	...	1
Total.....	133	164	297

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

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REGISTRATION IN THE NAVY COLLEGE TRAINING PROGRAM DURING YEAR 1945-1946

	<i>Summer Term 1945</i>	<i>Fall Term 1945-1946</i>	<i>Spring Term 1946</i>
Navy Basic.....	100	24	2
Navy Engineering.....	528	250	65
Navy Pre-Medical.....	24	...	...
N.R.O.T.C.—General.....	...	167	87
N.R.O.T.C.—Engineering.....	...	274	85
V-5.....	...	207	266
Marine Basic.....	94	68	38
Marine Engineering.....	56	42	14

There were 1426 men in the Navy Program.

DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES IN NAVY REGISTRATION

	<i>Total</i>
Navy Engineering—Navy Basic.....	4
Navy Engineering—N.R.O.T.C. Basic.....	10
N.R.O.T.C. Engineering—N.R.O.T.C. Basic.....	8
Navy Basic—N.R.O.T.C. Engineering.....	1
Marine Engineering—Marine Basic.....	6
Total.....	29

DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES IN NAVY AND CIVILIAN REGISTRATION

Navy Engineering—Engineering.....	45
Navy Basic—Arts.....	27
Navy Basic—Agriculture.....	1
Marine Engineering—Engineering.....	3
Navy—Graduate School.....	1
Marine Basic—Hotel.....	2
Total.....	79

VETERANS ENROLLED IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY JULY, 1945-JUNE, 1946

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Summer Term.....	156	0	156
Fall Term.....	1257	3	1260
Spring Term.....	2648	14	2662
Totals.....	4061	17	4078
Duplicates.....	1116	1	1117
Totals, excluding duplicates.....	2945	16	2961

TABLE III

ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSIONS, ETC. 1945-1946

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate.....	69	128	197
1945 Summer Session.....	141	814	955
Unit Courses.....	92	46	138
Duplicates.....	69	128	197
Net Totals.....	233	860	1093
Extramural Courses.....	145	73	218
Diesel Engineering (Student Officers).....	48	...	48
Steam Engineering (Student Officers).....	26	...	26

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE IV
MATRICULANTS

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate.....	329	93	422
Advanced Standing.....	386	65	451
First Year.....	1501	500	2001
Special Students.....	244	56	300
2 Year Special Agriculture.....	83	1	84
Medicine (New York City).....	77	15	92
Summer Session.....	91	571	662

TABLE V
DEGREES

October 1945; February 1946; June 1946

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. B.	101	202	303
B. S. (Agriculture).....	74	42	116
B. S. (Home Economics).....	..	160	160
B. S. (Hotel Administration).....	14	3	17
D. V. M.	64	3	67
B. Arch.	7	4	11
B. Fine Arts.....	1	..	1
B. C. E.	20	..	20
B. Chem. E.	2	1	3
B. M. E.	26	..	26
B. E. E.	28	1	29
B. S. in A. E.	11	..	11
B. S. in E. E.	29	..	29
B. S. in C. E.	28	..	28
B. S. in M. E.	67	..	67
B. S. in Chem. E.	3	..	3
B. S. in Nursing.....	..	16	16
C. E.	1	..	1
A. M.	15	35	50
M. C. E.	6	..	6
M. Educ.	1	..	1
M. E. E.	2	..	2
M. Fine Arts.....	..	1	1
M. M. E.	4	..	4
M. S.	35	35	70
M. S. in Education.....	16	6	22
M. S. in Agriculture.....	18	1	19
M. S. in Engineering.....	24	..	24
M. S. in Industrial and Labor Relations.....	1	..	1
M. Regional Planning.....	1	..	1
M. Law.....	3	..	3
Ph. D.	60	16	76
LL. B.	13	7	20
M. D.	79	1	80
Total.....	754	534	1288

TABLE VI

TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF DEGREES GRANTED BY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

	DEGREES						
	Before 1942	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total
Architects.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bachelors of Arts.....	12,268	348	360	287	293	303	13,859
Bachelors of Agriculture.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bachelors of Architecture.....	757	14	18	12	12	11	824
Bachelors of Chemistry.....	822	1	...	...	...	...	823
Bachelors of Chemical Engineering.....	1	...	27	40	15	3	86
Bachelors of Civil Engineering.....	186	35	29	22	13	20	305
Bachelors of Electrical Engineering.....	15	25	15	31	24	29	139
Bachelors of Fine Arts.....	33	3	...	...	2	1	39
Bachelors of Landscape Architecture.....	82	...	...	...	...	...	82
Bachelors of Law.....	2,469	59	28	17	9	20	2,602
Bachelors of Letters.....	264	...	...	...	...	...	264
Bachelors of Literature.....	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering.....	99	63	47	54	50	26	339
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	484	...	...	...	...	...	484
Bachelors of Science.....	3,712	...	...	...	...	...	3,712
Bachelors of Science (College of Agriculture).....	3,040	240	201	86	69	116	3,752
Bachelors of Science (College of Home Economics).....	1,438	104	107	129	198	160	2,136
Bachelors of Science (Hotel Administration).....	532	48	53	9	14	17	673
Bachelors of Science in Admin. Engineering.....	370	73	67	37	16	11	574
Bachelors of Science in Agriculture.....	357	...	...	...	...	...	357
Bachelors of Science in Architecture.....	123	...	...	...	...	...	123
Bachelors of Science in Chemical Engineering.....	...	...	6	32	25	3	66
Bachelors of Science in Chemistry.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering.....	...	...	4	11	17	28	60
Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	...	...	1	14	21	29	65
Bachelors of Science in Mechanical Engineering.....	...	...	5	46	65	67	183
Bachelors of Science in Natural History.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bachelors of Science in Nursing.....	...	...	10	19	19	16	64
Bachelors of Science in Agriculture.....	127	...	...	...	...	...	127
Bachelors of Veterinary Science.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chemical Engineers.....	73	18	...	...	...	...	91
Civil Engineers.....	3,062	1	3	...	...	1	3,067
Electrical Engineers.....	811	2	...	...	...	...	813
Forest Engineers.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Graduates in Pharmacy.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Engineers.....	6,282	...	...	...	...	...	6,282
Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Masters in Architecture.....	45	1	...	...	...	...	46
Masters in Forestry.....	86	...	...	...	...	...	86
Masters of Arts.....	1,963	58	42	33	36	50	2,182
Masters of Arts in Education.....	82	2	...	...	...	...	84
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....	3	1	3	1	...	...	8
Masters of Chemistry.....	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	297	5	3	2	2	6	315
Masters of Education.....	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	54	...	1	...	...	2	57
Masters of Fine Arts.....	8	...	...	...	...	1	9
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Masters of Landscape Design.....	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Masters of Law.....	65	...	1	...	...	3	69
Masters of Letters.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	278	...	2	2	3	4	289
Masters of Regional Planning.....	10	...	1	1	...	...	12
Masters of Philosophy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Science.....	1,361	46	65	41	53	70	1,636
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	455	9	6	10	3	19	502
Masters of Science in Architecture.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Masters of Science in Education.....	195	35	30	14	8	22	304
Masters of Science in Engineering.....	98	10	5	12	13	24	162
Masters of Science in Indust. and Labor Relations.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Masters of Veterinary Medicine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doctors of Law (Honorary).....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doctors of Medicine.....	2,272	75	75	75	156*	80	2,733
Doctors of Philosophy.....	2,944	119	131	95	81	76	3,446
Doctors of Science.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	7	1	...	...	...	...	8
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.....	1,133	43	37	79	32	67	1,391
Total Degrees.....	48,986	1,439	1,384	1,213	1,250*	1,288	55,560

*Including 79 degrees in Medicine reported after Table VI for 1944-1945 was made up.

TABLE VII

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Agriculture.....	1,458	1,214	460	552	1,127
Architecture.....	142	118	67	86	162
Arts and Sciences.....	1,894	1,815	1,355	1,552	2,075
Engineering.....	1,580	1,689	821	661	1,556
Graduates.....	722	596	612	625	1,050
Home Economics.....	512	529	649	684	640
Hotel Administration.....	319	251	70	105	287
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	...	...	...	...	173
Law.....	162	68	49	53	229
Medicine.....	314	309	42	68	327
Nursing School.....	...	169	320	364	270
Veterinary.....	157	199	41	148	154
Total, excluding Duplicates.....	7,148	6,850	4,320	4,783	7,928
Architecture—Summer Term.....	...	51	...	...	...
Arts—Summer Term.....	...	7	...	...	...
Candidates for Degree only.....	45	51	...	...	68
Curtiss-Wright Course.....	...	115	104	...	...
Eleven-Week Summer Term.....	...	540	...	...	...
Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program.....	...	9,096	6,171	2,999	...
Engineering—Summer Term.....	...	414	...	...	...
Extramural Courses.....	78	19	65	49	218
Extramural Courses Engineering.....	...	...	...	...	...
Federal Engineering Defense Training Program.....	4,354	...	...	...	...
First Five-Week Summer Session.....	...	426	...	...	...
First Summer Session—Law.....	...	61	...	...	...
Graduate Work in Summer.....	502	283	138	159	197
Graduate—Summer Term.....	...	26	...	...	...
Russian—June 15–July 25.....	...	13	...	...	...
Russian—June 15–Sept. 12.....	...	15	...	...	...
Second Five-Week Summer Session.....	...	212	...	...	...
Second Summer Session—Law.....	...	57	...	...	...
Summer Session.....	1,647	994	460	868	1,093
Unit Courses.....	...	119	...	...	138
Veterinary—Summer Term.....	...	157	...	...	...
Winter Agriculture.....	49	...	...	...	...
Student Officers—Diesel Engineering.....	...	...	570	677	48
Steam Engineering.....	...	...	264	300	26

TABLE VIII

AGE AT GRADUATION

The following table shows in years and months the age of graduation. For the age at graduation, taken at ten-year periods from 1870 to 1900, and at five-year periods from 1900 to 1930, see the Report of the Registrar, 1933-1934. See subsequent Reports for the age at five-year periods since 1930.

	Class of 1940			Class of 1945		
	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Agriculture						
Men.....	20-1	22-9	40-3	20-1	22-10	29-10
Women.....	19-10	21-8	31-2	20-0	21-10	40-4
Architecture						
Men.....	21-6	24-4	28-1	19-6	21-7	30-9
Women.....	21-4	23-5	24-9	19-11	22-6	23-9
Arts						
Men.....	19-2	21-10	33-3	18-11	21-	35-8
Women.....	19-11	21-6	36-3	19-1	21-	37-1
Engineering						
Men.....	20-2	22-5	48-9	19-	20-10	31-3
Women.....	25-8	25-8	25-8	20-4	20-11	21-5
Home Economics						
Men.....	20-	22-11	27-2	20-9	22-	22-5
Women.....	19-7	22-	37-	19-	21-	26-2
Veterinary						
Men.....	20-6	24-	29-6	21-2	22-6	28-11
Women.....	21-7	22-6	25-1	24-9	24-9	24-9
Masters						
Men.....	21-1	27-9	55-10	19-11	27-1	66-2
Women.....	21-6	27-7	50-6	20-5	26-10	63-3
Doctors of Philosophy						
Men.....	23-2	29-6	49-5	22-7	29-5	56-11
Women.....	24-9	34-11	45-8	28-8	38-	45-9
Law						
Men.....	21-11	24-4	29-2	23-2	24-7	26-2
Women.....	24-	25-2	26-7	21-5	23-4	30-8
Medicine						
Men.....	22-11	25-10	30-1	22-9	24-7	31-10
Women.....	24-3	26-3	33-5	23-1	24-10	26-10
Nursing						
Women.....	....	....	....	20-6	22-11	31-2

TABLE IX

THE ISSUE OF TRANSCRIPTS

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
July.....	358	1191	1056	1670	1224
August.....	500	1178	1308	1602	2251
September.....	483	1041	802	1213	1440
October.....	430	1111	554	1031	1589
November.....	325	610	1105	754	1972
December.....	290	602	1144	499	2148
January.....	1000	747	862	466	2606
February.....	867	2219	877	563	1641
March.....	1073	2145	2292	788	2358
April.....	781	1210	964	1365	2873
May.....	789	913	575	687	2576
June.....	1079	2497	702	664	2130
Total*.....	7975	15,464	12,241	11,302	24,808

E. F. BRADFORD,
Registrar.

*Totals do not include miscellaneous photostats made for the various offices in this University.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Faculty for 1945-1946.

There were included in the Faculty membership during part or all of the year 934 persons whose rank and place of service are shown in the following table. Under the heading "Administration" are listed only those officers who do not have academic titles in addition to their administrative designations.

	<i>Professors Emeritus</i>	<i>Profes- sors</i>	<i>Assoc. Professors</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Adminis- tration</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>thaca</i>						
(Teaching and Research).....	55	255	110	163	13	596
(Extension Teaching in Agr. and H. E.)...	2	28	20	36	..	86
<i>Geneva</i>						
(NYS Experiment Station).....	3	20	1	29	..	53
<i>Long Island</i>						
(Experiment Station).....	..	1	...	4	..	5
<i>New York City</i>						
(Medical College).....	13	35	38	86	..	172
(School of Nursing).....	1	4	5	12	..	22
Total.....	74	343	174	330	13	934

Six members of the Faculty died during the year: Walter L. Williams, Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Emeritus, on October 23, 1945; Arthur Wesley Browne, Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus, on December 15, 1945; Emery N. Ferriss, Professor of Rural Education on January 8, 1946; Lucius A. Wing, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology on February 17, 1946; Frederick Whiting, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, on March 12, 1946; and George L. Coleman, Assistant Professor of Music, Emeritus, on March 21, 1946.

Twelve members of the Faculty retired from their official positions during the year and were elected emeritus professors: Albert Leroy Andrews, Professor of Germanic Languages (June 30, 1946); William N. Barnard, Professor of Heat-Power Engineering (June 30, 1946); Roswell Clifton Gibbs, Professor of Physics (June 30, 1946); Walter O. Gloyer, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology (June 30, 1946); Halldor Hermannsson, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures (June 30, 1946); Otto Kinkeldey, Professor of Musicology (June 30, 1946); John C. McCurdy, Professor of Agricultural Engineering (June 30, 1946); Everett Franklin Phillips, Professor of Apiculture (June 30, 1946); Laurence Pumpelly, Professor of Romance Languages (June 30, 1946); Ruby Green Smith, Professor of Home Economics (June 30, 1946); Roland Maclaren Stewart, Professor of Rural Education (June 30, 1946); George Young, jr., Professor of Architecture (June 30, 1946).

During the year thirty-five members left the ranks of the Faculty either by resignation or because of termination of the contract period. Nineteen members of the Faculty who had been in military service returned to the University campus and twenty-six others who had been on special leaves for war work. Twenty-five members were on sabbatic leave during the year.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

The following appointments to chairmanships of standing committees were made by the President during the year: Professor W. M. Sale, jr. on November 1, Chairman of the Committee on Scheduling of Public Events; Dr. E. K. Graham, Chairman of the Committee on University Lectures for the fall semester during the sabbatic leave of Professor Briggs; Professor J. M. Kuypers, Chairman of the Committee on Music to complete the unexpired term of Professor Laistner who was on leave during the spring semester. At the October meeting of the Faculty the following appointments of members of the Faculty were announced: Dean Sarah G. Blanding to the Administrative Board of the Summer Session; Professor Catherine J. Perso-

nus to the Board of Editors of the University Press; Professor R. C. Bald to the Library Board. At the annual election Professor F. G. Marcham was elected Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees; Professor C. O. Mackey was elected to membership in the Committee on University Policy; Professor L. H. MacDaniels was elected to membership in the Board on Physical Education and Athletics; and Professor P. W. Gilbert was elected to membership in the Board on Student Health and Hygiene.

THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

During the year the Faculty has been concerned with problems of reorganization for the postwar period. The suddenness with which the war came to an end made it necessary to find solutions promptly and made impossible the careful preliminary study which was needed. Early in the year the University Faculty undertook a study of the relative merits of an academic year divided into three terms and an academic year divided into two semesters. The general aspects of the problem were studied by the Committee on University Policy during the summer and autumn. Two special committees were appointed; one of them, under the chairmanship of Professor L. P. Wilson, studied the relative merits of the two systems with particular reference to the views of those who had been personally acquainted with the operation of the systems at other universities, the other committee, under the chairmanship of Professor H. B. Meek, made a detailed study of the changes in the curricula and schedules of the various schools and colleges of the University which would be made if the three-term system were adopted. The three committees presented their reports to the Faculty early in December and the Faculty voted that beginning with 1946-1947 the academic year should begin in late September, end about the middle of June, and be divided into two semesters. One hundred and forty-five votes were cast in favor of the two-semester plan and seventy-nine in favor of three terms. This is a return to a calendar which was first adopted in 1900 and which has been in use since that time except during the periods of the two wars. At the close of the first world war, the Faculty made a similar study as a result of which sixty-three per cent of those voting favored the semester plan as compared with sixty-five per cent this year. About eighty per cent of the colleges and universities of the Country are using the semester system.

REGISTRATION AND SCHEDULES

It became apparent early in the academic year that the problems of the registration of students and the scheduling of courses were becoming increasingly difficult of satisfactory solution. Various student groups had protested because of the long time required for an individual to complete registration due to the congestion at the Drill Hall. Moreover, the eating facilities on the campus were so crowded during the brief lunch hour that some students found difficulty in obtaining lunch. Two special committees were appointed as a result of action by the University Faculty; a committee on scheduling of courses under the chairmanship of Professor C. H. Guise, and a committee on preregistration under the chairmanship of the Registrar of the University. At the time of the appointment of these committees, it was not supposed that they would be able to make recommendations which could be put into effect immediately. It soon became apparent, however, that because of the large increase in the registration expected in September 1946 prompt action by the two committees was necessary. At the April meeting of the Faculty, upon recommendation of the Committee on Scheduling of Courses, the Faculty rescinded the action of January 1929 by which it established the hour schedule which has been in effect since that time, and adopted a new schedule to go into effect at the beginning of the fall term 1946. In accordance with this schedule the hours of instruction shall be continuous from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m., Monday through Friday, and from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays. All fifty-minute exercises shall start exactly on the hour and student programs shall be arranged so that every student will have a minimum of one full hour for lunch. The period 4:30 p. m. to 7 p. m. is to be kept free from all formal undergraduate exercises.

At the same meeting the University Faculty approved recommendations of the Committee on Preregistration by which the registration for the fall term 1946-1947, including the assignment of students to classes, took place in May. The two Com-

mittees cooperated in planning the registration procedure. The assignments of students entering the University in September 1946 are being arranged by mail. The Faculty has confirmed an action taken in 1942 requiring the presence of entering Freshmen on the campus for a five-day period preceding the beginning of instruction. The Office of the Dean of Students, in consultation with the University agencies directly concerned, will organize the activities of the period.

FACULTY MEMBERSHIP

The Statutes of the University have for several years provided that extension professors, extension associate professors, and extension assistant professors, the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of the Faculty of Medicine, and the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors at the State Experiment Station at Geneva shall be non-voting members of the Faculty. A recommendation received by the University Faculty from the Faculty of the College of Agriculture that the word, "extension", be dropped from titles, raised the question of the voting membership of the Faculty. The Faculty approved the proposal of the College of Agriculture and recommended to the Board of Trustees a revision of the Statutes with respect to voting privileges of the University Faculty intended to make the statutory provisions more nearly correspond to the procedures which have actually been followed. This recommendation has been approved by the Board of Trustees and provides that the following shall be non-voting members of the University Faculty: the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Nursing in New York City; the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors in the State Experiment Station in Geneva and in other institutions of the University not located in Ithaca; the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors who are exclusively engaged in extension work in the College of Agriculture and in the College of Home Economics. This limitation of the voting membership of the Faculty to the group which attends its meetings and participates in its activities will greatly simplify the operation of the University Faculty office. In order that it may not unjustly disenfranchise any member, the revised Statutes provide that the University Faculty may on occasion grant to any group of non-voting members the right to vote on any question deemed to be of interest to such a group. The Board of Trustees has approved the recommendation.

The Faculty also recommended to the Board of Trustees a revision of the Statutes with respect to the right of instructors to vote in meetings of the Faculties of the several colleges of the University. This recommendation was in fact a revision of action previously taken upon recommendation of the Committee on Tenure and Efficiency. According to the new legislation, instructors are members of their college faculties but instructors shall not have the right to vote except as that right is granted to them or to any group of them by action of the college faculty concerned.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on University Lectures has during the year sponsored ten lectures on the Goldwin Smith Foundation and seven on the Schiff Foundation besides providing traveling expenses for eight other lecturers. Six of these lectured during the summer term. The Committee has not usually sponsored lectures in the summer but the unusual conditions incident to the war seemed to make it desirable. Eighteen lectures were provided by the Messenger Foundation. In November and December a series of six lectures on Genetics were delivered by Herman J. Muller, Professor of Zoology at the University of Indiana, Clarence C. Little, Director of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, and Laurence H. Snyder, Professor of Zoology at Ohio State University, each lecturer giving two lectures. During February Dr. Hu Shih, President of National Peiping University, delivered six lectures on "Intellectual Renaissance in Modern China." In April and May Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, former Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory and Professor of Physics at the University of California, delivered six lectures on "Atomic Physics in Civilization." The lectures of Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. Oppenheimer were delivered before unusually large audiences.

The Committee on Music sponsored a series of six concerts, and in addition a concert by Paul Robeson, baritone, and a concert by Egon Petri, Pianist in Residence. Three of the series concerts were by soloists, Egon Petri, pianist, Robert Casadesu, pianist, and Patricia Travers, violinist. The other three were orchestra concerts by the Busch Little Symphony, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

By action of the Faculty taken in the spring of 1945, the Dean of Students was made an *ex officio* member of the Committee on Student Activities and its Executive Secretary. For several years prior to July 1, 1945, the Committee's relations with organized student activities had been sporadic and largely confined to routine matters in which its authority was exercised through its chairman. The presence of the Dean of Students provided the Committee with a means of constant and systematic contact with student activities. As a result, the Committee has been able to play a part in bringing about several forward steps in the establishment of sound relationships between the University and student organizations. This is particularly important at the present time when student precedents are being established for the post-war period. The policy of having an adult adviser associated with each student organization and of ensuring that each organization shall have competent financial advice has been put into operation during the year. Conferences with representatives of the Interfraternity Council and the Interfraternity Alumni Association have resulted in the joint establishment and acceptance of a body of standards for fraternity objectives.

Considerable progress has been made in the formulation by the Committee on Student Activities of a coherent body of policy and in the determination of its functions and areas of responsibility. An examination of the legislation of the Faculty indicates that those responsibilities of the former Committee on Student Affairs which were not assigned to the Committee on Student Conduct and to the sub-committee of the Board of Physical Education and Athletics when these bodies were set up, remain with the Committee on Student Activities.

The Committee on Student Conduct has had few serious cases this year. One fraternity was placed on probation for a time because of improper conduct during a house party. Two students were suspended from the University. There have been several cases involving the student use of automobiles. Prompt action in suspending motor vehicle privileges and publication of these actions seem to have been effective. The Judiciary Committee of the W. S. G. A. has reported six cases to the Committee for record. In one case they made a recommendation for action in which the Committee concurred.

The Committee on Prizes has made a careful investigation of prizes available to students and the conditions of award and have produced a revised edition of the University pamphlet on Prize Competitions.

CARLETON C. MURDOCK,
Dean of the University Faculty

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Graduate School for the year 1945-1946.

I

Enrollment during the academic year was approximately double that of 1944-1945, but there was no significant change in the summer registration. There were increases in practically all fields of concentration, and these were especially large in the biological and physical sciences. There was also a significant increase in the number of foreign students. Applications for fellowships and scholarships were not as numerous as expected, partly no doubt because of the operation of the federal law in support of veterans.

II

New members of the General Committee were elected as follows:

- (a) Professor C. M. McCay to succeed Professor Hazel Hauck as member at large.
- (b) Professor P. A. Readio to succeed Professor D. S. Welch as representative of Group D (Biological Sciences).
- (c) Professor H. C. Thompson to succeed Professor L. H. McDaniels as representative of Group G (Agricultural Sciences).
- (d) Professor P. J. Kruse to succeed Professor H. R. Anderson as representative of Group I (Education).
- (e) Professor C. V. Morrill to succeed himself as representative of Group F (Pre-clinical Departments of the Cornell University Medical College in New York City).
- (f) Professor Phillips Bradley as representative of Group J (Industrial and Labor Relations).

The Committee is now composed of the following members, with periods of service as indicated:

- Professor H. B. Adelman, at large, 1947.
- Professor C. M. McCay, at large, 1949.
- Professor J. M. Sherman, at large, 1947.
- Professor Carl Stephenson, at large, 1948.
- Professor James Hutton, Group A, 1948.
- Professor F. A. Harper, Group B, 1947.
- Professor T. R. Briggs, Group C, 1947.
- Professor P. A. Readio, Group D, 1949.
- Professor E. M. Strong, Group E, 1948.
- Professor C. V. Morrill, Group F, 1949.
- Professor H. C. Thompson, Group G, 1949.
- Professor H. D. Laube, Group H, 1947.
- Professor P. J. Kruse, Group I, 1948.
- Professor Phillips Bradley, Group J, 1949.
- Professor O. F. Curtis, Secretary, *ex officio*.
- The Dean, Chairman, *ex officio*.

The work of this Committee, always pressing, has been doubly so during the year because of the numerous problems arising out of the emergency, and to the details of this work the members of the Committee have contributed generously of their time and energy.

III

During the year the Faculty of the Graduate School recommended to the Board of Trustees the establishment of new degrees as follows:

- (a) Master of Business Administration and Master of Public Administration to be administered by the Faculty of the School of Business and Public Administration.

(b) Master of Nutritional Science and Master of Food Science to be administered by the Faculty of the School of Nutrition.

(c) Master of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations to be administered by the Faculty of the Graduate School under the special jurisdiction of a Division of Industrial and Labor Relations to be composed of those members of the Faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations who are also members of the Faculty of the Graduate School together with one representative from the School of Law and one from each of the departments of Agricultural Economics, Economics, Government, History and Sociology chosen by the General Committee of the Graduate School on nomination by the Dean.

(d) Master of Aeronautical Engineering to be administered by the Faculty of the Graduate School under the special jurisdiction of the Division of Engineering.

These recommendations were approved by the Board of Trustees, with the exception of the last: in this instance, establishment of the degree was approved but the question of jurisdiction was left for later determination. The multiplication of advanced degrees and jurisdictions directs attention to an ambiguity in the statutes of the University, which give "exclusive jurisdiction over all graduate work and advanced degrees" to the Faculty of the Graduate School and at the same time give jurisdiction over "first professional degrees" (which may be 'advanced' degrees) to the "faculties of separate colleges and schools." This ambiguity should be removed and an answer given to the question, When is an advanced degree not an advanced degree? Meanwhile, important questions of policy concerning the traditional organization of graduate work at Cornell have been raised and need to be carefully considered by the Faculty of the Graduate School. They will be considered in due course.

The Faculty also recommended to the Board of Trustees that tuition in the Graduate School be established as follows:

(a) \$250 a term for all students with major concentration in Engineering.

(b) \$200 a term for all students with major concentration in Law.

(c) \$150 a term for all others.

Of these recommendations, the last two were approved by the Board, but the first was held for further consideration. The Board also approved the Faculty's recommendation that free tuition be granted to all holders of permanently endowed fellowships and scholarships.

The privilege of registering under Personal Direction was extended by the Faculty to all candidates for Masters' degrees who have been in residence two terms and have one and one-half terms of residence credit. This liberalization of the privilege was made primarily in order to accommodate those assistants who wish to accelerate their programs and others whose research can be done to best advantage during the summer months.

The degree of Master of Science in Agriculture was included among the degrees for which credit may be allowed for off-campus work on the conditions previously established by the Faculty for the degree of Master of Arts (Plan B), Master of Science (Plan B), and Master of Science in Education. These conditions are indicated in my report for 1944-1945.

IV

The usual statistical summaries of attendance of graduate students and of fellowship and scholarship applications and awards are appended.

G. WATTS CUNNINGHAM,
Dean of the Graduate School.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE I

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

A. TOTAL ENROLLMENT

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42
Number of students registered during the academic year.....	1014	544	543	595	839
Number of students registered during the summer, as below.....	490	425	458	523	572
Summer Session.....	231	143	134	284	294
Personal Direction.....	18	53	101	182	132
Candidate for Degree Only.....	25	25	37	57	46
Summer Term.....	216	204	186	...	...

B. COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT OF GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

1915-16	1920-21	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1945-46
482	438	659	1020	816	966	1014

C. NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

	During Academic Year 1945-46	Summer 1945
Ph.D. degrees.....	113	11
A.M. and M.S. degrees.....	250	57
Professional Master's degrees.....	88	24
Resident Doctors.....	0	0
Non-candidates.....	28	8
Withdrawals after registration.....	5	2
Total.....	484	102

GRADUATE SCHOOL

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TABLE II

GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE
DEGREE RECEIVED

1945-46 1944-45 1943-44 1942-43 1941-42

Master's Degrees					
Masters of Arts.....	50	36	33	42	58
Masters of Arts in Education.....	0	0	0	0	2
Masters of Science.....	70	53	41	65	46
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	19	3	10	6	9
Masters of Education.....	1	0	2	1	0
Masters of Science in Education.....	22	8	14	30	35
Masters of Regional Planning.....	1	0	1	1	0
Masters of Science in Engineering....	24	13	12	5	10
Masters of Forestry.....	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Laws.....	3	0	0	1	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Architecture.....	0	1	0	0	1
Masters of Fine Arts.....	1	0	0	0	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture...	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....	0	0	1	2	1
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	6	2	2	3	5
Masters of Electrical Engineering....	2	0	0	1	0
Masters of Mechanical Engineering...	4	3	2	2	0
Masters of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations.....	1	0	0	0	0
Total Masters' Degrees.....	204	119	118	159	167
Doctors of Philosophy.....	75	82	95	131	119
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	279	201	213	290	287

TABLE III

GRADUATE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DEGREES FOR WHICH THEY
ARE CANDIDATES

	<i>Academic Year 1945-46</i>	<i>Summer 1945</i>
Doctors of Philosophy.....	427	174
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	0	0
Master's Degrees, as below		
Masters of Arts.....	106	72
Masters of Arts in Education.....	0	0
Masters of Science.....	214	110
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	61	13
Masters of Science in Education.....	59	58
Masters of Science in Engineering.....	36	14
Masters of Forestry.....	0	0
Masters of Laws.....	4	2
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	0
Masters of Architecture.....	1	0
Masters of Fine Arts.....	2	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....	3	0
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	14	7
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	4	3
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	6	1
Masters of Education.....	1	0
Masters of Regional Planning.....	7	1
Masters of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations...	7	0
Non-candidates, as below		
Resident Doctors.....	6	0
Non-candidates.....	42	13
Others (withdrawals, duplicates, etc.).....	14	22
Total.....	1014	490

TABLE IV

GRADUATE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE GROUP IN WHICH THE
MAJOR SUBJECT FALLS

	<i>1945-46</i>	<i>1944-45</i>	<i>1943-44</i>	<i>1942-43</i>	<i>1941-42</i>
Group A, Languages and Literatures....	85	55	45	63	95
Group B, History, Philosophy, and Political Science.....	80	71	79	90	130
Group C, Physical Sciences.....	162	89	124	121	139
Group D, Biological Sciences.....	230	87	80	125	205
Group E, Engineering, Architecture.....	88	57	58	52	64
Group F, Science Departments, New York City.....	13	13	14	16	11
Group G, Agricultural Sciences.....	187	106	94	89	121
Group H, Law.....	4	2	0	0	2
Group I, Education.....	150	60	42	43	61
Others (Resident Doctors).....	15	4	7	6	11

TABLE V

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVED THEIR FIRST DEGREES

Acadia University	2	Columbia University	6
Akron, University of	2	Concord State Teachers College	1
Alabama, University of	1	Connecticut State College	1
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	2	Connecticut, University of	6
Alberta, University of	3	Cornell University	201
Albion College	1	Dacca, University of, India	1
Alfred University	3	Dartmouth College	7
Allegheny College	2	Delaware, University of	1
Amsterdam University	1	De Pauw University	1
Anderson College and Theological Seminary	1	Duluth State Teachers College	1
Ankara, Institute of Agriculture (Turkey)	1	East Texas State Teachers College	1
Antioch College	2	Eastern Illinois Teachers College	1
Arizona, University of	4	Ecole Supérieure D'Agriculture du Sud Ouest	1
Arkansas State Normal College	1	Edinburgh University	2
Asbury College	1	Elizabethtown College	1
Athens Agriculture College	1	Emory College	1
Augustana College	1	Emporia College	1
Barnard College	2	Escola Superior de Agricultura de Lauras	2
Bates College	1	Escuela de Ingenieros	1
Beirut, University of	2	Escuela Nacional de Agricultura	1
Beloit College	1	Evansville College	1
Benares Hindu University	2	Facultad Nacional de Agronomia, Colombia	1
Bennett College	1	Florida, University of	7
Berea College	1	Forman Christian College, India	1
Bethany College	3	Franklin and Marshall College	4
Bombay, University of	2	Georgia, University of	3
Boston University	1	Georgia School of Technology	1
Bowdoin College	1	Gettysburg College	2
Bridgewater College	1	Ginling College	1
Brigham Young University	1	Glenville State Teachers College	1
British Columbia, University of	3	Goucher College	2
Brooklyn College	7	Great China University, The	1
Brown University	3	Greenville College	1
Bryn Mawr College	1	Grove City College	2
Bucknell University	5	Hamilton College	8
Buenos Aires, de Universidad	2	Hang-Chow College	1
Buffalo, University of	4	Hartwick College	1
Cairo, University of	1	Harvard University	8
Calcutta, University of	1	Haverford College	1
California, University of	9	Hawaii, University of	3
Carleton College	1	Heidelberg College	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1	Helsingfors, University of	1
Cedar Crest College	1	Hiram College	1
Chicago, University of	12	Hobart College	2
Cincinnati, University of	1	Hofstra College	2
Clark University	1	Hope College	2
Clarkson College of Technology	1	Houghton College	4
Clemson Agricultural College	2	Hunter College	7
Coe College	1	Iceland, University of	1
Colgate University	3	Idaho, University of	1
Colorado College	1	Illinois, University of	12
Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanics	1	Imperial College	2
Colorado State Teachers College	2	Indiana Central College	1
Colorado, University of	2	Indiana University	2

Iowa State College.....	10	Nazareth College.....	1
Iowa, University of.....	2	Nebraska, University of.....	4
Jadarpur, College of Engineering & Technology, India.....	1	Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	1
Johns Hopkins University.....	2	New Hampshire, University of.....	5
Juanita College.....	1	New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair.....	1
Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.....	3	New Mexico, University of.....	1
Kansas State Teachers College.....	1	New York, College of the City of.....	5
Kansas, University of.....	1	New York State College of Forestry.....	1
Kentucky, University of.....	2	New York State College for Teachers at Albany.....	13
Ladycliff College.....	1	New York State College for Teachers at Buffalo.....	11
LaFayette College.....	1	New York State College for Teachers at Cortland.....	2
Lahore, Government College, India	1	New York University.....	7
Lane College.....	1	North Carolina State.....	3
Laval University.....	3	North Carolina, University of.....	1
Lebanon Valley College.....	1	North Dakota State College.....	2
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.....	1
Louisiana State University.....	8	Northeastern University.....	1
Lynchburg College.....	1	Northwestern University.....	1
McGill University.....	11	Norwich University.....	1
Madras University.....	3	Notre Dame, University of.....	3
Maine, University of.....	9	Oberlin College.....	9
Manitoba, University of.....	3	Ohio State University.....	7
Maryland, University of.....	8	Ohio University.....	2
Maryville College.....	1	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	1
Marywood College.....	2	Oklahoma, Agriculture and Me- chanical College.....	2
Massachusetts Institute of Technol- ogy.....	5	Oklahoma, University of.....	1
Massachusetts State College.....	11	Olivet College.....	2
Massachusetts State Teachers Col- lege at Framingham.....	1	Oneonta State Teachers College.....	1
Memphis State College.....	1	Ontario Agricultural College.....	9
Miami University.....	3	Oregon State College.....	5
Michigan State College.....	6	Oregon, University of.....	1
Michigan State Normal College.....	1	Oswego State Teachers College.....	5
Michigan, University of.....	4	Paris Institut National Agronomique	1
Middlebury College.....	3	Park College.....	2
Mills College.....	1	Peking, University of.....	2
Milton College.....	1	Pennsylvania State College.....	8
Milwaukee-Downer College.....	1	Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Lockhaven.....	1
Minnesota, University of.....	13	Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Mansfield.....	5
Mississippi State College.....	1	Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Slippery Rock.....	3
Mississippi State Teachers College at Maryville.....	1	Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Westchester.....	2
Missouri, University of.....	5	Pennsylvania, University of.....	1
Montana State College.....	3	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.....	2
Mount Holyoke College.....	5	Philips University.....	1
Muhlenberg College.....	2	Pine Bluff, Agriculture, Mechanical, and Normal College.....	1
Murray State College.....	1	Pittsburgh, University of.....	2
Muskingum College.....	1	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.....	2
Nanking, University of.....	4	Pratt Institute.....	2
National Central University of Chungking.....	6	Princeton University.....	2
National Chekiang University.....	4		
National Chiao-Tung University.....	9		
National School of Agriculture, Mexico.....	2		
National Szechuan University.....	3		
National Tung-Chi University.....	1		

Princess Ann College.....	1	Tennessee Technical College.....	1
Principia College.....	1	Tennessee, University of.....	2
Puerto Rico, University of.....	9	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	5
Punjab University.....	2	Texas, University of.....	1
Purdue University.....	6	Thiel College.....	1
Queens College.....	4	Toronto University.....	6
Queens University.....	4	Transylvania College.....	2
Radcliffe College.....	2	Tulane University.....	2
Randolph Macon College.....	2	Tuskegee Institute.....	2
Reading University.....	1	Union College.....	4
Redlands, University of.....	1	United States Naval Academy.....	3
Reed College.....	2	Universidad Central, Ecuador.....	1
Regis College.....	1	Universidad Central de Neuvo Leon.....	1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Universidad Central de Venezuela.....	1
Rhode Island State College.....	1	Utah State Agricultural College.....	9
Rice Institute.....	2	Utah, University of.....	2
Roanoke College.....	1	Vanderbilt University.....	1
Robert College (Turkey).....	4	Vassar College.....	3
Rochester, University of.....	6	Vermont, University of.....	2
Rollins College.....	2	Virginia Military Institute.....	1
Rutgers University.....	7	Virginia Polytechnical Institute.....	5
St. Benedict's College.....	1	Virginia State Teachers College at Radford.....	1
St. Bonaventure College.....	2	Virginia, University of.....	1
St. Elizabeth, College of.....	2	Wabash College.....	1
St. Gregory's College.....	1	Washington and Lee University.....	1
St. John's University.....	2	Washington-Jefferson University.....	1
St. Lawrence University.....	5	Washington State College.....	3
San Francisco College.....	1	Washington, University of.....	7
Saskatchewan, University of.....	5	Wellesley College.....	2
Seton Hill College.....	2	Wells College.....	2
Sewanee, University of.....	1	Wesleyan Conservatory.....	1
Shaw University.....	1	West China Union University.....	1
Simmons College.....	1	West Virginia University.....	6
Smith College.....	2	Western College.....	1
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	1	Western Kentucky State Teachers College.....	1
South Illinois State Teachers College.....	1	Western Maryland College.....	1
Southeast Missouri State Teachers College.....	1	Western Ontario, University of.....	2
Southern California, University of.....	1	Western Reserve University.....	1
Southern Methodist University.....	1	Westminster College.....	1
Southern University.....	1	Wheaton College.....	1
Southwest Institute of Technology.....	1	Whitworth College.....	2
Spelman College.....	1	Wiley College.....	2
Springfield College.....	1	Willemette College.....	1
Stanford University.....	4	William Smith College.....	2
Stout Institute.....	1	Williams College.....	2
Superior School of Agriculture and Vet. Medicine.....	1	Wills College.....	1
Swarthmore College.....	2	Wilson College.....	3
Sweden, Agricultural College of.....	1	Winthrop College.....	1
Switzerland Federal Technical Institute.....	2	Wisconsin Central State Teachers College.....	1
Syracuse University.....	16	Wisconsin, University of.....	5
Tarkio College.....	1	Wittenberg College.....	1
Tehran University.....	2	Wooster College.....	2
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College.....	1	Wyoming, University of.....	1
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Yale University.....	6
Tennessee State College.....	1	German degrees not certified.....	2

TABLE VI

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama.....	5	Vermont.....	5
Arizona.....	3	Virginia.....	13
Arkansas.....	3	Washington.....	9
California.....	20	West Virginia.....	6
Colorado.....	3	Wisconsin.....	5
Connecticut.....	13	<i>United States Possessions</i>	
Delaware.....	1	Hawaii.....	2
District of Columbia.....	2	Puerto Rico.....	10
Florida.....	12		
Georgia.....	10	Total.....	871
Idaho.....	3		
Illinois.....	18	Argentina.....	2
Indiana.....	11	Brazil.....	2
Iowa.....	10	British West Indies.....	3
Kansas.....	7	Canada.....	45
Kentucky.....	6	China.....	39
Louisiana.....	9	Colombia.....	1
Maine.....	8	Costa Rica.....	2
Maryland.....	14	Ecuador.....	1
Massachusetts.....	31	Egypt.....	1
Michigan.....	15	England.....	1
Minnesota.....	13	Finland.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	France.....	2
Missouri.....	13	Greece.....	2
Montana.....	4	Guatemala.....	1
Nebraska.....	3	Haiti.....	1
New Hampshire.....	6	Holland.....	1
New Jersey.....	23	Iceland.....	3
New Mexico.....	1	India.....	15
New York.....	426	Iran.....	2
North Carolina.....	5	Mexico.....	5
North Dakota.....	1	Peru.....	1
Ohio.....	26	Poland.....	1
Oklahoma.....	2	Sweden.....	1
Oregon.....	5	Switzerland.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	52	Turkey.....	6
Rhode Island.....	4	Uruguay.....	1
South Carolina.....	3	Venezuela.....	2
South Dakota.....	1		
Tennessee.....	7	Total.....	143
Texas.....	11		
Utah.....	10		

TABLE VII

FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1945-1946

	<i>Number of Applications</i>				<i>No. Fellowships & Scholarships Available</i>		<i>Awards</i>	
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Fellow-ships	Scholar-ships	Fellow-ships	Scholar-ships
Agriculture.....	58	11	11	9	14	0	2	0
Animal Biology.....	48	11	9	14	5	4	0	0
Architecture.....	2	1	0	1	4	2	0	0
Botany.....	13	4	2	6	0	2	0	2
Chemistry.....	30	14	10	13	13	0	2	0
Classics.....	11	5	5	3	2	3	1	1
Drama.....	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Economics.....	6	1	1	3	8	0	0	0
Education.....	11	5	4	2	0	5	0	0
Engineering*								
Chem.E.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.E.....	5	4	0	1	7	1	0	0
E.E.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
M.E.....	4	2	0	1	8	0	0	0
English.....	28	16	16	18	1	0	1	0
Entomology.....	..	..	..	1	0	3	0	0
Geology.....	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
German.....	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Government.....	9	1	4	6	2	0	1	0
History.....	37	18	5	13	13	4	5	0
Home Economics	11	7	6	7	1	0	1	0
Mathematics...	16	3	6	11	1	0	1	0
Music.....	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nature Educa- tion.....	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	0
Philosophy.....	16	9	4	5	6	1	1	1
Physics.....	29	4	0	5	3	0	0	1
Psychology.....	13	7	9	11	2	3	1	2
Romance Lang.	10	3	1	4	2	0	0	0
Slavic.....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0
Sociology.....	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Veterinary.....	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Phi Kappa Phi..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tuition Scholar- ships.....	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	13
Allen Seymour Olmstead Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	387	138	100	140	101	73	16	24

*This does not include 15 McMullen Scholarships (\$900) to which appointment is made by the faculty of engineering.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Total number of applications.....	140
Number of applications from Cornellians.....	23
Total number of awards.....	40
Number of awards to Cornellians.....	13

<i>Appointments to:</i>	<i>Cornellians</i>	<i>Non-Cornellians</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fellowships.....	8	8	16
Scholarships.....	7	17	24
Total.....	15	25	40
Appointments made.....			40
Appointments not made.....			134
Appointments available.....			174
Fellowships available.....			\$53,750.00
Scholarships available.....			8,715.65
Free Tuition (with above).....			25,500.00
Tuition Scholarships.....			6,000.00
Total amount available.....			\$93,965.65

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE ACTING LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Acting Librarian of the University Library for the year ended June 30, 1946.

This is an interim report. Dr. Kinkeldey after sixteen years as librarian retired as of June 30, this year. After January 1, however, he was absent on leave. Dr. Stephen A. McCarthy, appointed Director of the Cornell University Library, will take office September 1. The Associate Librarian was appointed Acting Librarian to serve for these eight months.

This situation illustrates one of the difficulties in which the library finds itself. There are never more than two officers of the library qualified to take responsibility on the general administrative level. From January to September this year there has been only one.

STAFF

Miss Mary L. Dorr, Cataloguer; Mrs. Catherine D. Dassance, Readers Assistant; and Miss Jeanne Banford, Periodicals Assistant, resigned. The following appointments were made: Mr. Arthur C. Kulp, Mr. Carlyle R. Stickler, Mr. Robert B. Taylor, Miss Elizabeth G. Timmerman, Miss Jane C. Rhoads, Readers Assistants; Mrs. Rosamond B. Robinson, Catalogue Typist; Mrs. Dorothy P. Adams, Periodicals Assistant.

ACCESSIONS

The total amount expended for books, periodicals, and binding according to Miss Ingersoll, Supervisor of Accessions, was \$36,596 as against \$27,244 in the preceding year. The total number of volumes added to the University Library was 15,111 of which 12,076 were for the general library. Of the additions to the general library 6,074 volumes were purchased and 6,002 were gifts and exchanges.

	<i>Items added</i>	<i>Present extent</i>
General Library.....	12,076	768,979
Dante Collection.....	5	10,914
Petrarch Collection.....	3	4,593
Icelandic Collection.....	239	22,659

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

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Wason Chinese Collection.....	400	43,750
Wordsworth Collection.....	67	2,906
Cornell University Theses.....	314	17,136
Philological Seminary.....	4	1,191
Latin Seminary.....	...	326
Sage School of Philosophy.....	...	1,015
French Seminary.....	...	24
German Seminary.....	...	759
American History Seminary.....	...	671
Manuscripts.....	10	1,077
Maps.....	9	3,861
Cornell University Maps and Plans.....	...	202
U. S. Coast Survey.....	...	950
U. S. Geological Survey Topographical Maps.....	213	6,646
British Geological Survey Maps.....	...	600
College of Architecture Library.....	427	6,378
Barnes Hall Library (Religion).....	158	4,467
Chemistry Library (Special).....	22	627
Comstock Memorial Library (Entomology).....	334	3,190
Economics Laboratory Collection.....	...	340
Forestry Library.....	...	1,181
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	150	4,927
Gray Memorial Library (Electrical Engineering).....	5	924
Kuichling Library (Civil Engineering).....	6	2,380
Rockefeller Hall Library (Physics).....	...	1,190
Van Cleef Library (Zoology).....	277	6,247
Flower Library (Veterinary).....	392	14,718
Total including MSS and Maps.....	15,111	934,828
New York State College of Agriculture Library.....	3,865	147,136
New York State College of Home Economics Library.....	805	13,797
Law Library.....	2,374	105,629
New York State Veterinary College Library.....	2,538	2,538
New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations Library.....	2,267	2,267
Total on entire campus.....	26,960	*1,206,195

*The discrepancy between this and last year's total is due to the discovery of a figure counted twice in an earlier report.

Important additions made in 1945-1946 are: Velloso. *Flora Fluminensis*, text and 11 volumes of plates; Aubry. *Cent motets du 13e siècle*; *Mestres de l'escolania de Montserrat*, 5 volumes; Rokseth. *Polyphonies du 13e siècle*; Radiciotti. *Rossini*, 13 volumes; *Journal fuer Ornithologie*, 36 volumes; *Sociedad Argentina de biologia*, *Revista*, 19 volumes; *Linnean Society of London*, *Proceedings* 114-140; *Dansk ornithologisk forenings tidsskrift*, 24 volumes.

Some books are beginning to come in from Europe. From China still more have been received, and others published during the war and accumulated for our account are on the way.

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Miss Speed, the Head of the Catalogue Division, reports the following figures:

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued.....	15,898
Maps catalogued.....	419
MSS. catalogued.....	7
Microfilms catalogued.....	20
Titles added to the catalogue.....	9,328
Typewritten cards added.....	15,767

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Printed cards added.....	18,037
Cards added to Library of Congress Depository Catalogue.....	70,057
Additions to cards.....	8,811
Volumes recatalogued.....	224
Cards corrected or dated.....	2,445

CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DIVISION

Mr. de Grassi, for this division, reports:

Books classified.....	11,998
Public Documents.....	2,092
Maps.....	424
Manuscripts.....	8
Microfilms.....	20
Theses.....	298
Presses moved.....	447

PERIODICALS DIVISION

Miss Leland, Head of the Periodicals Division, reports:

Periodicals currently received	
By subscription.....	1,205
By gift and exchange.....	1,380
Total.....	2,585
Number of volumes on open shelves.....	3,573
Current periodicals on open shelves.....	526
Issued for home use.....	465
Issued for stall and seminar use.....	22
Volumes of periodicals bound.....	3,235

The new titles of periodicals added during the year numbered 82. Among them were: Atomic Power (N. Y.), Dramatics (Cincinnati), Etudes Classiques (Brussels), Film and Radio Guide (Newark, N. J.), Journal of Gerontology (Springfield, Ill.), Journal of Polymer Science (N. Y.), Music and Letters (London), Science, Illustrated (N. Y.), Surveying and Mapping (Washington), United Nations News (Washington), United Nations Security Council Journal, etc. (N. Y.), World Report (Washington), World Today (London), and the newspaper, Washington Post.

Current foreign periodicals are reported to be arriving now with fair regularity. Many gaps in the files are being supplied by reprinted copies where the Alien Property Custodian has vested the copyrights.

A large number of American newspapers, both long runs and single issues, from various states, have been turned over to the University Library from the Collection of Regional History. Some of the sets acquired in this way and by purchase are: Auburn Daily Advertiser, 116 volumes, from 1846 to 1931; Aurora of the Valley (Newbury, Vt.), 9 volumes, from 1850 to 1859; Candor Courier, 796 unbound numbers, from 1903 to 1937; Cincinnati, Ohio Journal and Western Luminary, 2 volumes, from 1833 to 1836; Connecticut Courant, 140 unbound numbers, from 1787 to 1794; Hampshire Gazette (Northampton, Mass.), 104 unbound numbers, from 1821 to 1825; Herkimer County (N. Y.) News, 29 volumes bound in 20, from 1873 to 1900; Lamoille Newsdealer (Hyde Park, Vt.), 5 bound volumes, from 1860 to 1869; New York Spectator, 773 unbound numbers, from 1820 to 1863; Owego Gazette, 204 unbound numbers, from 1931 to 1937; Owego Times, 313 unbound numbers, from 1929 to 1936; Salem, Mass. Literary and Commercial Observer, one bound volume, 1825 to 1827.

READERS DIVISION

The Associate Librarian, in charge of the Reading Room and of Inter-library Loans, reports:

The extraordinary demands on the library's system of circulation that became immediately evident at the beginning of the autumn term in November strained

to the breaking point the facilities of the delivery desk. A system which provided only one desk with two stations for the issue of all books, whether from the reserve or from the stacks, had served the needs of readers for more than fifty years without actually breaking down. Its deficiencies were always evident, and with the greatly increased load they became intolerable. In this crisis the university took speedy action. Funds were provided for alterations and for added personnel. The Department of Buildings and Grounds acted with dispatch and in the Christmas vacation built a new desk and book-presses of a design and finish in accord with the rest of the reading room. For the complicated processes of setting up the new reserve, the division was so fortunate as to find available two former library employees, Mr. Arthur Kulp and Mr. Carlyle Stickler. Their work on the now segregated reserve has disclosed statistical and other information that will be of use to both library and faculty. The desk was opened on January 14. The statistics of use that follow disclose the increased demand, though not fully, for at the old desk during November and December the crowds were so great that full statistics were not kept.

Days open to the public.....	313
Registered borrowers.....	
Officers.....	1,174
Students.....	4,460
Army 48 Navy 430.....	478
Special Cases.....	11
Libraries (borrowing).....	179
Recorded use.....	
Reading Room—Delivery Desk.....	58,469
Reading Room—Reserve Desk (since Jan. 14, 1946).....	55,783
Seminary Rooms.....	1,960
Stalls.....	3,135
Laboratories and Departments.....	4,756
Home use—(7-Day, 10,119).....	46,330
Loans to other libraries.....	977
Borrowed from other libraries.....	450

The number of university, college, government, and industrial libraries that borrowed from Cornell was 179. Among them were:

Anso Corporation.....	79	Hobart College.....	14
N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.....	58	University of Buffalo.....	13
Wells College.....	54	Carrier Corporation.....	13
Syracuse University.....	37	Eastman Kodak Company.....	12
University of Rochester.....	30	State University of Iowa.....	12
Columbia University.....	25	Princeton University.....	11
Elmira College.....	24	U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	11
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.....	24	University of Michigan.....	9
Howland Circulating Library.....	23	University of Chicago.....	8
University of California.....	17	Northwestern University.....	8
General Electric Company.....	17	Ohio State University.....	8
Pennsylvania State College Library.....	16	Grosvenor Library.....	7
University of Toronto.....	15	Library of Congress.....	7
University of North Carolina.....	14	New York State Library.....	7
		Vassar College.....	6
		Yale University.....	6

Cornell borrowed books from fifty-seven other libraries. Among them were:

Harvard University.....	81	University of Michigan.....	14
University of Rochester.....	71	University of Chicago.....	12
Library of Congress.....	63	Massachusetts Historical Society.....	8
Princeton University.....	26	Syracuse University.....	8
Yale University.....	23	American Museum of Natural History.....	7
Columbia University.....	22		
Brown University.....	18		

GIFTS

The library finds encouragement year after year in the numbers of those who give it their support. There have been this year 616 donors. Most numerous among them are our own faculty members—66 of them this year. Of their gifts the largest is that of Vice President Sabine, 769 books and 309 pamphlets in the fields of philosophy and political theory. Of these some were old, rare, and important 17th and 18th century titles that were new to us. Many others went to our shelves as new titles, as additional copies, or to replace lost or wornout copies. As last year we have again to thank Professor Stainton for his foresight and enterprise in preserving and presenting to the library many copies of American soldiers' newspapers as well as a remarkable group of items of German propaganda in occupied countries.

The influence of the Cornell University Library Associates is growing and reaching more and more of our alumni who are interested in books. Mr. I. E. Chadwick '05, has given us five books, all but one of them of the 16th and 17th centuries, one very rare, one an edition of Erasmus that our library which is strong in the works of that author, has hitherto lacked. The gifts from the Associates themselves are: Papin, *La Manière d'amolir les os*; Ellis, *Historical Account of Coffee*; Horn Papers, three volumes; Iles, *Major Elijah. Sketches of Early Life and Times in Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois, 1883*; *The Irish Citizen, 1-5, New York, 1867-72*; *Cincinnati Journal and Western Luminary, 1833-37, two volumes*. Besides these, we have to note and acknowledge the appearance of the first number of their publication "The Bulletin" issued in the service of the library and its best interests. Edited by Professor Lange, its initial article by Professor Adelman is the best possible statement of the present position of this library and of its needs. The library news and the news of the Collection of Regional History and of the Architectural Library is most useful and illuminating. The special articles are interesting and worthy of the enterprise.

We are indebted as we have been for years past to Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of whose scholarly *Gentes Herbarum* we have received this year Volume 5, fasc. 9 and 10 and Volume 7, fasc. 1; and to Dr. G. D. Harris for his *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, the current number 116.

The royalties on President Day's book *Statistical Analysis* continue to be added to the library's book funds.

Professor and Mrs. Harold L. Reed established in 1944 with a gift of \$1000, of which the income has now come to us, a fund in memory of their son, 1st Lt. Kenneth O. Reed, who was killed in action, the fund to be used preferably for books in economics.

From our alumni and others closely connected with the university many gifts are to be recorded.

Mr. Victor Emanuel '19 has provided 67 books to be added to the Wordsworth Collection; forty letters, four of them by Wordsworth, the rest dealing with Wordsworth and Coleridge; an original holograph manuscript signed by Wordsworth of his poem *The Sage and the Dove*.

From Mrs. Louise F. Peirce we have received her customary cash donation. Dr. Henry P. de Forest, '84, 66 books and pamphlets chiefly additions to his already considerable gifts on dactyloscopy. From Mrs. S. H. Gage, '18, 91 books, including those needed to complete our collection of editions of the late Professor Simon H. Gage's book *The Microscope*.

Mrs. Orrin Leslie Elliott, who was Miss Ellen Coit Brown, '82 has enriched our archives with a collection in print, manuscript, and personal letters, dealing fully with an incident in the early history of women at Cornell, and providing by the way much background and local color on the contemporary scene.

Mr. Robert V. Morse, '11 has given us his book *V. D.'s Stories* which is a piquant contribution to Cornell and Ithaca history. Mr. Carter R. Kingsley, '96 has kept up his annual contributions that go back for so many years with the gift of a most interesting 16th century book. Mrs. J. H. Tanner and Miss Augusta Williams gave us a collection of 275 books and 375 pamphlets. The pamphlets especially are of great interest and deal with the early history of Cornell, of Ithaca, and of New York State.

Mrs. William F. E. Gurley has continued the donations, which, begun years

ago by her late husband and herself, have year after year enriched the library's collections. The 62 books that form her gift for this year, represent various fields, but most of them are collections of the work of etchers and engravers in published, unpublished, and extra-illustrated volumes, together with an appendix of her own making, listing and identifying artists.

By bequest of Charles R. Cameron, '98 we received a most unusual collection of 345 books, chiefly in linguistics, among which are largely represented various unusual languages of the Philippines and other Pacific islands.

From Mr. Charles D. Osborn of Auburn, we have received 84 volumes of the Auburn Daily Advertiser, 1846-1929, and 8 volumes of the Auburn Journal, 1846 to 1913.

Sixty-nine very useful books in various fields have come to us by the gift of the Army Service Library in Utica.

The university with a view to encourage the development of Indic Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences is giving its support to the formation of a collection on India in the library. The considerable collection on China founded here by the late Charles William Wason, '76 and generously endowed by him, already provides for the Far East. The India collection will be a natural extension of the field and the two may very well be complementary. Already interested donors have come forward and we have to record the following gifts: Miss Josephine MacLeod, \$1075 and some books; Mrs. G. J. Watumul for the Watumul Foundation, \$250; Mrs. Edna Purcell, \$50; and Mrs. Mabel M. Hammond, \$25.

E. R. B. WILLIS,
Acting Librarian.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE ACTING CURATOR, COLLECTION OF REGIONAL HISTORY

To the President of the University:

SIR: During the past year 127 accessions were made by the Collection of Regional History, 30,945 issues of newspapers received, and 2471 items added to the pamphlet files. Of the accessions 12 were purchases, all printed matter in some way related to our holdings. In addition, 20 lots of newspapers were purchased, some with funds provided in whole or in part by the Cornell University Library and Library Associates. Excepting duplicates donated to other institutions or held in reserve for such donation, all of the newspapers, gifts or purchases, were distributed to the University Library.

Many of the newspapers were in long runs. Lacking but a few issues *The Dundee Observer* covered fifty-five years, *The Herkimer County News* twenty-seven years, and *The New York Spectator*, representing two purchases, forty-four years. Other newspapers, shorter in run, covered important phases or periods in our history. In conjunction with the Cornell University Library, the Collection purchased issues for Civil War years of two Vermont newspapers, *Aurora of the Valley* and *The LaMoille Newsdealer*, published respectively in Newbury and Hyde Park. *The Irish Citizen*, published in New York City from 1867 to 1872, anti-Fenian, anti-British and keenly concerned with metropolitan politics and the American scene, was purchased largely by funds from Library Associates. These five volumes are rare items, the only other complete file being held by the New-York Historical Society. Still other newspaper acquisitions represented a wide distribution in time and in the region of New York State and the adjacent areas, yet correlated relatively well with the documentary material acquired during the year.

Nearly all of the accessions of the year can be grouped in the following categories: frontier development, agriculture, farm practices, animal husbandry, railroad development and finance in New York and the West; early surveys and maps of New York; religious and social movements; industry and business; the Civil War period; music; the Masonic movement; and Cornelliana. This tendency of docu-

ments to fall into certain categories has been abetted by the direction of the collecting activity.

William P. White, a descendant of the Hon. William C. Pierrepont, the railroad builder, and a son of William Pierrepont White, the former historian of Oneida County and an early, well-known advocate of improved highways, donated two tons of his father's papers. These relate to the White, Pierrepont, Wheeler, Constable, and other families prominent in early New York history. Among them are surveys, maps, accounts, correspondence, and other material relating to the development of Whitesboro which once included all of western New York; surveys, field books, and documents relating to Pierrepont Manor; fragmentary surveys of the Rome and Watertown Railroad; a complete account of the development of a plank-road company, newspapers, pamphlets, books, and a mass of more recent material concerning the improvement of highways. This large collection contains documents which fall within all but the last two of the above mentioned groups.

North of Pierrepont Manor were situated the Le Ray purchases. Mr. Lewis E. Child of Philadelphia, Jefferson County, donated a field survey and account book used by Oliver Child in surveying the Black River country for Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont. Further information on that region was added by the original surveys for the town of Adams donated by Dr. A. H. Wright.

Closely though not obviously related to the Utica area are the thirty-nine volumes of the Holland Land Company account books which came from Mr. Fred Rider of Ellicottville and which cover the land history of much of Cattaraugus and Allegany counties up to 1863. In 1835 a group of Utica business men, including Nicholas Devereux, an outstanding pioneer, bought large blocks of land in Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Chautauqua, and Erie Counties from the expiring Holland Land Company. These volumes led to contacts with Mr. Leslie Devereux of Utica, a descendant of Nicholas, who contributed family papers and located the surviving deed and account books pertaining to his ancestor's holdings in western New York.

Documents relating to the economic, political, and social development of the West, including California, Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and other states and territories were donated by New York residents with the notable exception of the Matthew T. Scott Collection given by Mrs. Julia Scott Vrooman and her husband, Mr. Carl Vrooman, of Bloomington, Illinois. This long and comprehensive series of papers relating to the development of a large Illinois estate from 1853 to the present is being used by a graduate student as material for a thesis.

Mr. Arnold J. Potter of Penn Yan donated a number of the papers of Jemima Wilkinson, "the Universal Friend" who aroused a religious movement in Rhode Island which at the close of the Revolution culminated in the settlement of what is now a part of Yates County. These documents concern national economic and political as well as local religious and social problems and extend into the Jacksonian era.

Among the family papers donated by Mrs. Percy Woodruff of Chenango County is a series of letters written to the Rev. George Kaercher by divinity students of New England and Ohio and by Home Missionaries of the Mid-West. Rich in detail these letters describe religious movements and economic and social conditions during the decades following 1839.

Civil War letters including copies of the letters of Major General John S. Crocker were donated by Mr. Frank S. Brockett of Washington County, and a series of letters by two privates from Ohio by Mrs. Edith Flower Wheeler of Cortland. A collection of 601 pieces of sheet music, both sacred and profane, includes Civil War songs of gloomy titles, and lugubrious tunes, Blaine and Logan and other campaign songs, an original Stephen Foster, a few ballads, anti-slavery and pro-slavery songs from the 1840's and 1850's, and *Beauregard's Charleston Quickstep* published in Savannah in 1863.

In the category of industry and business are the two tons of records of the New York & Pennsylvania Railway donated by Mr. Churchill Cobb of Canisteo; a ton of records relating to Central New York and its dairy industry, the gift of Mr. Frank N. Decker of Syracuse; more than a quarter of a ton of the account books and correspondence of a produce and feed business in Washington County, the gift of Mr. Gordon Dillon of Salem; a series of account books which were the gift of

the Flora Williams Estate by James B. French of Groton and which relate to the development of the industries of that neighborhood and include some items from the Groton Iron Bridge Company, a predecessor of American Steel.

Mr. Oliver Sheppard of Penn Yan added to the collection of unique Masonic documents given by his father in previous years and also contributed Cornelliana for the year 1874. Three interesting letters and a note from Andrew D. White to the Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse were the gift of the latter's daughter, Mrs. Edith Bump.

Each year the Collection of Regional History gains new friends throughout the State who devote considerable time and energy in hunting documents worthy of preservation in our archives. To their interest and co-operation we owe some of our largest and finest collections and numerous of our smaller holdings which in the aggregate have a real value.

Co-operation within the University has increased the Collection's holdings. The Agricultural Economics Library donated the colonial papers of the Albany Van Schaicks while the University Library transferred to the Collection a long series of Lyceum Theatre programs, other theatrical material, a collection of papers from Syracuse relating to the Solvay process, and an account book of an iron foundry.

When accessions are made by the ton the housing problem is acute. Additional quarters taken six months ago in the Boardman Hall Library are now filled to capacity. There is the immediate problem of where to house collections which are about to become accessions and of how and where to make them available to the research workers and scholars who are interested in them even before they become accessions.

The Collection of Regional History is the only organization in the State actively engaged in collecting the documentary source material of the region. It is the major agency by which the University acquires documents, newspapers, and pamphlets. Its program should be an expanding one. More than six or seven days a month, the present ratio, should be spent in following leads, establishing contacts, and bringing in collections. Larger sums and more time should be spent on the newspaper purchase program which already has shown its value to scholars and elicited widespread and favorable comment. Publicity should be more frequent and specialized not only to the end of attracting additional documents but to that of gaining particular documents to round out the collections of a certain period or region or historical field.

But this expansion demands more space and a larger staff. A program of active collecting has resulted in masses of unsorted documents, newspapers, pamphlets and other material which require tedious processing before being made available to research workers or turned over to the University Library; it has been the result and cause of additional correspondence and routine; each month it has brought a larger number of visitors to the Collection. Successful collecting threatens to defeat itself. One person alone cannot be responsible for collecting in the field and for all the detail in the office which requires professional supervision. The Collection needs the services of a full-time professional assistant capable of sharing responsibility, in addition to those of a secretary, in order to maintain its present level of activity and to expand.

During the past year visitors to the Collection have become frequent, graduate students have used its holdings for thesis material, and distinguished historians have requested microfilms and photostats of individual items and of series of documents to be used in publications. The contacts made throughout the State by the former curator, Dr. Whitney R. Cross, and the organization perfected by him have proved of inestimable benefit. His *First Report of the Curator* widely publicized the purpose and holdings of the Collection, thereby performing the double and proper functions of attracting additional documents and of making documents available to historians.

EDITH M. FOX,
ACTING CURATOR, Collection of Regional History.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year, 1945-1946.

It is a matter of historical record that after all great upheavals the methods and purposes of education are perforce subjected to a new scrutiny. Even though the greatest of all wars ended scarcely a year ago, it may be said that this scrutiny has already begun. Some of the practical results are indicated in this report. Now, even more perhaps than in the past, it is the obligation of the College of Arts and Sciences to develop the methods of instruction and emphasize those forms of knowledge which will enable its students to take a responsible part in the world of action and decision.

THE LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR STUDIES

The technological and scientific achievements of the war were quick to influence the structure and policies of the College. In the field of science, a capital decision was reached. This was to establish a Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in order that the University might hold its proper place in the field of nuclear physics.

Plans for the Laboratory include a modern building, a betatron with an electron volt capacity in line with the most recent developments, an electron accelerator, and a stockpile of radioactive materials for research and experimental purposes. Arrangements for cooperation have been made with other parts of the University whose researches will benefit from the use of radioactive materials.

The fundamental research made possible in the Laboratory can be expected to receive encouragement and some material support from those governmental agencies which have discovered, as a result of the war, the reliance which must be placed upon all branches of advanced scholarship. It should be observed here that the expansion of facilities for the study of high energy particles corresponds to the maintenance of a vigorous interest in other branches of physics as well.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PHYSICS

A Department of Engineering Physics has been established in cooperation with the College of Engineering. Although this Department is not, strictly speaking, within the College of Arts and Sciences, its establishment does recognize the closer and more immediate connection between fundamental scientific research and technological applications which is both expedient and inevitable in modern society.

THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

During the war an intensive use was made of the skills and knowledge of scholars in the humanities and the social sciences as well as the natural sciences. The College of Arts and Sciences recognizes that by the side of the deserved and necessary expansion of the natural sciences, there must be an equivalent enterprise in the humanities and the social sciences. There is no intention here of advocating a mechanically fair distribution of favors between the conventional divisions of the College. In our age, the results of science and technology reach so swiftly and drastically into the fields of international relations, social organization, economics, and even literature, that the corresponding disciplines in the humanities and social sciences have new problems thrust ineluctably upon them. To ignore these problems would be to accept a secondary place in the intellectual preparation of the student.

DIVISION OF LITERATURE

At its meeting of April 24, 1946, the Faculty recommended to the Board of Trustees the establishment of a Division of Literature as an agency of cooperation among

the several departments concerned with literary studies. While the originally separate departments will not lose their identity nor abandon the purposes for which they were created, the Division will undertake the effort to transcend the differences between the national literatures in order to acquaint the student more thoroughly with the nature and purposes of literature as such. Hence the Division will establish one or more introductory courses in literature, and certain other divisional courses of common interest to the constituent departments. The Division will set up a new major in literature. There has already been initiated, by the appointment of Professor Lucien Wolff of the University of Rennes, a policy of bringing an eminent scholar in the different fields of literature to the campus each year.

DIVISION OF MODERN LANGUAGES

By the side of the Division of Literature has been set up a new Division of Modern Languages. The purpose was to separate more clearly than has been the case in the past, the teaching of language and the teaching of literature. While it is clear that literature cannot be divorced from the language in which it is written, the assumption is made that language is a tool useful to the student in a number of subjects, and that consequently a strong case is made for devising the methods of instruction that will give students an effective command of a given language.

In the new division use will be made of the intensive method of instruction developed during the war. Use will be made also of native speakers of the languages to be taught in the Division. In order to facilitate this major change in the teaching of modern languages, a grant of \$125,000 for a period of five years was made to Cornell University by the Rockefeller Foundation.

CHINESE STUDIES

The Department of Chinese Studies established in the previous academic year has been enlarged by the appointment of a Visiting Professor of Chinese Literature, so that it will now be in an excellent position to undertake the responsibilities for which it was established. The professional schools of the University, as well as the College of Arts and Sciences, have expressed a direct interest in the development of courses in Chinese language, institutions, etc., which will enable students planning a career in China to equip themselves with the means of adequately understanding the conditions of life in China. The primary task of the Department, however, will be to develop and impart a fundamental knowledge of Chinese civilization, recognizing that neglect of China, like ignorance of Russia or India, is a defect in any system of liberal studies.

ENROLLMENT AND ADMISSIONS

The student enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences at the end of the war was very close to the normal enrollment in the College before the war. The important consequence was that the College was called upon to absorb an unexpectedly large number of returning veterans for whom additional classroom space and extra instruction had to be found on the very shortest notice. In the fall term of 1945-1946 the enrollment was 2115, of which 1108 were men and 1007 were women. In the fall term of 1946 it is planned to have an enrollment of 2271. This increase of approximately thirty-five per cent over the average prewar enrollment does not fully indicate the increased demands upon the staff and facilities of the College. The rise in University enrollment planned for the fall of 1946-1947 will swell the number of students in the important service courses given in the College of Arts and Sciences as part of the program of students in other colleges.

The recruitment of additional staff members was a difficult and delicate undertaking. It was difficult because the educational institutions of the entire country are bidding for the services of a limited number of properly trained instructors. It was delicate because the College sought to make only such appointments as would maintain the standards of the College in teaching and research. By July 1, 1946, provision had been made for the addition of fifty-five instructors and professors to the teaching staff of the College.

In accordance with University policy, the College has given preference to veterans, and especially to those who had been formerly enrolled in the College. The

competition for places in the College both by veterans and civilians was severe. In the spring term it was necessary for a system of student quotas to be established by the University. To the number of places gained by the increased enrollment allotted to the College of Arts and Sciences were added the losses (academic and otherwise) of the fall term, making available for the spring term a total of 286 places. Over 200 former students were applying for readmission in the spring term after discharge from the services, 30 civilians expected to return in March from leaves of absence. This left 56 places for new students, and for these places 1500 applications had been received. It was possible, therefore, to apply high standards of admission. The effect upon levels of attainment and achievement in the College will, it is hoped, be salutary.

Additional steps have been taken by the Faculty of the College to extend its facilities to the most promising students. The Faculty has, for example, adopted the rule that students must pass a minimum of 12 hours a semester, and have at least nine of these hours at a grade of 70 or better. The former rule required that, to be in good academic standing, the student should pass 12 hours, of which six should be at a grade of 70 or better. The new requirement that all incoming students pass proficiency examinations in English, mathematics, and a foreign language is also calculated to establish a resolute postwar curriculum. In its policy of maintaining high scholastic standards the College has been helped and encouraged by the serious spirit of most of the returning veterans.

STUDENT ADVISORY SYSTEM

During the war the student advisory system suffered from the absence in national service of many members of the faculty, and from the preoccupation of those on the campus with the various military training programs. The first steps have been taken towards overhauling the system of student advising. Two assistant deans have been appointed with the responsibility of establishing an advisory system which will meet the needs of the enlarged enrollment of the College. They will have the assistance of two senior members of the College faculty who will give half-time service in the Office of the Dean.

THE ADVISORY SYSTEM AND PREREGISTRATION

In an effort to improve the conditions under which student advisers work, the college is experimenting with a system of preregistration. This means that the fall term schedules of all students already enrolled in the College were drawn up during a two-weeks period at the end of the spring term. Returning veterans, students who have been away on leaves of absence, freshmen students, and other students entering the College for the first time will draw up their schedules during the summer recess with the help of a special staff in the Office of the Dean. It is hoped that the system of preregistration will obviate some of the grosser faults of the former system of registration when the entire student body was registered during two congested and hurried days in Barton Hall. The outcome of the former method of registration was a considerable percentage of schedule changes and an imperfect method of student advising, which sometimes had unhappy results.

SERVICE COURSES

The College of Arts and Sciences will enter the new academic year with greatly extended obligations to the other schools and colleges on the campus. The enrollment in the service courses given in the College of Arts and Sciences represents a large proportion of the teaching load assumed by the faculty. The decision of the College of Engineering to set up a five-year curriculum in place of the former four-year curriculum will substantially increase the number of engineering students in courses given in the Arts College. The creation of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations will similarly bring about a substantial increase in student registration. Some measure of the considerable responsibilities thus undertaken by the faculty of the College is provided by the fact that in the introductory courses given by the Department of Chemistry, 1354 students, or 74 per cent of the total enroll-

ment in these courses, come from other schools and colleges on the campus. Out of a total expected enrollment of 1693 in the introductory courses in physics, 1263 students, or again, roughly 74 per cent, come from the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering. Although the maintenance of service courses is a proper and substantial function of the College of Arts and Sciences, the magnitude of the responsibility must be emphasized. What must be particularly stressed is the resulting influence upon the other functions and responsibilities of the College. The impressive size of the service courses calls for the use of a very considerable number of graduate students as teaching and laboratory assistants. Since it has been necessary to impose a quota on graduate students, the College of Arts and Sciences has reluctantly seen a considerable proportion of graduate students drafted into the service courses. This has taken place at the expense of graduate work in the College as a whole, and especially in those departments which had to yield graduate students to other departments with big service courses. The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences wishes to express the opinion that in this and other instances, the University does not sufficiently recognize or make allowance for the great strain which is placed upon the primary duty of the College, which is to develop instruction and research in pure science, the humanities, and the social sciences. The danger of serious distortion and disproportion is a very real one. For the sake of the University, the College of Arts and Sciences cannot afford to neglect its own fundamental functions.

I take this opportunity of expressing to you, the Board of Trustees, members of the Administration, and the Faculty my great appreciation of the sympathetic consideration and cooperation which I have received in this my first year as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

C. W. DE KIEWIET,
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1945-1946.

ENROLLMENT

Today the architectural profession is confronted with a tremendous demand for trained men at a time when, following the lean war years, the number of graduates is small. With the end of hostilities, however, enrollment in the College has increased sharply, and it is anticipated that our student body next fall will be the largest in our history. During the past year the total enrollment rose from 121 in the fall term, 1945, to 155 in the spring term, 1946. A total of 32 students returned during the year from leaves of absence with the Armed Forces.

In the student body this past year were 80 veterans of American and Allied Forces, including two young men from Norway who were active in the Norwegian underground. Sixteen students came to the College from foreign countries, including Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Turkey, and Venezuela.

The following table gives a summary of enrollment for the two terms of instruction offered in the academic year 1945-1946:

Fall Term, 1945

Undergraduates.....	115
Architecture.....	99
Landscape Architecture.....	5
Fine Arts.....	11

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Graduates.....	6
Architecture.....	1
Fine Arts.....	2
Regional and City Planning.....	3
Total.....	121

Spring Term, 1946

Undergraduates.....	144
Architecture.....	126
Landscape Architecture.....	7
Fine Arts.....	11
Graduates.....	11
Architecture.....	1
Fine Arts.....	3
Regional and City Planning.....	7
Total.....	155

Recommended for Degrees

February, 1946	
Bachelor of Architecture.....	3
Bachelor of Fine Arts (Teacher Training).....	1
June, 1946	
Bachelor of Architecture.....	8
Master of Fine Arts.....	1

ADMISSIONS

In common with other divisions of the University, this College has been faced with an acute admissions problem for the fall. At that time the College will be limited under the University's housing quota to a total undergraduate enrollment of 200. Up to the close of the year 43 students now on leave of absence with the Armed Forces had indicated their intention of returning next fall. After accommodating these students we were left with a quota of 22 for an entering class. For graduate study 5 new students may be admitted. Within these quotas we had to meet unprecedented demands for the training of veterans and other students in architecture, landscape architecture, regional and city planning, and the fine arts.

More than 400 applications for admission to the College next fall were reviewed in the spring. With a ratio of 15 applicants competing for every possible opening, it was necessary to reject a great many well-qualified candidates, but it is gratifying to know that the few we have been able to accept will be of unusually high caliber.

CURRICULUM IN ARCHITECTURE

Throughout the year the Faculty has been concerned with a study of the College's curricula in order to strengthen the professional competence of its students and enlarge the scope of its training. On recommendations formulated by the College's Postwar Policy Committee, the Faculty last fall reinstated the ten-term, five-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, in effect before the war. This curriculum, basically sound, will be modified by the inclusion of certain new courses designed to train the architect in meeting the problems and opportunities in the profession today and to widen his general culture. Beginning next fall, entering students will fulfill additional requirements through prescribed courses in City Planning, Professional Practice, and a six-term sequence in the History of Art and Architecture. The content of the History courses will be enlarged to interpret the development of civilization as it is expressed in architecture and the related arts of painting and sculpture. The final term of the sequence will be devoted to the history and theory of contemporary architecture.

For those students returning from leave with the Armed Forces, the accelerated eight-term curriculum will be continued. The plan of offering a third term during the summer also will be resumed temporarily. It is hoped that these measures will

help to relieve the current shortage in the architectural profession and permit students whose education was interrupted by the war to enter more quickly upon their chosen field of work.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The first two years of the curriculum in Landscape Architecture have been revised to correspond with new offerings and requirements in the Architecture curriculum. Renewed interest is being shown in this field, which is closely connected with the planning of cities and towns, parkways, expressways, housing and other large-scale developments. Seven students pursuing the curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture are now enrolled in the College.

REGIONAL AND CITY PLANNING

New courses in City Planning Design and City Planning Research were approved by the Faculty for graduate students in the Department of Regional and City Planning. During the year seven graduate students were enrolled in courses leading toward the degree of Master of Regional Planning. A drafting room in the basement of White Hall has been set up for their use. The number of candidates for admission to graduate work in planning next year is considerably more than we shall be able to accept.

NEW FOUR-YEAR CURRICULUM IN FINE ARTS

In the conviction that the best foundation for the study of art is a general college education with the practice of painting and sculpture as the major field of study, the Faculty's Postwar Policy Committee has also prepared a new four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. This curriculum will go into effect next fall and a total of 24 undergraduates, the largest number ever to be enrolled in this department of the College, is expected.

Under the new Fine Arts curriculum, the student is able to spend about half his time in academic work in the College of Arts and Sciences and the remainder in theoretical and studio courses given in this College. Instead of concentrating on a narrow professional training, such an approach will provide both a well-rounded liberal arts program and a thorough grounding in the technical training of an artist. Students proceeding toward professional competence in painting or sculpture may then enter upon the course leading to the degree of Master of Fine Arts, awarded on completion of two additional years in the Graduate School. Those who intend to become teachers of art in the secondary schools may stay for one additional year in the Graduate School and receive the degree of Master of Education.

The new curriculum includes a number of additions to the courses offered in the Department of Painting and Sculpture. There will be an introductory survey course in the Arts of Design, courses in the Problems and Techniques of Painting and Sculpture, and a course in Typography. These changes have been instituted, first, to strengthen the curriculum for the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree, and second, better to serve elective students from other departments of the University. Since out-of-College students comprised nearly half of the 200 undergraduates who took courses in Painting and Sculpture last year, the College must also devote considerable attention to their needs.

In this connection the Navy's relinquishment in March of a portion of Morse Hall has been invaluable in providing additional classroom space for a larger number of studio courses in painting and sculpture.

FACULTY

On April 6, 1946, Thomas W. Mackesey was appointed Assistant Dean by the Board of Trustees, and has been promoted to Professor of Regional Planning, effective July 1, 1946. Professor Mackesey represented both the College and the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a meeting of the Institute and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Miami, Florida, May 5-9, 1946.

Dean Clarke continued on partial leave of absence throughout the year.

Ludlow D. Brown, B. Arch. '31 and M. Arch. '34, was appointed Associate Professor of Architecture by the Board of Trustees, effective March 1, 1946. Mr. Brown was an assistant in the College from 1933 to 1938 and practiced for four years with the firm of Elwyn Seelye '04, civil engineers of New York City. In 1942 he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Navy, serving in the Pacific until 1945.

Joseph M. Hanson was appointed Assistant Professor of Fine Arts by the Board of Trustees, effective July 1, 1946. Mr. Hanson taught drawing and painting in the summer session, 1945, and has been Acting Assistant Professor since November 1, 1945. A native of Halifax, England, he received a diploma from the Halifax School of Art and studied in Paris under Othon Friez, Fernand Leger, and Amédée Ozenfant. He later served as teaching assistant to Ozenfant and since 1935 has devoted himself to painting in this country.

Christian Midjo, Professor of Fine Arts, was granted a leave of absence from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946.

Two members of the Faculty returned from leave with the Army. James O. Mahoney, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, who has been on leave since 1942, returned to his teaching duties on March 1, 1946. A captain in the Army Air Forces, Mr. Mahoney served in England with the Allied Central Interpretation Unit, headquarters for photographic interpretation of bombing raids on Germany. Robert P. Lang, Librarian and Instructor in Fine Arts, also returned on March 1, 1946, after three years' service with the Army. As managing editor of *Newsmap* and *Outfit* publications, Mr. Lang was a technical sergeant in the New York Branch office of the Information and Education Division, War Department.

On his retirement in June after 37 years of service, Professor George Young, Jr., was elected Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, by the Board of Trustees.

COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE

Nathaniel A. Owings, B. Arch. '27, of Chicago, and Professor Hubert E. Baxter were re-elected to the Council for terms of three years ending June 30, 1949. In January the Board of Trustees provided that Trustee members of the Council should be elected for a term of one year and that present appointments of Trustee members should terminate June 30, 1946; under this provision, Trustee Thomas I. S. Boak, M.E. '14, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Trustee Albert R. Mann, B.S.A. '04, were re-elected for terms ending June 30, 1947. The other members of the Council are Michael Rapuano, B.L.A. '27, of New York, term ending June 30, 1948; Professor A. Duncan Seymour, term ending June 30, 1947; and the Dean, ex-officio.

LIBRARY

Effectively coordinated with instruction in architecture, landscape architecture, fine arts, and planning, the Library continued to expand and was used intensively by students and Faculty. With the end of the war, foreign publications became more readily available. In addition to a large number of books from England, the Library was able to purchase many French, Swiss, and Scandinavian items. Notable among these books was M. Olsson's *Kalmar Slotts Historia*, a monumental work on Kalmar Castle, Sweden. Foreign periodicals newly received included *Bo Nytt* from Norway, *Byggmästaren* from Sweden, *Das Werk* and *Graphis* from Switzerland. From the sale of the library of John V. Van Pelt, former dean of the College, was secured an early biographical dictionary of architects by Quatremère de Quincy. A number of publications of the Oriental Institute were purchased to complete our holdings. Accessions in the area of regional and city planning have kept the Library abreast of developments in this rapidly growing field.

Volumes added to the Library numbered 421, of which 49 were gifts. Frederick William Field, '94, gave to the College photographs and memorabilia of Charles Babcock. The collection of more than 42,000 lantern slides was augmented by the purchase of 774 new black and white slides, including many aerial photographs of European cities. Fifty-six large colored prints were added. Reclassification of books on the Library of Congress scheme virtually has been completed.

Miss Eleanor L. Johnson, Acting Librarian, resigned in July, 1945. Her place was taken by Miss Barbara Hubbard, formerly Librarian at Middlebury College. Miss

Hubbard is a graduate of Brown University (Pembroke College) and the Columbia University School of Library Service.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Under the terms of the bequest of the late Albert D. Gillespie, Sp. '96 (announced in the Annual Report for the year 1942-1943), two scholarships of \$400 each were established, to be awarded to fourth or fifth year students in architecture on the basis of general academic performance and need.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College, an enlarged alumni letter was sent in May to graduates and former students. The letter included a history of the College from its beginnings in 1871.

On June 22, 1946, the anniversary was observed by an alumni meeting at which Arthur N. Gibb, '90, a student of the College's first dean, Charles Babcock, was the principal speaker. Among the many congratulatory letters received, mention may be made of a letter from Warren P. Laird, Sp. '87-'89, emeritus professor of architecture and former dean of the School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania. Recalling his years at Cornell, Professor Laird wrote of the "human simplicity" of Charles Babcock and his "unforgettable impression of the quality and greatness" of Andrew D. White, whose interest and enthusiasm made possible the founding of this College.

GILMORE D. CLARKE,
Dean of the College of Architecture.

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the academic year 1945-1946.

During the year the College has continued with the operation of the Navy V-12 Program and with the gradual transition from wartime to peacetime operation. The V-12 Program terminated as of June 30 with a gradually decreasing enrollment. The enrollment of non-veteran civilians and discharged veterans has increased. The program in Marine Steam Engineering for Midshipmen terminated in September and the Naval Diesel School for Officers in December.

ENROLLMENT

The following table gives the first-term enrollment for the four schools of the College for the first term of each of the past seven years; also the freshman enrollment for the same periods.

School	First Term						
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943*	1944*	1945*
C. E.	189	214	227	241	233	231	164
E. E.	195	202	193	222	301	367	246
M. E.	613	663	760	800	803	689	380
Chem. E.	242	277	337	353	310	170	83
	1239	1356	1517	1616	1647	1457	873

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

*Freshman Registration**First Term*

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943*	1944*	1945*
440	471	560	645	518	509	201

*First of three, sixteen-week terms beginning July 1, 1943; July 1, 1944; and July 1, 1945.

THE NAVY DIESEL AND STEAM ENGINEERING PROGRAMS

During the war 2,001 officers were trained in the special program in Diesel Engineering. In the Midshipmen's School 695 men were trained in Marine Steam Engineering. In both of these programs the instructional staff consisted of civilian personnel of the College and of Naval Officers on the staff of the Navy Training Station. Throughout the programs excellent cooperation between these groups resulted in a highly effective training operation.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

During the year Dr. Lynn A. Emerson resigned as Assistant Dean to accept a position on the staff of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. His helpful service to the College is deeply appreciated. Professor R. F. Chamberlain of the staff of the School of Electrical Engineering and Personnel Officer for the College was appointed Assistant Dean to fill the vacancy. Professor Chamberlain will be concerned largely with the College scholarship program and with secondary school relationships; in addition, he will continue as Personnel Officer for the College.

Mr. Benjamin K. Hough, Jr., was appointed as Assistant to the Dean on February 1, 1946. Mr. Hough graduated from M.I.T. in 1928 with the degree of B.S. in C.E.; in June 1932 he was awarded the M.S. by M.I.T. after a year of graduate study. In May 1942 he was commissioned a captain in the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. He rendered distinguished service during the War having served with the Manhattan Project and overseas in India, Burma, and China. He was discharged as a lieutenant colonel in the Corps of Engineers. He will be concerned largely with the building program for the College of Engineering.

Mr. W. Julian King has been appointed director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, effective July 1, 1946. Mr. King received the degrees Bachelor of Chemical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering at Tulane University. For nineteen years he was with the General Electric Company in air conditioning, refrigeration, and turbo supercharger jet engine development. During the past year he was with the Battelle Memorial Research Foundation engaged in fundamental research on combustion.

The retirement of Professor William N. Barnard as director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering brings to a close a long and fruitful service to the School and to the profession. Professor Barnard became well known through his writings in steam engineering. It was in this field and as director of the School that he served with distinction during forty-nine years of membership on the staff.

In October, 1945, the Trustees authorized the establishment of the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering as a branch of the College. Dr. William R. Sears has been appointed director of this new School, effective May 17, 1946. Dr. Sears received the Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering degree from the University of Minnesota and the Doctor's degree in the same field from the California Institute of Technology. He rose to the rank of assistant professor in the latter institution before going to Northrop Aviation Corporation as chief aerodynamicist.

In December, 1945, the University was given the excellently equipped research laboratory at Buffalo, New York, of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. The Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering and the Research Laboratory will be brought into close association in the advanced training and research in aeronautical engineering. The coordination of the staff and facilities of these two units provides unusual opportunities for the advanced training of men in aeronautical engineering.

In June, 1946, the Trustees authorized the establishment of the Department of Physics in the College of Engineering. Dr. Lloyd P. Smith has been appointed as director of this Department. He also serves as the Chairman of the Department of

Physics in the College of Arts and Sciences. Staff of the Department has been drawn from the staffs of Physics and from the Schools of Engineering on which faculties they will continue to hold seats as well as in the new Department. The undergraduate curriculum will be five years in length. The program is aimed to train men in the fundamentals of engineering as well as in physics and other basic sciences to fit them more comprehensively for research and design. It is contemplated that this program will stimulate the active bridging of the fields of physics and engineering.

POST-WAR OUTLOOK

At the beginning of the year the School of Chemical Engineering returned to the prewar, five-year program having, during the period of the war, adopted a four-year curriculum in conformity with the V-12 Program. During the year plans have been made to institute the new five-year curricula in all undergraduate schools of engineering beginning with the fall term of 1946. All incoming civilian freshmen will be required to enroll in these curricula. Veterans enrolling for the fall term will have the option of pursuing either the prewar, four-year curricula or the new five-year curricula. Beginning with the fall term of 1947 all matriculants will be required to follow the five-year course.

POSTWAR PROGRAM

It is estimated that, because of the interruption of training by the requirements of war service, this country faces a deficit of fifty thousand engineering graduates. During the year large numbers of men whose training has been interrupted have been released from the service. In addition many men who were ready to proceed with college training but were prevented from so doing because of the requirements of war service have been released to pursue their normal college programs. The result is an unprecedented load upon the engineering colleges to provide training for these returning veterans and at the same time to supply the training of those currently graduated from the preparatory schools. The College will have an undergraduate enrollment for the coming fall term of about 2400. It does not appear that there will be a recession in enrollment in engineering for many years to come. It is likely that the enrollment of engineering colleges will be sustained at a high level due to additional stimulus of engineering and scientific activities developed during the war. In view of the adoption of the five-year curricula, it would appear at this time that the enrollment in the College will not be likely to recede below 2200 for many years to come.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Due to building restrictions it has not been possible to proceed with the construction of the Materials Laboratory. The teaching load which the College will be carrying during the coming year is one-third more than the largest previous enrollment; and this load is not likely to diminish in the future. The need for additional facilities is therefore most urgent.

S. C. HOLLISTER,
Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Law School for the academic year 1945-1946.

There has been a marked difference, of course, between the Law School of this year and that of the war period. But even as compared with normal prewar years, the past year has been one of significant progress and substantial gains. In the additions to the Faculty, in the enrichment of the program of courses, in the plans laid for the further development of the curriculum, and in the opportunity, and attendant embarrassment, of selecting a limited student body from a greatly increased number of applicants, there is promise of even greater achievement in legal education at Cornell.

Acting Dean Farnham and those members of the faculty who remained in residence during the war years are to be commended for their accomplishments during that difficult period in keeping the School in operation and in readiness for the resurgence of the demand for the study of law. It was a notable achievement on the part of the reduced faculty and a handful of students that the publication of the Cornell Law Quarterly was maintained without interruption and at a high standard.

THE FACULTY

With the opening of the present academic year, the war-time faculty was increased by the return of Dean Stevens and Professor Morse and the recruitment of four new members, thus bringing the total staff to fourteen as against thirteen in 1942. Professor Morse was awarded the Legion of Merit for his effective contribution during three and a half years as Director of Libraries in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The new members of the faculty are Professor Sutherland and Associate Professors Freeman, Larson, and Willcox.

Prior to joining the faculty on November 1, Professor Arthur E. Sutherland, jr., was a Colonel in the Coast Artillery, serving on the staff of General M. W. Clark in the occupation of Austria. He had previously served as aide to General Allen, commander of the First Infantry Division in Tunisia, as aide to General Clark, commander of the Fifth Army in Italy. He was thereafter attached to the G2 Section of General Simpson's Army in Holland until he was returned to the Fifth Army in Italy early in 1945. For his service, he was decorated with the Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; Croix de Guerre with silver and gilt star; the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division); the War Cross of Czechoslovakia and Commander of the Ouissam Alouite (Morocco). After graduating from Wesleyan in 1922, Professor Sutherland received his law degree from Harvard in 1925 where he was case editor of the Harvard Law Review. From 1927 to 1929, he was secretary to Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He practiced law in Rochester, N. Y. under the firm name of Sutherland and Sutherland until he entered military service in 1941. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Law Institute, and the American and New York State Bar Associations. In 1938, he was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention. This year, he has been teaching Constitutional Law, Sales and Conflicts of Law, and will give a course on Municipal Corporation Law in the Summer Session.

Harrop Freeman, A.B. and LL.B. Cornell 1929 and 1930, gave courses in Taxation and Administrative Law in the Law School Summer Session of 1945, and was appointed Associate Professor of Law as of November 1, 1945. From 1942-45, he was Professor of Law at the College of William and Mary. During that same period, he served as executive director of a research bureau, headed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, in the field of international relations, and served on a special faculty which lectured at various colleges on international relations. His practice in Niagara Falls, N. Y. from 1930 to 1942 made him a specialist in the field of taxation which will be his principal subject of instruction at Cornell. He has also given this year the first-

year course in Administrative Law and has divided with Professor Whiteside the instruction in Business Law offered exclusively for students in the new School of Business and Public Administration.

Associate Professor Arthur Larson came to us from war-time work in Washington where, from 1941 to 1944, he was Division Counsel for the Industrial Materials Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, and during 1945, he was Chief of the Scandinavian Section of the Foreign Economic Administration. He graduated, summa cum laude, from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D., and, as a Rhodes Scholar, took a first in Jurisprudence at Oxford. He was a member of the Oxford three-man International Debating Team, and Treasurer and Vice-President of the Oxford Union. After practicing law in Milwaukee from 1935 to 1939, he was for two years Professor of Law at the University of Tennessee. This year he has been giving the courses in the law of Agency, Corporations, and Business Regulation.

The fourth new member of the faculty is Associate Professor Bertram F. Willcox, son of Walter F. Willcox, Professor of Economics and Statistics, Emeritus, at Cornell. After graduating in 1917 from Cornell, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Bertram Willcox received his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1922, and was Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Harvard Law Review. Until 1943, he practiced law in New York City with Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, and as a partner in Schurman, Wiley & Willcox and its successors. From 1943 until he came to the Law School, he was a public member of the Appeals Committee of the National War Labor Board. In addition to Labor Law, he has been teaching Personal Property. In 1946-1947 he will also give the course in Negotiable Instruments and divide with Professor Whiteside the course in Business Law for students in the School of Business and Public Administration.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

Some desired changes in the program of instruction have been made possible by the increase of one in the size of the faculty, but other needed improvements must be postponed.

The experiences of war have aroused in many returning veterans a commendable interest in international law and relations. The insistence of some students upon pursuing this study has been emphasized in the course of their interviews as applicants for admission. To meet and encourage this demand, Professor Robinson will double his offering in this field and will conduct an elementary and an advanced course in International Law in successive terms of each year, instead of a single course for one term in alternate years. Similarly, to meet the increased interest in Admiralty law, he will give that course every year, instead of every other year. To enable him to do this, his courses in commercial law have been transferred to other faculty members.

The greater importance and utility of instruction in Administrative Law, Taxation, and Labor Law have called for regular and increased instruction in those subjects. The problems of municipal corporations have become more acute and more expanded. Demands for low cost housing to replace slums, changes in the use and value of property because of migration to suburbs, and the search for new sources of tax revenue present problems on the purely governmental side. The increasing tendency of municipal corporations to engage in business through the operation of local public utilities is attended by problems of finance, management and labor relations. The subject of municipal corporation law has had to be neglected in this School in recent years, but will be restored as a regular offering next year.

During 1945-1946, a full year's course in Business Law was given for students enrolled in the School of Business and Public Relations. This has consumed one-half the teaching time of one member of the faculty throughout the year. The Law School rendered assistance also to the new School of Labor and Industrial Relations by admitting students of that School to our regular course on Labor Law. The number of non-law students so taught by the law faculty can be expected to increase as the student bodies of those two Schools grow.

There continues to be a substantial demand for instruction in Patent Law. The most satisfactory response to this demand will be to secure the services of an experi-

enced and able patent attorney to give part-time instruction during one term of each year.

The law of cooperative marketing is also a field that deserves development at Cornell. The desirability of this has been considered for some time and proposed before, but lack of adequate staff and financial support have prevented adding this subject to our curriculum. The importance of both producers' and consumers' cooperatives in our economic life is evidenced by the growth in their number and the expansion of their activities. From a sociological viewpoint, the legal and the economic aspects of the functions of cooperatives merit the attention of scholars. From a professional standpoint, there is a place for specially trained college graduates in cooperative organizations. Cornell, with its Law School and its College of Agriculture, is a natural center for such study and instruction. To pursue this project effectively, the law faculty will need the addition of one who has had practical experience in the legal and business problems of cooperatives and who, at the same time, possesses the attributes of a scholar.

Owing to the low enrollment and the reduced faculty during the war period, there was a temporary abandonment of the problem method of instruction which had been devised and so successfully tried before the war as a vehicle for third year instruction. The third year class will be a small one again next year, but beginning with the year 1947-1948, when the postwar influx of new students will have become upperclassmen, the problem method, the success of which is dependent upon small group instruction, will be impracticable without additional faculty personnel.

It is the general experience of students in American law schools that, at the outset, they find that the new subject matter, the materials and the method of instruction produce bewilderment. Law faculties have been aware of this condition, but believing the bewilderment to be of a few months' duration only, they seem to have regarded it as a necessary incident of the traditional and accepted program of instruction. With a view to improving the first year teaching, and in particular to dispel the cause for this initial bewilderment, the faculty has had under consideration for the past two years a proposal to devise an introductory and survey course which would precede all other first year instruction. Considerable progress has been made this year in the development of such a course. If this planned course successfully meets the primary objective of a less confusing initiation and a more understandable foundation for the subsequent study of particular fields of law, it should also economize the effort now duplicated by first year instructors in trying to orient the beginning students, and, by employing but rearranging some of the material now used in other courses, it should result in a further saving of time in those other courses.

STUDENT BODY

The year opened with an enrollment of 93 students, an increase of 50 over the spring term of 1944-1945. During the early months of the present academic year, the President, foreseeing a shortage of housing accommodations in Ithaca, allotted each college and school a quota of students for the spring term of 1946. The Law School kept its enrollment to its quota of 200 for that term.

The procurement of temporary housing for occupancy in September 1946 has increased the University's capacity for students for the next academic year. The increased number of first year students allowed the Law School will bring its next year's total quota of new and advanced students to 320. Since students in the College of Arts and Sciences, who elect the combined six-year Arts-Law course remain within the quota of the Arts College until they have been awarded the A.B. degree, and since students having *bona fide* residences in Ithaca are ex quota, the Law School will be giving instruction to about 340 full time law students next fall. This, I believe, will be higher than any registration the Law School has previously had. It represents about the limit of the capacity of Myron Taylor Hall, which was designed and built to meet this School's ideal of personalized instruction of a small student body.

Only minor physical changes will be required to accommodate this enlarged enrollment. The seating capacity of lecture room A and of the library reading room will have to be enlarged. Two courses, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law, will have to be given in two sections. This is due to the fact that these are required

first year courses and must be made available to students entering in March, July, and September 1946, a total of about 240 students.

Letters from those seeking admission next September continue to be received daily, but formal application blanks have not been sent to such inquirers since May 13. By June 1, the selection of the September class was completed and a group of particularly meritorious candidates held on a reserve list in the event of vacancies occurring. With the number of applicants four times the number who could be admitted, the results of the selection of the classes to be admitted in July and September are gratifying, but the process of selection has not been without its embarrassment. The general undergraduate scholastic average of those admitted is 85. One hundred and seven colleges and universities will be represented in the entire student body next year. The first twelve institutions, in order of representation, will be:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cornell | 5. Univ. of Rochester | 9. Columbia |
| 2. Hamilton | 6. Harvard | 10. Wesleyan |
| 3. Yale | 7. New York University | 11. Princeton |
| 4. Dartmouth | 8. Notre Dame | 12. Williams |

TUITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The faculty has given careful consideration to the Administration's proposal to increase the tuition charge from \$400 to \$500 for students registered in the Law School as well as for those registered in the undergraduate departments of the University.

Our chief concern is that the cost of a legal education at Cornell should not become prohibitive for the able student of limited financial resources. Even without a tuition increase, that cost has proved burdensome for many. Before the war, \$1200 was a low estimate of the expenses for an academic year, including tuition at \$400. Undergraduate tuition is now \$500 and other costs have gone up. A student who takes the combined Arts-Law course at Cornell will have an outlay of at least \$4200 before he enters the Law School, and a student who comes to us from another institution and of whom a bachelor's degree is required for admission, may have had to spend from \$4800 to \$5600 on his pre-legal education.

On the other hand, the cost of giving an education has risen at Cornell. That it has risen elsewhere also is evidenced by the information recently collected from law schools within the area of competition with Cornell. All of these schools, with the exception of Harvard and Duke, have increased or are contemplating an immediate increase in their tuition charges. Accordingly, the faculty voted in early June to recommend that the tuition for law students be increased from \$400 to \$450, effective with the opening of the 1947 summer session. Such an increase, with annual fees of \$50 added, would keep this Law School in the same relative position with respect to cost that we have held for a number of years, that is, the second most expensive law school. Were tuition to be raised to \$500, the total charges at Cornell, including annual fees, would be higher than those of any other eastern school, and, so far as known, the highest of any law school in the United States.

The faculty coupled with its recommendation of a \$50 increase in tuition the urgent request that the Board of Trustees will, upon the future recommendation of the faculty, create an adequate number of free tuition scholarships as the appropriate and fair method of apportioning the increased cost of education between those who can and those who cannot afford it. The need for these scholarships will become more acute as federal aid to veterans declines.

When the Law School went upon a graduate basis in 1928, there was in the University no financial assistance available for law students. A limited number of free tuition scholarships, which were suspended during the war period, and a few cash scholarships which for a short time were annually contributed by alumni or groups of alumni, relieved the situation somewhat. At present we have only the Walter P. Cooke Loan Fund, endowed scholarships yielding \$4,000 a year, and the Charles K. Burdick scholarship which is being annually sustained by a group of alumni. As stated in my report to the Board of Trustees in April, other law schools have been in a more advantageous position with regard to relieving the financial embarrassments

of their students. Two prominent schools used some \$40,000 to relieve an average of 25% of their student bodies of 80% of the tuition charge. On a comparable ratio, Cornell will need about \$30,000, on the basis of a student body of 320 and a tuition of \$450. Additional endowed scholarships for law students constitute one of our critical needs. Though initially dedicated to the aid of some deserving student, the income becomes available for the unrestricted use of the University once it has been credited in payment of tuition. To the extent that additional cash scholarships are unobtainable, we shall need the Board's authorization of free tuition scholarships.

LAW DORMITORY

The opportunity can not be lost to reemphasize the need for a law student dormitory. This plea is stimulated by a recollection of past and a projection of future normal conditions, and not by the strain upon the housing capacity of Ithaca which we are temporarily experiencing.

Law students are engaged in intense professional study. Having abandoned undergraduate activities and habits, they do not live in undergraduate dormitories or fraternities. They are forced to find shelter in the various private rooming houses, and they scatter themselves about Ithaca in these accommodations of varying unattractiveness, discomfort, and physical hazard. That they do not even so avoid the undergraduate atmosphere was assigned as the basis of a student petition presented to the law faculty this year requesting that the reading room in Myron Taylor Hall be kept open Saturday evenings and for eight instead of three hours on Sundays. There have been many instances of the loss of acceptable candidates for admission solely because of the unsatisfactory housing conditions for law students in Ithaca.

Professional study is best when it stimulates the eagerness to continue the discussion outside of the class-room hours. Law students are notorious for their yearning to talk shop and they profit by collaborative study. A law dormitory would facilitate and encourage what is now impeded by individual living in scattered lodgings. The American law schools which have dormitories find that the association resulting from the common housing of professional students is an educational advantage.

A law dormitory located west of Myron Taylor Hall and east of Edgemoor Lane, between South Avenue and Cascadilla Creek, would have the advantages of affording the students ready access to the law library and of providing a secluded site appropriate for a building of such economical design and construction that it should yield a return on the investment. It could have additional value if modelled on the "house plan" with accommodations for one or more members of the law faculty who would be resident masters.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The library staff regained its full personnel when Colonel Morse, the Law Librarian, and Miss Coe, the head cataloger, returned from over three years of service with the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The library appropriation which had suffered war-time economies will be restored to its normal proportions with the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1. In the interim, the library was efficiently directed by the Assistant Librarian, Miss Prior. Text books, reports, session laws, and statutes were kept up to date, but there is lost ground to be regained because of the temporary reduction in accession through purchases.

There has been an alarming increase in the prices of law books. The increased utility and importance of loose-leaf services has made these essential to instruction in certain fields, and the rising rate of the annual subscriptions to these services has added materially to the cost of operation. The growth in the size of the student body calls for the duplication of some of the most frequently used texts, reports, and legal periodicals.

The resources of the Law Library have been immeasurably enriched by the gift of the late Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. '94, of Toledo, Ohio. This gift comprised 9119 volumes in the fields of Equity, Trusts, and Receivers, and 89 volumes of early Northwest Territory and Ohio session laws. Some fifteen years ago, it became one of Mr. Marshall's hobbies to make a collection of everything published relating to Equity, to peruse the volumes as acquired, to enjoy them during his life, and then to

pass them on to Cornell. The books delivered to us in March include calendars of various Chancery Rolls, reports and treatises published in the 17th and 18th centuries. These and other irreplaceable items make the collection unique and priceless. It will be shelved, intact, as the Edwin J. Marshall Equity Collection. The additional volumes of Ohio laws, covering the period from the beginning of Ohio legislative history to 1852, include books that for years have been unavailable on the market. Happily they serve to complete our collection of these laws.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FACULTY

During the past year members of the faculty have been engaged in the following writing or editing:

Professor Farnham has begun the preparation of a case book on the Law of Real Property.

Professor Freeman published "The State and the Church" (Methodist Pub. House) and will soon have published "Enlightened Judgment—A New Method of Public Utility Regulation". Articles printed or to appear are: "The U.N.O. and International Law", Cornell Law Quarterly; "The Constitutionality of Peacetime Conscription" and "International Abolition of Conscription", American Bar Assoc. Journal; "Federal Taxation of Community Property" (joint authorship), Univ. of California Law Review; "An Ounce of Prevention—A Study in Corporate Tax Avoidance" (joint authorship), Yale Law Journal; "Blockage Valuation of Stock" (joint authorship), Univ. Pa. Law Review. Book reviews: Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, by Randolph Paul—Cornell Law Quarterly; Estate Planning, by Joseph Trachtman—Cornell Law Quarterly; Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas, by Ruth Masters—Fordham Law Review; An International Bill of the Rights of Man by H. Lauterpacht—Fordham Law Review; United Nations Government, by Amos Peaslee—Cornell Law Quarterly; Government and Labor in Early America, by Richard Morris—William and Mary Law Review.

Professor Larson collaborated with Dean Stevens in completing the case book on the Law of Corporations the work on which was begun by Dean Stevens and Professor Washington before the war. Professor Larson has also prepared a chapter on Northern European Countries to be included in a forthcoming Symposium on Post-war Problems edited by Mordecai Ezekiel.

Professor MacDonald has in preparation a casebook on Legislation (with Professor H. E. Read of Univ. of Minnesota Law School).

Professor Robinson reviewed for the Cornell Law Quarterly The Army and the Law, by Gerrard Glenn; Legal Effects of Military Justice, by Ganson J. Baldwin; War and the Law, by E. W. Puttkammer; International Law, Chiefly as Interpreted by the United States, by Charles C. Hyde; The Legal Effects of War, by Sir Arnold McNair; and for the Harvard Law Review, The Permanent Court of International Justice by M. O. Hudson, and World Court Reports, Vol. IV, edited by M. O. Hudson.

Professor Sutherland reviewed "The Growth of Constitutional Power in the United States" by Carl Brent Swisher, for the Cornell Law Quarterly.

Professor Thompson has continued the preparation of his cases and materials on the Law of Contract and published (jointly) in the Cornell Law Quarterly "Presumption of Undue Influence; Attorney as Testamentary Beneficiary".

The following are among the other activities of faculty members:

Professor MacDonald continued as Executive Secretary of the N. Y. State Law Revision Commission, and Dean Stevens as a member of the N. Y. State Commission on Uniform State Laws.

From April to July, Professor Keffe acted, by appointment of the Secretary of the Navy, as President of General Court Martial Sentence Review Board, U. S. Navy.

Members of the faculty are serving on the following committees:

American Bar Association—N. Y. Committee on the Administration of Justice—Professor MacDonald.

N. Y. State Bar Association—Committee on the Administration of Justice—Professors MacDonald and Sutherland; Committee on Legal Education and Admission

to the Bar—Professors MacDonald and Whiteside; Committee to Cooperate with Law Revision Commission—Professor Whiteside; Association of American Law Schools—Committee on Inter-American Cooperation—Professor Thompson.

Professors Sutherland and Whiteside have been Research Consultants for the N. Y. State Law Revision Commission.

Professors MacDonald and Sutherland participated as lecturers in the refresher courses for veterans given by the Practicing Law Institute in Myron Taylor Hall in June under the sponsorship of the Federation of Bar Associations of the Sixth Judicial District of New York.

ROBERT S. STEVENS,
Dean of the Law School.

APPENDIX X

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report of the Medical College for the academic year ended June 30, 1946.

For the fourth consecutive year, instruction was given on an accelerated basis throughout the year. A new session for the three upper classes began on July 11, 1945 with a total enrollment of 235 students of which 222 were men (Army, 102; Navy, 76; Civilians 44) and 13 women. On October 1, 1945, the work of the first year began with a total of 80 students of which 65 were men (Army, 21; Navy, 24; Civilians, 15; Veterans, 5) and 15 women. A vacation period for all classes extended from December 20, 1945 through January 2, 1946. On March 29, 1946, 81 students were awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine and one student, a Rockefeller Foundation student from Scotland, received a certificate for the completion of the third and fourth years work. For work beginning a new academic year on April 4, 1946, 83 students enrolled for the fourth year and 81 for the third year. During the period from April 4, 1946 to June 21, 1946, only three classes were enrolled, first, third and fourth years, there being no second year class during this period. From June 22, 1946 to September 25, 1946, there is vacation for all classes and on the latter date a new first year class will enter.

Beginning late in the fall, our staff began to return from the military services and, by the end of the academic year, most of them were back at work. This has added materially to the effectiveness of our teaching program. A normal vacation period during the summer will do much to raise the morale of both the staff and the students.

CHANGES IN STAFF

Dr. Alexander R. Stevens, Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology), became Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, at the end of the present academic year. He first joined our staff in 1924 and in recent years has been in charge of the Division of Urology in the Department of Surgery. We are indebted to him for his years of service in the teaching of his specialty.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip B. Connolly has been Professor of Military Science and Tactics since 1941. He served as Commandant of the Army Specialized Training Program unit here at Cornell during the year. The unit was terminated on March 29, 1946, and Colonel Connolly was assigned to other duties early in May. We are particularly indebted to him for the excellence of his leadership and for his understanding cooperation in matters pertaining to our dealings with the Army and the Selective Service System.

We regret to report the death of Frederick Whiting on March 12, 1946. He was our Professor of Clinical Surgery (Otolaryngology) from 1904 until his retirement in 1928. Since then he has been an Emeritus Professor.

In the death of Lucius A. Wing on February 17, 1946, the Medical College sustained the loss of a staunch friend, alumnus, and teacher. He received his M. D. degree from Cornell in 1907 and has been on our teaching staff since 1932. From 1941, he was Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology. He served as President of the Cornell University Medical Alumni Association and as a member of the Medical College Council.

Lewis H. Koplik, Instructor in Pediatrics died on July 22, 1945.

During the year, Dr. George M. Hass who had been Assistant Professor of Pathology before his entrance to the military services, resigned to become Professor of Pathology in the Department of Pathology in the Department of the School of Medicine of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Dr. Robert F. Pitts, Associate Professor of Physiology, resigned as of July 1, 1946, in order to become Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department in the School of Medicine of Syracuse University.

Dr. Chester L. Yntema, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, resigned as of July 1, to become Associate Professor of Anatomy in the School of Medicine of Syracuse University.

Dr. Charles O. Warren, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Physiology has resigned as of August 1, 1946 in order to become a Medical Associate of the Commonwealth Fund.

Dr. Harold E. Harrison, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, who has been on leave for military research, resigned during the year to become Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Dr. Harry H. Gordon, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, has been appointed Professor of Pediatrics and head of the Department in the School of Medicine at the University of Colorado, Denver, and will assume his new duties on October 1, 1946.

Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, and of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, has been appointed Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department in the School of Medicine of Louisiana State University, New Orleans.

Dr. Marshall R. Jones, Assistant Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry, resigned July 1, 1946 to become Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Iowa.

On April 1, 1946, Dr. George B. Brown was appointed Research Associate at the Memorial Hospital. He retains his teaching appointment on our staff.

Dr. Carl M. Stevens, Research Associate in Biochemistry, resigned January 1, 1946, to become Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the State College of Washington.

Dr. John L. Wood, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry has been appointed Associate Professor of Biochemistry in the School of Biological Sciences at the University of Tennessee, Memphis, on September 1, 1946.

Dr. David Todd, who has been working on research in Penicillin in the Department of Biochemistry has been appointed Assistant Professor at Amherst College.

Dr. William D. Lotspeich, Assistant in Physiology, has been appointed Instructor in Physiology in the School of Medicine of Syracuse University.

We regret losing the members of our staff who have resigned to go elsewhere and are grateful for their loyal and efficient service. However, such changes are for the best interests of medical education and it is one of our functions to participate in the training of men for posts elsewhere.

On July 1, Dr. Harold L. Temple, who has been Assistant Professor of Radiology, was appointed Professor of Radiology and Radiologist to the New York Hospital. As such he will be a member of the Executive Faculty, inasmuch as this department has been set up as an independent one.

Dr. Robert S. Hotchkiss, Associate Professor of Surgery (Urology) becomes the Director of the Urological Service in the Second Division of Bellevue Hospital on July 1, 1946.

Dr. James H. Wall has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry and on July 1, 1946, becomes Medical Director of the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital to succeed Dr. Clarence O. Cheney.

STUDENT BODY

With the cessation of the Navy training program in December and the Army one in March, all of our students are on a civilian basis. Approximately one hundred twenty-four of the two hundred thirty-seven are receiving support under the GI Bill of Rights. Our loan and scholarship funds are in such condition that we have been able to give aid to those who have experienced financial difficulties.

The detrimental effects of the accelerated program were more evident as seen in the work of the first year class entering in September of 1945. The premedical work of many of them was reduced in amount and had been done under acceleration. This class has suffered rather heavy casualties, with seven having dropped out before the termination of the year for various reasons including health and the termination of the Navy program on December 19, 1945 and the Army program on March 29, 1946. Scholastic casualties at the end of the year will reduce the size of this class by another six or seven. Students have had unusual opportunities to do hospital work as substitute interns and some of them have carried on investigative work.

The places in the class to enter on September 25, 1946 have been filled since February of this year. The only appointments since then have been made to fill places created by withdrawals. These students were chosen from over 1200 applications and there would have been many more had we not discouraged further applications. We plan to have a class of 85 or 86 and about three-fourths of them will be veterans. As yet we have not reinstated the requirement of a baccalaureate degree (by the end of the first year of medicine) as one of the requirements of admission.

During the last term of the past academic year, only three classes were in attendance and the same will probably hold true for the last term of the coming one.

STUDENT HEALTH

The Student Health Service has continued as a division of the Health Service of the Joint Institution. Until the first of January, Dr. Carl Muschenheim continued as the over-all director of the service. His resignation was accepted with regret inasmuch as he had organized the service and had made a real contribution to its development. We were fortunate in securing as his successor, Dr. Ralph Tompsett, a graduate of the Cornell University Medical College in the class of 1939 who had returned from service with General Hospital No. 9.

The work of the Student Health Service has been carried out again this year under Dr. Henry Cromwell. The case load in this service remains about the same as in previous years. There has been a significant decline in the number of days of hospitalization, although a considerable part of this decline is due to the fact that in the previous year there were a few students hospitalized for long periods of time. Since the students are now out of the Army and Navy, there will be an increase in the number of routine physical examinations during the coming year. These will be done in a few concentrated sessions at the beginning of the new school year.

Beginning in January, 1946, the routine chest x-rays were increased to every four months. It will simplify the clerical problems to have these x-rays done in large groups by classes. No cases of tuberculosis occurred among our students this past year.

In March, 1946, after suggestions made by Dr. Cromwell, Dr. Smillie arranged for a voluntary dental service to be made available to our medical students. It consisted of diagnostic and preventive service for which each student paid \$3. He received complete dental x-rays, cleaning, and a plan for reparative work. This work was done in the Dental Clinic of the New York Hospital. It is planned to continue this next year and to extend it to the Nursing students and the house staff.

The following is a summary of the work of the Student Health Service from July 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946: Number of health visits and follow-up visits, 1048; of routine chest x-rays, 474; of other x-rays, 41; of physical examinations, 121; of immunizations, 121; of hospitalizations, 50 and the total days of hospitalization, 280.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS

ANATOMY

Along with the normal teaching load with medical students, the members of the department have been occupied with various fields of investigation and special teaching. Work under two OSRD contracts on nerve regeneration and crash injuries in aviation was continued until the middle of the year. Throughout the year, special work was provided for veterans who had returned from the military services. Many investigators have come from various parts in this country and abroad to receive instruction in methods used in the various laboratories of the department. The extension of the smear technique of cancer diagnosis to the respiratory tract, the stomach, and the genito-urinary tract as well as to the female reproductive system has increased the demand for instruction in Dr. Papanicolaou's laboratory. In the past three years, 90 investigators from 17 states in this country and 14 foreign countries including Portugal, France, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, India, and various Latin American countries have received special instruction under Dr. Papanicolaou's direction.

A modern and accurate electrical method of recording muscle activity perfected in the Department has been applied to important studies in early poliomyelitis and muscular dystrophies, both here and in other hospitals. This has been done by Drs. Berry and Geohegan.

We regret the loss of Dr. Chester L. Yntema and Dr. Charles O. Warren who are leaving the department for other opportunities.

Dr. John MacLeod was made an Assistant Professor of Anatomy and will participate actively in the teaching this coming year. Drs. Charles Berry and William Geohegan will be in charge of the teaching of Anatomy to nurses.

The research of the Department has received support from the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Markle Foundation, the American Cancer Society, the Commonwealth Fund, the Grayson Foundation, Colonel C. V. Whitney, and other private donors.

BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Supported by funds from the Influenza Commission, Drs. Magill and Sugg studied the antigenic differences among strains of influenza viruses isolated from influenza cases in various parts of this and foreign countries. Furthermore, they have made a direct study of cases of influenza or influenza-like infections in Army Hospitals of the First Service Command. In one of their publications, there is presented a number of principles significant in the epidemiology and immunology of the disease. In support of further work on the antigenic differences in different strains of the influenza virus, the Markle Foundation has made a substantial grant to extend for a period of three years.

The Sugar Foundation has supported the work of Dr. Neill and Dr. Hehre in bacterial and enzymatic syntheses of dextran and levan. By demonstrating the formation of serologically reactive dextran by certain streptococci obtained from the blood of patients with subacute bacterial endocarditis, they have established a hitherto unrecognized biochemical property of streptococci from that disease and they have suggested the possible use of that property in the differential description of nonhemolytic streptococci.

Studies in immunological aspects of fungi, began in 1938 and interrupted in 1940, have been taken up again. This has been a neglected field and is thought to be worthy of a thorough investigation.

BIOCHEMISTRY

The activities in undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate teaching are reflected in the number of the members of the staff who have been called to teaching and research posts in other institutions. During the year, there have been six graduate students at work in the department. Seven staff members have left to take up teaching or research positions in other laboratories and in addition two workers have left to complete their graduate studies elsewhere.

Supported by a generous grant from the American Cyanamid Company, work has been continued in transmethylation, antibiotics, and anti-amino acids. Furthermore, the role of biotin in mammalian tissue metabolism has been studied. A problem of major interest has been the elucidation of the structure of penicillin which was carried out on contract with the Committee on Medical Research until December 31, 1945 and thereafter on other funds. In May of 1946, synthetic G-penicillin was isolated by Professor du Vigneaud and colleagues. Their isolation procedures have been repeated and the identity of G-penicillin established. This most significant discovery, although the yield is minute and is not a practical way of making penicillin, does establish the fact that synthesis is possible and it opens the way for synthesis of new penicillins for biological studies and the working out of fundamental mechanisms in the chemistry of these substances.

The Committee on Growth of the American Cancer Society has made a grant for the support of a study of the metabolic characteristics of the intact tumor cell and its enzymatic capabilities. Professor du Vigneaud has served on a number of important national committees and has delivered six special lectures during the year.

THE LIBRARY

The installation of fluorescent lights in the reading room has added greatly to the reading facilities there. Foreign journals from the continent have been coming rapidly, particularly from France and the Scandinavian countries. As yet none have come from Germany. The library has been used actively by members of the staff who have been in the military services.

Since July, 1945, there has been added 744 volumes, not including nearly as many duplicate ones received from various sources. Our library is now listed as having 37,000 volumes in round numbers. Duplicate journals and volumes have been shipped to the following: To the Library of National Tung-chi University, Shanghai, China, complete sets of four important journals for 1938-45 and 75 unbound volumes; to the Library of Charles University in Prague, a collection of 3 bound volumes, 133 complete unbound volumes, and 361 unbound numbers; and to the libraries of the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines and the Scientific Library Bureau of Sciences, 274 bound volumes and 60 unbound numbers.

During the year there were 16,925 readers of whom 4,716 borrowed a total of 7101 items for home use. Members of the staff and departmental libraries contributed volumes. A collection of about 600 volumes came from the estate of the late Dr. Frank Grauer. The Samaritan Board, in charge of the student year book, made a gift of funds remaining after the publication of the 1946 Samaritan.

MEDICINE

There have been a number of important developments in the teaching of this department. 1) The program for graduate and post-graduate teaching on the Second Medical (Cornell) Division at Bellevue Hospital has been carried on under the direction of Dr. John E. Deitrick. This has been generously supported by the Kellogg Foundation. This course has been developed for returning veterans but it is expected to continue useful to practitioners in this country and to physicians from South America and Europe. 2) The house staff in the New York Hospital has been increased to one resident, sixteen assistant residents, and fourteen interns. This is an arrangement which greatly extends the opportunities for graduate training of returned veterans and at the same time improves the services which can be rendered to patients in the out-patient department and on the private pavilions. 3) As chief of the Private Medical Service, Dr. Paul Reznikoff has had charge of the instruction of undergraduate medical students who have served as clinical clerks on the private pavilions of the New York Hospital. The experiment has proved that private patients may be used for teaching medical students.

4) Through a generous grant by the Commonwealth Fund and under the immediate direction of Dr. Harold G. Wolff, a new clinic has been established in the medical out-patient department for the study of emotional factors in disease. It is manned by an internist, a psychiatrist, 6 fellows, and 2 social workers. The fellows are se-

lected from young internists who have had at least two years training in internal medicine. The objective will be the training of internists who are thoroughly equipped to study routinely the emotional, physical, and environmental factors in their patients, and who may become teachers and leaders in this important field. Dr. Wolff has developed a unique training program for our undergraduate medical students in Neurology and they will receive additional valuable teaching from the work in this new clinic.

5) Opportunities for training fellows and residents have been specially developed for the study and teaching of infectious diseases with special reference to chemotherapy and of syphilis, gastroenterology, neurology, metabolism and endocrine disturbances, cardiology and peripheral vascular disease.

The research program of the department has been an extensive one which cannot be completely covered in this report. Problems under investigation and described in last year's report have been continued, i.e., the work of Dr. Shorr and his associates on shock in relation to anoxia of liver tissue; the work of Drs. John Deitrick and Donald Whedon on the metabolic and cardiovascular effects of complete immobilization; the metabolic factors involved in the solubility and precipitation of calcium phosphate in the urinary tract and on the nature of the renal mechanisms controlling urinary citric acid excretion; the treatment of Graves disease; of Dr. Milhorat on the utilization of vitamin E in progressive muscular dystrophy; of Dr. McDermott and his associates in chemotherapy with penicillin and streptomycin; of Dr. Harold G. Wolff and his associates of a variety of investigations pertaining to psychosomatic relationships; of Drs. Baldwin and Loveless in the field of allergy, particularly with alcoholic fractionization of ragweed extracts; of Dr. Harold Stewart and Dr. Irving Wright in cardiovascular disease. Studies on myasthenia gravis done in collaboration with the Department of Pharmacology and under contract with the Chemical Warfare Service have utilized as a tool the warfare agent, di-iso-propyl-fluorophosphate which destroys choline esterase. In the studies on immobilization and its effects upon physiological changes in the body, the observations clearly indicate that a periodically tilted bed might avoid some of the untoward consequences of immobilization and prolonged bed rest and might lead to a more rapid convalescence.

The research of the department has been supported during the year by contributions from the following: The Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the National Research Council; Carnegie Corporation; Caterpillar Tractor Company; Ciba Pharmaceutical Products; Commonwealth Fund; Kellogg Foundation; Lambert Pharmacal Company; Lederle Laboratories; Eli Lilly and Company; Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation; John and Mary R. Markle Foundation; Shering Corporation; Sordna Foundation; United Hospital Fund and Wyeth Company.

Dr. David P. Barr has been made a member of the Board of Trustees of the Commonwealth Fund and is serving as the President of the American College of Physicians this coming year.

THE TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

The 1282 Service Command Unit, ASTP-ROTC, with Lieutenant Colonel Philip B. Connolly, Medical Corps, United States Army (Retired) as Commandant, continued in force until March 29, 1946. The students who were serving as enlisted men were returned to civilian status in the reserve. At the commencement held on March 29, 1946, fifty-three of the graduates were commissioned in the grade of first lieutenant, Medical Corps, Army of the United States.

The Navy V-12 program here went out of existence on December 19, 1945, and the enlisted men were returned to civilian status in the reserve. Commodore John K. Richards, USN (Retired), Commander, Reserve Officers Training Center, was the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School which included our unit. At the March commencement, twenty-one of the graduates were commissioned as lieutenants (J.G.), U.S.N.R. Our students who have served in these training programs, are subject to active duty for a period of two years after graduation and the completion of an internship of one year. Some of the students who had

regular active duty, other than in these training programs, are receiving financial aid under the GI Bill of Rights. At the present time, we do not have an Army Medical ROTC Unit, at Cornell. Plans are indefinite as to whether it will be reestablished.

The Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges has appointed a committee of three, of which Dr. Dayton J. Edwards is a member, to evaluate these training programs in our medical colleges and to make recommendations for the future in case another war emergency should occur.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Although there has been a critical shortage in professional staff, both medical and nursing as well as in orderlies and attendants, this department has continued through the year at full capacity with an increase in total census of discharged patients, including infants, from 8787 in 1944 to 8817 in 1945.

The bed capacity of the Lying-In Hospital has been increased and rearranged so that there are now 26 private beds, 42 semi-private beds, and 130 teaching beds of which 78 are for obstetrics and 52 for gynecology. In a university hospital, the present distribution of beds would seem to be well-balanced between obstetrics and gynecology and between teaching and the private services.

The work on the vaginal smear relating to cancer and allied conditions and supported by the Commonwealth Fund has been of great value in the early diagnosis of malignancy in the female genital tract, and is being continued in cooperation with the Department of Anatomy and with Dr. Herbert F. Traut of the University of California. The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation has extended valuable support to the research work in eclampsia and related toxemias of pregnancy. These investigations have corroborated earlier findings by members of the department that there is a marked decrease in uric acid clearance in patients suffering from eclampsia. Other research problems include: Studies on air embolism; therapeutic interruption of pregnancy; management of placenta previa; isometric method of x-ray pelvimetry; puerperal infection; rupture of the uterus; and certain therapeutic agents such as penicillin used in the treatment of complications and infections of obstetrics and gynecology.

The J. Whitridge Williams Assistantships in Obstetrics and Gynecology, granted by the Rockefeller Foundation, were awarded to two former members of the house staff, who will commence their further training as soon as they are separated from the armed services. During the past year, 12 Navy men were given hospital training in Obstetrics.

The Department is resuming its five-year schedule of residency training, which had been reduced during the war to a three-year period. With a larger house staff now available and with this longer period of training, it will be possible to provide an adequate staff for the ward as well as the private service, and also give an opportunity for training in certain of the fundamental sciences, particularly pathology. The Department of Pathology is cooperating in this endeavor.

PATHOLOGY

The courses in general and special pathology were taught in the second and third trimesters, according to a change provided in the curriculum. The major portion of the didactic instruction and laboratory work was given during the six four-hour sessions each week in the second trimester, along with demonstrations of fixed specimens in the museum and of pathological tissues from current necropsies, and with seminar sessions conducted by senior staff members. More advanced instruction, including the detailed presentation of cases in which the students had assisted at post-mortem examinations and the presentation and discussion by the students of assigned topics in pathology, was provided during the two three-hour sessions each week in the third trimester. At this time, the demonstrations in the autopsy room and a considerable amount of advanced microscopic work in the laboratory was continued. As in previous years, all students were required to assist with at least one post-mortem examination and to write an essay in pathology upon an approved subject or to collaborate with one or another of the staff members in some experimental work.

Early in the fall, the entire staff participated in a thorough revision of the courses in general and special pathology. A detailed syllabus was mimeographed and made available for each member of the staff. This included the lecture schedule, lists of slides in the class sets, the principles and practice of teaching of pathology along with general principles of medical education, and the details of the procedures of the various class exercises and the materials available for them.

The alterations in the curriculum have made it possible for the staff to undertake more intensive research work during the first trimester, when no teaching duties were scheduled, except those connected with the weekly Clinical Pathological Conferences and the three weekly departmental conferences.

Serological studies of distinctive constituents of normal and neoplastic cells and other studies on tumors have been continued in Professor Kidd's laboratory with support from the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research. Professor Furth's investigations on the leukemias and ovarian carcinomas in experimental animals have been supported by the above named fund, the Anna Fuller Fund, The International Cancer Research Foundation, and the Lady Tata Memorial Trust. The studies on the pathogenesis of non-bacterial pneumonia, carried out under the auspices of the Pneumonia Commission of the United States Army, have been brought to completion. Dr. Flory has studied the blood vessels and secreting cells of the exteriorized pancreas as viewed under the microscope in a transparent chamber. Dr. Olcott has made further morphological studies on hyperplasia in pulmonary arteries and on experimental argyrosis. Dr. Hans U. Zollinger from the University of Zurich has become associated with the Department as a Visiting Fellow and has begun an intensive study of tumor cells by means of the phase-contrast microscope.

PEDIATRICS

Standards of instruction and research during the war years were maintained in the face of a staff depleted by thirty-three entries into the armed forces and an accelerated teaching program. This was made possible by the cheerful cooperation of the staff who remained. In the latter half of the current academic year, the burden was somewhat eased by the return from military service of 13 full-time and 11 part-time members of the staff. Dr. Harold E. Harrison of the full-time staff who had been on leave since 1942 to engage in war chemical research, resigned in August, 1945 to accept the position of Chief of the Pediatric Division of the Baltimore City Hospital and Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Medical College. Another member of the full-time staff, Dr. Margaret Dann, will be on a leave of absence for one year to enable her to participate in the work of the American Friends Service Committee of providing medical care to displaced persons in Europe. Two members of this department were honored during the year: Dr. Harry H. Gordon received the Army Commendation Ribbon for "meritorious service" and Dr. Leona Baumgartner was given an award for "her outstanding work as Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the New York City Department of Health" by the American Design Awards organization.

Undergraduate instruction remained essentially unchanged from previous years except that greater attention was given to the emotional aspects of normal growth, development, and feeding, and common aberrations. Teaching on the graduate level has also been extended and modified during the current year. The number of house officers has been expanded, and affiliations have been made with the Knickerbocker Hospital and the Memorial Hospital, and renewed with the Willard Parker Hospital which enable pediatric house officers to act as residents on services which care for anterior poliomyelitis, tumors, and childhood contagious diseases, respectively. This enlarged experience, in addition to other plans in prospect, envisaging home visits and attendance in schools, should result in more rounded training of pediatricians.

Postgraduate teaching has also been expanded to meet the needs of returning veterans, pediatricians from foreign countries, and requests from other pediatric institutions. A series of weekly clinic-lectures are being given in the program of teaching to veterans on our Second Medical Division at Bellevue. Eleven veterans have utilized the facilities of the department as observers for varying periods of two weeks to two months. Six Latin American physicians and five physicians from different

states in the Union have been observers for from two weeks to four months. Physicians and personnel in allied scientific fields were visitors for shorter periods: Eleven from Latin America; twenty-one from other foreign countries including France, England, Sweden, Canada, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, and eight from this country.

The current trend in preventing disease and promoting health, with special emphasis on psychosomatic aspects, has been effectively bolstered by increased fellowship grants from the Commonwealth Fund for the purpose of training teachers who will, after completion of their fellowships, return to posts in pediatric and health departments throughout the country. Three such fellows are presently in training, with a fourth to begin in the fall. The importance of this field is emphasized by the invitation received from the California State Department of Public Health by Dr. Milton J. E. Senn, a member of the staff, who spent 6 weeks making a survey and then submitted his recommendations concerning mental health potentialities as part of a pediatric health project in that state.

The occupational and diversional therapy division in the pediatric department, inaugurated in 1944, continues to be of great value in keeping the children resident in the hospital happy and relaxed during illness and convalescence. Over 400 children enjoyed its benefits during the year. A teaching affiliation with the occupational therapy school at Columbia University was established and its students have been in training here for periods varying from 1 to 2 months. A number of nurses and volunteers were also trained and have aided in the activities of the division.

Current studies in the department include: Determination of the comparative efficacy of combined immunization of newly born and older infants against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis; immunological studies on ragweed and its chemical fractions; the metabolism of premature infants; studies on childhood tuberculosis; ascorbic acid in leucocytes; recognition of the carrier state and mild forms of Mediterranean anemia; the establishment of an ambulant transfusion clinic for children with blood dyscrasias; methods of relaxing spasm in poliomyelitis; a clinical study of a completely fortified evaporated milk; vitamin C assays at different ages in health and illness with varying intakes; and the natural history of rheumatic fever. Several of these studies are being carried on in collaboration with outside organizations and other departments of the college—Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medicine, Biochemistry, the New York City Department of Health, and the New York Foundling Hospital.

The research in the department was supported during the year by the following: Commonwealth Fund, Mead Johnson and Company, Lederle Laboratories, National Dairy Products Company, Marion R. Ascoli Fund, Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship Fund, Evaporated Milk Association, Louis Livingston Seaman Fund of the New York Academy of Medicine, Markle Foundation, Lucius Littauer Fund, and several anonymous donors.

PHARMACOLOGY

Two members of the staff of this department are still in the military services. Problems have arisen with the shifting of the teaching of the second year to the first trimester particularly because the change required that the course be completed twice in nine months and because there needs to be more coordination of sequence in relation to the teaching in Physiology. The therapy conferences presented each week in conjunction with members of other departments have continued to be successful. Selected conferences have been published in the New York State Journal of Medicine and others are to appear in the new Journal of Clinical Medicine beginning in July, 1946. The first annual volume of Cornell Conferences was published by the MacMillan Company on May 15, 1946.

Topics under investigation in the department include the following: The action of digitalis principles in man and animals; the binding of digitalis by the tissues; the mechanism of action of digitalis, pharmacology of marihuana, the actions and toxicity of organic acids, the diuretic response of the organic mercurials in man in relation to dose and frequency of administration, the relative effectiveness of the cinchona alkaloids in patients with auricular fibrillation, the action of metabolic stimulants on isolated muscle, the mechanism of action of DDT and the effect of

various protective agents, the influence of a raw milk factor on muscle function, the production of vitamin B deficiency with adenine and phosphate, the direct action of cholinergic drugs on skeletal muscle, the role of cholinesterase in liver disease, and the action of various cholinergic drugs in myasthenia gravis. Work done in the department during the war years is now being released for the open literature and there are about twenty papers from the department in press in addition to the fourteen that appeared during the year.

During the academic year, seven commercial concerns contributed \$18,000 for work on digitalis in this department. As of December 31, 1945, this department received \$50,932 from the OSRD. The support of the OSRD work was then taken over by the U. S. Public Health Service which has made substantial grants extending to June 30, 1947. Likewise, the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army has made a substantial grant for the study of the action of fluorophosphate under the joint supervision of Dr. Cattell and of Dr. Ephraim Shorr of the Department of Medicine. Grants from all sources received during the year for use over a twelve months period total over \$40,000. In addition to sources named above, support was received from Lederle Laboratories, Eli Lilly & Company, E. R. Squibb & Sons, John Wyeth and Brother, Harrower Laboratories, Burroughs Welcome Co., and the Baird Foundation.

During the year, Dr. Cattell was made the Editor of the *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*.

PHYSIOLOGY

The teaching in this department was strengthened by the return from the military services of Drs. William Chambers and James D. Hardy. Some minor changes were made in the sequence of the course. As in previous years, the department has been impressed with the deficiencies in training of the medical students in physics and mathematics. The department has suffered the loss of three members, Drs. Robert Pitts, Charles Warren, and William Lotspeich who have resigned to take positions elsewhere.

Drs. Pitts and Lotspeich have continued their work on the renal factors in the regulation of acid-base balance. In addition, Dr. Pitts wrote two chapters on respiration in the last edition of Howell's *Textbook of Physiology* and two important review articles, one on the kidney and the other on the organization of the respiratory center.

The portion of the Crash Safety Project carried on by Mr. Hugh De Haven is being continued by him under funds provided by the National Research Council. His efforts in flight safety have received wide recognition and he has established a good reputation with the aviation industry. Work during the war has made this department a headquarters for aviation safety and it will continue this responsibility for a number of years. Recently the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo has sought active cooperation.

Dr. Chambers has been reorganizing his laboratories and has been putting the Lusk respiration calorimeter in order. During the year, he was made executive Secretary of the Federation of American Biological Societies. Dr. Hardy has set up his laboratories in the Department and has resumed his studies in calorimetry, pain sensitivity, and infra-red spectroscopy. In his work in developing the field of Biophysics, he will be helped by a substantial contract from the Office of Research and Invention of the Navy Department.

Dr. Bois has resumed his research with the human calorimeter and has devoted a great deal of time to post-war reorganization in the department.

The researches of Drs. Pitts and Warren were carried on with grants made by the Markle Foundation and those in Crash Safety with ones made by the OSRD and the National Research Council. The Russell Sage Institute of Pathology has collaborated with the Department of Physiology as in past years.

PSYCHIATRY

With the return of the members of the teaching staff from the armed forces, undergraduate and graduate teaching have been developed along prewar levels. In the undergraduate field, it has again been possible to have a tutoring system with the

fourth year students who attend the Out-Patient Department. Graduate training is offered to physicians who have completed at least one year's internship and consists of a three-year program. During the first year emphasis is placed on teaching, the recognition and understanding of psychiatric disorders, methods of examination, and psychiatric treatment in general. In the second and third years, psychotherapy receives special attention, including the mastery of the techniques of hypnosis and free association. Ambulatory practice is learned in the second year on the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department and in the treatment of some of the discharged in-patients. In the third year, the psychiatrist is assigned also to the in- and out-patient services of the general hospital in order to learn to recognize the many emotional factors which may affect physical health and also to help other physicians in diagnosis. During the second and third years, psychiatrists in training participate in the teaching of medical students and student nurses. A fourth year of training is limited to one of the trainees who, as Resident Psychiatrist, devotes his time to the admission of patients and to sharing in the clinical supervision of all in-patients.

A post-graduate training of one year's duration in psychotherapy is offered to veterans who have had at least two years of psychiatry in a teaching hospital. Veterans are eligible for fellowships under an arrangement with the Veterans' Administration.

With the support of the Commonwealth Fund, other types of post-graduate training are given. Fellowships in child psychiatry are given to psychiatrists who have finished two years of training in general psychiatry. Public Health psychiatry is given jointly with the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Postgraduate training is offered to pediatricians through a combined educational program of the Departments of Pediatrics and Psychiatry and to internists by the Department of Medicine and Psychiatry.

Investigations have been continued in the field of psychopathology and on the relationship of emotions to physiologic functions. Studies on the influence of various emotions in thinking have demonstrated that elation increases the number of associations while anxiety and resentment do not. A combined physiologic, psychologic, and psychopathologic study of 50 stuttering children has been completed. In co-operation with the Department of Medicine, the efficacy of penicillin treatment in general paresis is being evaluated.

In the Nursery School, investigations of the relation between intellectual function and emotional adjustment have been completed and the findings have been presented in a brief monograph.

In continuing his studies on muscular dystrophy, Dr. Ade T. Milhorat, has found a gastric defect in patients with this disease, probably the inability to use Vitamin E. Enzymes contained in an extract of hog stomach made utilization of vitamin E possible. The chemical nature of the accessory substance necessary for vitamin E utilization has been investigated.

Dr. Harold G. Wolff's clinical and experimental studies in the field of neurology were considerably influenced by war requirements. The Cornell Service Index was applied to assay quickly personality and psychosomatic disturbances in men in the armed forces, in veterans, and among industrial personnel. Further psychosomatic studies of digestive functions were carried on.

The psychiatric student health service continued under the supervision of Drs. Diethelm and Doty.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Department has attempted to develop the student's social concepts in relation to medical care, and to awaken his mind to the fact that economic and social factors play an important role in the prevention of illness and the cure of disease. An effort was made to determine the value of a medical social worker in health center activities, and to ascertain her usefulness in student teaching. Miss Mary H. Stites was employed, on a temporary basis, in order to study this matter. The results of this experiment in teaching are now being evaluated. The Department has returned to its prewar plan, which requires each medical student to report upon a selected community in relation to the adequacy of medical service and community

health activities in that community. An outline of the purpose and content of this student report has been prepared.

The Health Service of our Joint Institution, under the direction of Dr. Ralph Tompsett, has been used as a vehicle for training students in technics of prevention services for well people.

In his studies on the epidemiology of terminal pneumonia, Dr. Smillie has given particular attention to the relationship of specific therapy to changes in the ante-mortem and postmortem respiratory flora. Dr. Choucroun has continued her studies upon the sensitizing fraction of the tubercle bacillus. Dr. Yankauer has studied the efficiency of the school health service in detecting and controlling physical defects of school children. Mr. Gillen has continued his studies in the social aspects of medicine as they impinge on the field of adequate medical care. His report "A Social Survey of Health and Illness in Urban Families" has been in demand among sociologists and medical social workers.

The Department has been the recipient of a grant of \$200,000 payable in annual installments of \$20,000 by Mr. E. M. Fleischmann of Baltimore, Md. in memory of his late wife, Marcelle Fleischmann. This fund has strengthened the work in Parasitology in this department. Dr. Kahn has extended his investigations in the control of mosquitoes by sound. Dr. Torrey has investigated precipitative formation in malaria of ducks and has completed his study on the character of staphylococcus aureus strains in the upper respiratory tract of newborn infants and their nursing mothers. The latter was aided by a grant from the Louis Livingston Seaman Fund of the New York Academy of Medicine. Immunological and other studies have been made on filariasis and schistosomiasis.

Dr. Smillie has served as consultant to the New York City Health Department in various capacities, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Health of the New York County Medical Society. A course in the clinical aspects of preventive medicine has been given for two groups of public and parochial school teachers, with the approbation of the New York State Department of Education. Dr. Smillie's book, "Preventive Medicine and Public Health" was published during the year. Dr. Kahn completed the tasks assigned to him by the U. S. Office of Strategic Services.

Numerous changes in personnel will occur in this department during the next academic year. Mr. Gillen has been selected for the Sociology staff at Teachers College, Dr. Yankauer has accepted a position with the New York City Health Department, Miss Stites goes to the Vanderbilt Medical School as Director of Medical Social Service, and Dr. Franklin Foote will return from war duty in September. Dr. Wegman has received an appointment as Professor of Pediatrics in Louisiana State Medical College. Dr. Chaves will replace Dr. Bogoshian as instructor in the prevention of tuberculosis. Dr. Choucroun will return to France to take her former position in Paris.

RADIOLOGY

Numerous structural changes were completed in the Department and considerable new modern equipment has been added. Shockproof equipment was installed in the Department of Pathology, and in the near future a modern type of shockproof fluoroscope will replace the present inadequate equipment in the Department of Anatomy. The increasing use of X-rays has continued at an unprecedented rate during the past year. The relative increase has far exceeded the increase in hospital patient days and out-patients visits.

In addition to the elective course in Radiology offered in the third year, it is planned to offer one to the medical students in the fourth year. The x-ray teaching museum now consists of about 3000 sets of films.

Dr. Sydney Weintraub and Dr. Arthur Tillinghast have returned from service with the Ninth General Hospital. Dr. John Foster has resigned to accept another position. Beginning with the next academic year, Dr. Harold L. Temple becomes Professor of Radiology and Radiologist to the New York Hospital. The department will be an independent one and its head will be a member of the Executive Faculty and of the Medical Board. Plans are now being formulated for expansion of the staff and closer affiliation with the Radiology Department of the Memorial Hospital.

SURGERY

The teaching of Surgery began in the last trimester of the Second Year with a series of introductory exercises on the fundamentals of surgical technique, certain special diagnostic procedures, and anesthesia. During the surgical trimester of the Third year, the students have spent their mornings on the wards, receiving instruction at the bedside, and working up cases assigned to them. This experience has been supplemented by reading and clinical demonstrations. The afternoons have been given over to the specialties including clinics in Urology, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology, and assignment to the Out-Patient Department in these specialties.

One half of the Fourth year surgical section worked in the Out-Patient Department clinics of general surgery, while the other half had further experience in the wards. As originally arranged in the curriculum, this group was to function as clinical clerks on special types of cases, but due to the curtailment of house staff due to the war, they have been doing the work of interns. In fact, for most of the year, at least half of the fourth year surgical group has been substituting in the hospital.

Traumatic surgery and other aspects of the subject applicable to service in the armed forces has again been emphasized. This has culminated in a weekly seminar at which such subjects as shock, burns, wounds of the chest, of the central nervous system, of the abdomen, etc. have been presented first by the students who have prepared papers on the subject assigned to them and then in open discussion by the group led by a member of the surgical staff. During the year, the operative course conducted in the surgical laboratory was reinstituted after it had been abandoned during the war.

The following research projects were carried on in the laboratory of experimental surgery: 1) a study of the effects of adult tissue extracts on tissue growth with particular reference to wound healing; 2) further studies on the effect of pedicle jejunal grafts in the wall of the stomach on gastric secretion; 3) studies on methods of closure of tracheobronchial stumps following high amputation of the main stem of the bronchus; 4) studies on a method of ureteral implantation into the large bowel; and 5) studies on the heterotransplantation of the kidney.

The surgical department has been selected as one of the centers to study the effects of streptomycin on certain infections under the direction of Dr. Frank Glenn. A laboratory for surgical bacteriology is being developed.

Some 40 papers have been prepared during the year representing in a large amount the clinical research done by the staff. The research in the department has been aided by grants from the Macy Foundation, the Given Fund, the James Foundation, and Dr. Alice R. Bernheim.

CURRICULUM

We have completed the fourth year of accelerated schedule and are now in the process of returning to our normal program. On the first of April, 1946, we started the work of the third and fourth years. There was no second year class and the work of the first year was completed on June 21, 1946. From this time until September 25, 1946, there is vacation for all classes but some students of the third and fourth years have elected to take required work during the summer months in order to have time for elective work later in their courses. On September 25th, a new first year class of 86 students will enter and the work of the second year will begin. The students in the third and fourth years will resume where they left off in June and will complete their respective years late in March of 1947, at which time there will be a commencement for the students who have successfully completed the fourth year. Decision has not been reached as to whether we will start the work of the fourth year early in April of 1947 or wait until September of that year. Much will depend upon what is the status of Selective Service laws at that time. We hope that we can be on normal schedule for all classes by the fall of 1947.

During this past year, we have begun to experience the full impact of the accelerated schedule as it was in operation during the war. Its deficiencies can be summed up as follows: 1) The acceleration throughout the college and medical course has not worked in the best interests of the individual students; 2) shortages of staff and their work under acceleration has reduced efficiency; 3) shortening of the internship

to 9 months was ill-advised; and 4) reduction of the maximum period for residency training to 27 months was a mistake (it should have been at least 3 years). Contrary to certain impressions given in the public press, our students whom we have graduated have not been poorly trained. They have gone through the full curriculum and should be able to supplement any inadequacies by obtaining sufficient hospital training of a high order when they return from military service.

During the year our informal affiliation with the Medical School of the University of Havana has been resumed and provision has been made for an exchange of students and physicians between the two institutions. Six of our students are working at the University of Havana this summer.

VETERAN TRAINING

Not long after the end of the war in the Pacific, we were fortunate in having members of our staff return from military duty. The opportunities for residency training were increased on the various services in the New York Hospital and first preference was given to veterans who had been on the services before they left for military service. The next preference was to veterans who had begun their training in other hospitals. In the description of the work of the departments, mention has been made of the veteran training on the various services. In addition, a number of veterans have been provided with special programs in the various preclinical as well as clinical departments. These have been classed under fellowships training. Approximately three fourths of the class which will enter in September, 1946, are veterans.

As of June 15, 1946, one hundred fifty-nine veterans including graduate and special students were enrolled. One hundred and twenty-two have filed their completed certificates from the Veterans administration and thirty-seven are attending classes pending the completion of their records and clearance from the Veterans Administration. The residents in the New York Hospital and at Bellevue Hospital are not enrolled as graduate students. Payments from the Veterans Administration are now starting to come through. We still expect some delays, but are hoping that this condition may clear up by early fall.

A committee of the Deans of the five medical schools in the New York area has nominated the staff of the Veterans Hospital on Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y. C., and has helped in getting a residency program underway. A number of the members of our staff are consultants and attendants at this hospital. The Veterans Administration has placed in the hands of the medical schools of this country a challenge for the supervision and obtaining a high grade of medical care for the veterans in our country and at the same time an opportunity for the development of a worthwhile graduate educational program for veteran physicians. It is to be hoped that the medical schools and physicians in civilian practice can work this out satisfactorily because the alternative is administration under a complete Federal system of medical care.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NUMBER NINE

It was in October, 1940, that Doctor Heuer received a request from the Secretary of War to form a General Hospital Unit. Inasmuch as the New York Hospital Unit during World War I was "Number Nine", the new Cornell-New York Hospital Unit was assigned the same designation. From this time preliminary organizations were under way and it was on July 15, 1942 that the unit of fifty-one medical and dental officers were ordered to Fort Andrews in the Boston Harbor and the nurses, dietitians, physical therapists, and Red Cross workers were sent to nearby Fort Devens. On July 18, 1943, the complete unit was sent to San Francisco and from there to Brisbane, Australia. On October 18, 1943, the men of the unit sailed for Goodenough Island. Six weeks after arrival there, thirty members of the unit were stricken with Scrub Typhus or Japanese River Fever. Eight died including six enlisted men and two officers. Nurses were flown in a little before Christmas of this year and shortly thereafter. During the stay on Goodenough Island, the unit was not very busy, having at the maximum of 600 patients in a hospital of which the capacity was 1000 patients.

On August 16, 1944, the unit left Goodenough for Biak Island where on October 20, fresh casualties were accepted. Here the work was heavy, with the highest census of 2500 in a hospital built to accommodate 1500 patients. By July of 1945, a total of 23,000 patients had been cared for.

Early in August of 1945, an advance party was sent from Biak to prepare a hospital site on the northern end of Lingayen Gulf in Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the town of San Fernando. The advance party landed there on the day of the Japanese surrender and plans for this hospital were abandoned. Within sixty days all of the personnel, except the Adjutant, had left, either for home or to join other units.

The members of the Ninth General saw about three and a half years of active service of which two years were in New Guinea. On October 6, 1945, the Ninth General received the meritorious service unit plaque "for superior performance of duty, achievement and maintenance of a high standard of discipline, and outstanding devotion to duty." The January, 1946 issue of the Cornell University Medical College Quarterly contains, "The Completed Saga of the Ninth General Hospital" written by one of its members, Dr. Stewart G. Wolf, Jr. Our joint institution takes pride in the record of achievement of the Ninth General and is grateful to have so many of its members back on our staffs again.

COLLEGE MAINTENANCE

In general, our total expenditures remain approximately the same as the previous year. Restricted gifts show a marked increase, with government contracts decreasing.

Comparative Figures for 1944-45 and 1945-46

	1944-45	1945-46
Academic Budgets.....	\$832,410	\$825,390
Administrative and Service Accounts	151,646	161,686
Administrative Restricted Funds	23,771	23,992
Special Fund for Research Received.....	108,017	88,148*
Restricted Gifts Received.....	373,244	413,127*
OSRD Reimbursements.....	207,912*	170,337*

*Figures for 11 months only

\$1,697,000 \$1,682,680

	1944-45	1945-46
Total number of orders placed.....	9,350	9,740
Total number of checks issued.....	13,470	12,742

Termination of Government Contracts

The major portion of our government contracts were terminated during the past year. A review of the amounts involved gives some indication as to the extent the Medical College participated in Government Research during the war.

Total Expenditures for Research under Contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development

1941-1942.....	\$ 15,024	
1942-1943.....	102,975	
1943-1944.....	139,975	
1944-1945.....	204,806	
1945-1946.....	162,029	
		\$624,809
1941-1946 Additional Government Contracts.....		50,425
A.S.T.P. Program under U. S. Army Contract Total payments.....		421,643
V-12 Program under U. S. Navy Contract Total payments.....		191,411
Total		\$1,288,288

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Our restricted gifts received for the year were \$463,149 (for 12 months) which combined with the O.S.R.D. income of \$170,337 totalled \$633,486 as compared with \$581,166 for the previous year. Now that the O.S.R.D. income has stopped, our total funds for research will probably drop off. However, the Navy Office of Research and Inventions, the Public Health Service, and the Army Chemical Warfare Service have made substantial grants for the coming year. It seems doubtful that Congress will pass legislation at its present session for a National Science Foundation.

We are grateful for the continued support of the foundations, industry, and private donors. The work of raising funds for our research work here has been done by the cooperation of individual members of our staff and the administration.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

For the year ended in March of 1946, Dr. William R. Delzell '18 served as President of the Cornell University Medical College Alumni Association. The other officers were: Dr. Connie M. Guion, '17, Vice President; Dr. Mary Crawford, '07, Secretary; and Dr. Paul Reznikoff '20, Treasurer. Dr. Delzell and Dr. Crawford served as the Alumni representatives on the Medical College council. Miss Mary E. Gleason has continued as full-time Secretary in the office of the association in the college. A sum of \$5074.50 was raised for the Alumni Fund in comparison with \$4,394.00 of the preceding year. Dr. David N. Barrows '12 and Dr. Willis Weeden '19 have carried on the excellent work in editing the Alumni Quarterly and four issues appeared during this year. Every effort is being made to keep the alumni addresses up to date.

Alumni Day was held on March 21, 1946. Alumni attended Dr. David P. Barr's regular weekly medical conference and other scheduled exercises at the college in the morning. The New York Hospital entertained one hundred sixty-five Alumni and members of the Faculty at luncheon in the Nurses' residence. The luncheon was followed by the annual business meeting held in the auditorium of the College. Dean Hinsey was elected to honorary membership in the Alumni Association. The following officers were nominated and elected for the coming year: Dr. Connie M. Guion, '17, President; Dr. Willis M. Weeden '19, Vice-President; Dr. Mary M. Crawford '07, Secretary, and Dr. Paul Reznikoff '20, Treasurer.

The annual banquet was held that night at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. There was a capacity crowd of 550 present including 74 members of the graduating class.

Dr. Connie Guion and Dr. Nelson Cornell have been appointed as the Alumni representatives on the Medical College Council for the coming year. The Alumni Association gave a reception for the incoming class last fall. This was well attended by students and staff alike and proved a very successful affair. I am very appreciative of the support and help I have received from many of our devoted alumni during the past year.

DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS

In the report of last year, plans for veterans' training were briefly discussed and these have been implemented and put into operation. Mention was made of the projected work of the Committee on Future Plans in drawing up plans for comprehensive medical care by a group and with provision for prepayment. The Committee made an exhaustive study, made its report, and the Joint Administrative Board decided not to proceed with the recommendations at this time. A committee is at work this summer with Dr. Barr as its chairman, to study the possibilities of establishing a Diagnostic Clinic in the New York Hospital.

The greatest need at our institution still remains a residence for the medical students. At the request of the New York Hospital the lease on the quarters in the annex over the Power House occupied by the medical students was terminated on June 30, 1946. The tenth floor of this building will be available to house about 30 women students this next year. We will have the use of one apartment house owned by the New York Hospital, which will accommodate approximately forty civilian men

students. Arrangements have been completed with the Federal Public Housing Administration to make available three two-story buildings to house one hundred eighty students who are veterans. This will temporarily solve our problem but we must do our utmost to secure a permanent solution. Plans have been made for a residence, a possible site is under consideration, and funds are being sought for it.

In the present economic situation, the Medical College is experiencing difficulties such as those common to all endowed institutions. We look forward to decreasing income from our endowments at a time when all costs are rapidly rising. All phases of our operation fall under these pressures. In the report of previous years, attention has been called to the need for further support of the specialties of Medicine and Surgery. At this time, such support is needed in every one of our departments if we are to hold our present position, let alone to forge ahead. A substantial amount of unrestricted endowment would be the answer to our present difficulties.

During the past year, it has been necessary to place some of our full-time clinical teachers on what is called a geographical full-time basis, on which they are permitted to retain fees from practice. As we have learned from a few instances in previous years, such arrangements can work out satisfactorily if properly managed. However, the best interests of medical education will be hampered if the exchange of teachers from one institution to another is prevented.

We have gone through a period of about six years in which there has been little or no opportunity to train younger men for teaching and research positions in medical schools. In some of our departments, particularly in the clinical ones, we have been fortunate in having return to us a number of able young men who have received their training. We have been aided in their support by funds received from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund, the Kellogg Foundation, and other gifts mentioned in the reports on the individual departments. A number of able staff members have been lost to other institutions and we must meet the challenge of replacing them.

The developments at the Memorial Hospital have proceeded. The Sloan Kettering Institute building is under construction. Plans are in progress for the James Ewing Hospital. The drive for funds during the year was successful and more than seven million dollars was raised for building and the support of the four-point program of work in cancer prevention, care, teaching, and research. Effort has been exerted to improve the teaching program from which most of our fourth year medical students benefit.

Many of the alterations on the medical and surgical services of the New York Hospital have been completed. Mr. William H. Jackson, who gave our commencement address in March of this year, was elected to succeed Mr. Langdon Marvin as President of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New York Hospital. We are grateful for the continued cooperation of the authorities of the New York Hospital.

It is a pleasure to express my sincere appreciation to you, to the members of the Medical College Council, the Joint Administrative Board, our Alumni and Staff for their support and cooperation.

JOSEPH C. HINSEY,
Dean of the Medical College.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE
VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith on the work of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1945-1946.

During the year the wartime accelerated program of instruction was brought to a close. An extra class was graduated in November 1945, making three extra classes since the war began. Since there was no entering class in February of 1945, we have, at the present time, only three classes in the college but all of these are on the regular prewar schedule of two semesters a year and with a three-month vacation period in the summer. This summer (1946) is the first vacation period for the faculty in five years. Continuous operation served a purpose during the war years, but no one either in the faculty or in the student body believes such acceleration to be desirable under normal circumstances. None of us regret the experience but all of us are glad that it is over.

Veterinarians and veterinary students during the war were accorded special treatment by Selective Service because of the pressing needs for men with such training both by the Armed Forces and by civilian agencies concerned with production and protection of the nation's food. Graduates of this and other veterinary schools performed very creditably in both fields. The fact that practically no undergraduate students were drafted during the war means that reconversion in this college has been far simpler than in most other colleges of the University. It means that we have only a handful of men returning as veterans to resume their studies after a period of interruption.

During the period of accelerated instruction, research activities have been reduced but not abandoned by any means. The professors had less time to supervise graduate instruction, we were not able to fill our assistantships, and graduate students were nearly non-existent because of the national man-power needs. It was thought that this situation would be greatly improved as soon as the war was over and demobilization had occurred. Now that this time has arrived another obstacle has arisen in the form of an acute housing shortage which has forced the University to impose rigid limitation upon the numbers of graduate as well as undergraduate students that may be accepted. Now that graduate students again are available we are forced to refuse most of them. This is most unfortunate since, as will be pointed out later, the need for specialists with graduate training in veterinary medicine is most acute. Since rigid limitations will certainly have to be applied again next year, room for additional graduate students should be provided even if this involves additional restrictions on the undergraduate quotas.

REFRESHER COURSES FOR VETERANS

Responding to a demand from veterinarians in military service who felt the need of a short refresher course to bring them abreast of developments in their profession, two special refresher courses were conducted, one in January and another in June. Special lectures, demonstrations, field trips, and clinics were held for these men. With one or two exceptions all of them had been officers in the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. Most had been in the Veterinary Corps of the Army. About half of the registrants were Cornell graduates. These courses lasted for three weeks. They were regarded as very successful, and were greatly appreciated by the veterans.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR VETERINARIANS

Despite the housing shortage we were able to conduct the traditional short course for civilian veterinarians in January as usual. The registration was 378, the largest in the history of the series. These meetings have met with increasing enthusiasm in recent years. Nearly half of all practicing veterinarians of New York State have been

attending, year after year, and there has been an increasing attendance from nearby states. Through these conferences the college has been wielding an important influence in improving veterinary services in this part of the United States.

THE NEW REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND SERVICE LABORATORIES

Great improvement in the services of the College to the livestock owners of the state are in process of establishment with the aid of new appropriations made by the Legislature of 1946. Three separate appropriations were made for the following purposes:

1. To establish two additional field laboratories for the diagnosis of poultry diseases and for wider education in this area.
2. To establish four new field laboratories for education and research on bovine mastitis and other destructive diseases of dairy cattle.
3. To undertake special research and extension work with diseases of turkeys.
4. To undertake additional research and extension work with diseases of ducks.

To accomplish the first purpose, laboratories are being set up in East Aurora, to serve the poultry interests in the western part of the state, and in Kingston, to serve the Hudson Valley and other poultry raising areas in the eastern parts of the state. At each place an experienced poultry pathologist will be stationed with technical and office assistants.

Two of the four mastitis-control laboratories will be located in East Aurora and Kingston, respectively, and housed with the poultry units described above. The third will be located at Farmingdale, on Long Island, with the poultry disease laboratory which has been operated there for more than twenty years by this College in cooperation with the New York State School of Applied Agriculture. The fourth will be located at Canton in the St. Lawrence valley under a cooperative arrangement with the State School of Agriculture located there.

Research on turkey diseases will be expanded by the employment of a turkey disease specialist who will work in Ithaca. Special buildings for this project will be constructed on the college farm as soon as labor and materials become available. When these buildings are ready additional personnel will be employed on this project.

Expanded work on diseases of ducks will be undertaken at Farmingdale which is close to the large duck farms of Long Island. A specialist on duck diseases will be stationed in the Farmingdale laboratory.

All of these projects are being organized as rapidly as laboratory equipment can be obtained and expert personnel can be found and employed. It is hoped that all of them can be activated before the end of the present summer.

The new diagnostic laboratories will serve as centers of information and activity directed toward educating animal owners on ways of preventing disease losses, and of minimizing losses where disease already exists. The experts in these units will be expected to work in close cooperation with county agents in their regions, with practicing veterinarians, and with herd and flock owners. Advisory committees consisting of interested groups in the areas will be formed in order to obtain and retain cooperation of the various interests.

The science of veterinary medicine is far ahead of its practical utilization in the field. These laboratories represent an attempt to spread and apply the knowledge that we have much more effectively than we have been able to do in the past. It is not a departure in policy, for we have been doing the same thing on a smaller scale, especially in the vicinity of Ithaca, for many years. In effect we will be doing in several parts of the state what we have heretofore been able to do effectively only in the region where the college is located.

Medical procedures generally require skill and training for safe and effective utilization. Rational therapeutics must be based upon accurate diagnoses, i.e. one must recognize and understand pathological processes before he can effectively combat them. This is a fact that many livestock owners find it hard to accept. The amount of money spent on proprietary nostrums for treating real and imaginary ailments of livestock in the United States probably exceeds the amount spent on fees to veterinary practitioners. Much of this money is wasted. Most of it is spent by

persons who can least afford to lose it, because the more prosperous farmers, the ones who own the better livestock, as a rule do not trust the patent remedies to restore health to their ailing animals.

In combatting owner treatment of livestock diseases, veterinarians often are accused of selfish motives. In supporting practicing veterinarians, the college likewise often is criticized. Despite this the college expects to continue to render service to the livestock industry largely through the medium of the private practitioners. Educational work in preventive medicine will be done directly with owners, but in general remedial work will be done through practitioners who will supply the technical knowledge and ability necessary for accurate application.

THE PERSONNEL SITUATION IN VETERINARY EDUCATION

A serious shortage of veterinary teachers exists in the United States. For some years there have been only ten approved schools in the country. All of these are state supported, wholly or in part. These schools have not been able to keep up with the need and demand for graduates. Since 1932 this college has never had less than four times as many qualified applicants for admission as could be accommodated and for several years the number has been in excess of ten times the number that could be accepted. The other veterinary schools have had a similar experience. Pressure of applicants, more than the need, although the need exists, has caused at least ten other states to consider establishing veterinary colleges. Three of these states, Illinois, California, and Missouri, are definitely committed to do this as soon as buildings and equipment can be obtained and faculties assembled. The new schools will have to recruit their faculties largely from existing schools which already are understaffed in most instances. A highly competitive situation now exists which is sure to weaken all of the schools.

This college is in a fairly good position to protect itself from raids on its faculty although we will be fortunate if we do not lose some of our key men. Three of our staff have been offered the deanships of other schools. In two instances the challenge has been met successfully; in one case, the outcome is still pending. At least six other staff members have been offered attractive positions elsewhere, in every instance with salaries greater than they are receiving here.

The adoption of the classified salary plan in the state colleges three years ago, now makes it possible for the administration to make definite commitments on future advancements to men who are faced with attractive offers elsewhere, and this has been a very important factor in our ability to meet competition. Another important factor is the State Retirement System which is as good as any and better than those of most of the other states. A few years ago our relative position with respect to salaries was better than it is today, for there has been a marked increase in the scales in most of the other states. If we are to continue to hold the position among veterinary schools that we have held for many years, we shall have to have the cooperation of the state budget authorities in advancing the salaries of the younger key men of our staff.

FACULTY CHANGES

During the past year, Professor-Emeritus Walter L. Williams died after having lived a long and useful life. Miss E. C. Williams, who had been Librarian of the Flower (Veterinary) Library for more than twenty years, retired at her own request at the end of the year. Assistant Professors C. W. Barber and Melvin S. Hofstad resigned to accept positions elsewhere. Dr. James H. Gillespie was employed as Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases, Dr. Charles G. Rickard as Assistant Professor of Clinical Diagnosis, Dr. Harry Hodges as Supervising Veterinarian (Mastitis Control), and Drs. Grayson Mitchell and Clement Angstrom, as Field Veterinarians in charge of the new field diagnostic laboratories for poultry diseases, already mentioned. At present there are several additional positions to be filled, as soon as suitable men can be found.

On December 15, 1945, Dr. Alex. Zeissig, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, was given a year's leave of absence, to enable him to accept a position with the New York State Health Department as a special consultant on rabies control in animals.

Mr. W. H. Ewing, recently returned from military service in Italy, was appointed Acting Associate Professor of Bacteriology to take over some of Dr. Zeissig's duties during his absence.

From August to November, 1945, the Dean of the College was on leave while acting as Special Adviser on veterinary matters to the Director of the Division of Public Health and Welfare, U. S. Control Commission for Germany. Dr. M. G. Fincher served as Acting Dean during this period.

THE CLINICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Detailed reports on these services will be made later in the annual report to the Legislature. Here it is sufficient to say that the usual services have been continued and have been well patronized. Indications are that the clinical accessions will be at least as numerous as in recent years. The poultry laboratory services have had a new problem in making specific diagnoses of Newcastle Disease, a serious virus disease which entered the State last fall and has spread to a number of centers. The general diagnostic laboratory has been burdened by a very large number of accessions of brains of a variety of animals submitted for the diagnosis of rabies. This disease has been enzootic in several parts of the state during the last two years. More brains have been examined and more positive diagnoses of rabies have been made than in any other year in the fifty-year history of this laboratory.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Space will not permit discussing this matter adequately here. A detailed report will be made later in the form of a report to the Legislature. Those interested may obtain copies by requesting them through the college office.

The principal activities have been in the fields of Bang's disease of cattle, bovine mastitis, breeding diseases of cattle, parasitic diseases of all animals, some of the metabolic diseases of cattle, and diseases of poultry. Two new virus diseases of livestock have been discovered in the state; Newcastle disease, already mentioned, and a disease of cattle not previously described or recognized. The latter caused considerable losses in the central part of the state. Its study is being continued.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE COLLEGE

The Veterinary College began its work in the fall of 1896, therefore it has just completed its fiftieth year of operation. It had been hoped to observe the anniversary appropriately in August of this year but the housing situation in Ithaca made it impossible to invite the alumni participation that had been planned. It is hoped that a postponed celebration can be held in 1947.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

During the year progress has been made on the plans for the second postwar building for the college, a large structure which will house the Flower Library in fire-proof quarters, provide a new auditorium, and new quarters for the Department of Anatomy and the Department of Surgery. This development will cost in excess of \$750,000. The structure will attach to the new James Law Hall as a north wing running eastward toward the Small Animal Clinic and then southward on the site of the present Surgical Clinic. The plans for the new James Law Hall are complete, the initial appropriation for its construction has been made, and we are only awaiting more favorable times for its construction. When these structures have been built and the renovation of the Small Animal Clinic, for which funds already have been appropriated, has been completed, we will have physical facilities second to none in this country.

APPROPRIATIONS

The fiscal authorities of the State were liberal this year in supplying practically all funds requested. New positions were allowed in preparation for the new type of clinical teaching, mentioned last year, which is in process of introduction. The new appropriations for establishment of regional laboratories, already mentioned, will

make it possible for the College to greatly extend its influence toward better diagnosis and treatment of diseases of cattle and poultry. The new appropriations for research in bovine mastitis, and in diseases of turkeys and ducks will greatly extend our services to those segments of the livestock industry of the State. These appropriations present a challenge to the College which we propose to accept and meet to the best of our ability.

W. A. HAGAN,
Dean, New York State Veterinary College.

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1945-1946.

The major problems confronting the College during the past year were those of converting from a wartime to a peacetime program. With excellent cooperation on the part of the staff, these adjustments have been made as rapidly as possible. The College, as usual, worked closely with farm organizations and farm leaders whose advice and counsel were very helpful in connection with matters of policy and programming.

RESEARCH

With the close of World War II, the research program of the Experiment Station has been reviewed and shifted, once again, to meet the postwar problems of New York State farm men and women. These problems, numerous and varied, touch upon every field of work encompassed by the present staff and facilities of the Experiment Station. The return of former graduate student assistants and the availability of new ones are proving very helpful to the permanent staff in expanding the research program so that the problems brought in by the Extension Service, farm organizations, and others can be answered promptly and effectively.

The following examples illustrate how research is aiding the maintenance and promotion of the State's agricultural industry. A more complete coverage of the program is contained in the Annual Reports of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the Governor and the Legislature.

Farm wages are approximately three times the prewar average. Labor efficiency and work-simplification research are, therefore, of great importance. During the past year, methods of saving labor or of using it more efficiently have been studied for the major agricultural enterprises. Since dairying is the predominant type of farming in New York, emphasis has been placed on labor-saving methods on dairy farms, including chores, harvesting hay, and harvesting corn for silage. Additional studies have been made on poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms.

A recent survey has shown that during the war the unit cost of retail selling and delivery of milk in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area was reduced approximately one cent per quart in spite of increases in wage rates and in the prices of materials and supplies. This was accomplished by the adoption of wartime economies, such as every-other-day delivery, and discontinuance of special delivery and call-backs. Routes were reorganized and vehicle mileage was reduced 42 per cent. These facts, and others, had a very direct and important bearing upon the question as to whether the economies in milk delivery, started during the war, should be continued in peacetime, not only in the New York market but throughout the Nation. The decision to continue the economies in New York and other markets

means millions of dollars in cost savings, easier work and greater security for delivery men, and a somewhat larger sale of Class I milk.

A companion study to the above showed that milk delivered every other day was satisfactory as to quality and flavor. In other words, milk properly pasteurized, and kept at ordinary home-refrigerator temperatures, was not influenced by every-other-day deliveries.

Before the war, most of our dairy feeds carried approximately 4 per cent fat. Under wartime conditions, many of these mixed feeds have fallen to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fat. Experimental evidence, however, indicates that more 4-per-cent fat-corrected milk can be produced on a high-fat concentrate mixture than on a low-fat mixture. With the probable easing in the postwar period of the demands for fat, and a reduction in its market value, it seems likely that more fat can be left in dairy feed without markedly increasing its price. Under these conditions, dairy rations, to obtain maximum milk production, should contain at least 4 per cent of fat.

One of the most effective ways to increase the amount of milk available for human consumption is to use dry starters and a minimum of whole milk for raising dairy calves. Good calf starters and satisfactory procedures for using them have been determined and verified by long-time experiments. Recent tests have shown that the amounts of calf-starter used can be reduced by feeding a good legume hay. Approximately 300,000 dairy calves are raised each year in New York State. With the dry-feed system, at least 800 pounds of whole milk per calf can be saved, thus making an additional 250,000,000 pounds of milk available for human use.

For many years, there has been a need for improved tests that would easily and accurately determine fertilizer requirements for specific crops. Recent research has evolved methods that are sufficiently accurate for practical use. These chemical quick tests are proving to be very useful in connection with the more efficient use of our present limited supplies of fertilizers. For example, Long Island potato growers have been using very heavy applications of fertilizer, from two to three thousand pounds per acre per year. In many instances, applications at this rate have been made annually for more than 25 years. The chemical quick tests show that these soils contain a very large reserve of readily soluble phosphorus. It is evident that the amount of phosphate and possibly the amount of potash fertilizers presently used on these soils can be very materially reduced with consequent savings in fertilizer costs without in any way affecting potato yields.

Power-dusting instead of dipping feeder lambs for tick control is one of the many recent developments in agricultural research that promise to make farming less laborious and more profitable. Dusting requires less labor, is easier on the lambs, and can be done in midwinter when dipping is out of the question. Applications of rotenone made with a five-horsepower crop duster give effective control of the ticks. The materials for power-dusting cost about one cent a head, and three men can dust about 2000 lambs a day.

The development of azobenzene as a fumigant for control of red spider mite on roses and other greenhouse florist crops is proving to be an exceedingly valuable discovery. By using azobenzene, syringing of roses can be eliminated with a saving of more than 90 per cent of the labor cost on red-spider-mite control, amounting to one million man-hours a year. By eliminating syringing, the destructive black spot disease is controlled without the use of fungicidal sprays. A single fumigation gives nearly complete control of the mites for periods of 4 to 16 weeks. The cost of the fumigant is less than the cost of the water used in weekly syringing. There is a remarkable improvement in vigor of plant growth and in production and quality of roses following fumigation with this new material.

One of Europe's most devastating potato diseases has gained a foothold in a restricted area on Long Island. Known as the golden nematode disease, it is caused by a microscopic, soil-inhabiting eelworm, or nematode. The manner in which the nematode reached Long Island from Europe is still unknown. The disease is especially serious because no cheap and effective method of control has yet been developed. An intensive research program is under way in the infested area, looking toward complete eradication of the disease or better methods of control that will permit growers to continue the production of potatoes in spite of the nematode.

Exposure tests for farm fencing begun at Cornell in 1936 carry a valuable lesson for farmers who are considering the purchase of surplus stocks of war fencing. Most

of the barbed wire made for use in the war has been coated with only a very small weight of galvanizing. The tests give evidence that light coatings and small wires may last only six or eight years. Larger wires with heavier coatings will last from 20 to 25 years. There is a good chance that in the near future fencing, like seed or fertilizer, will be purchased on an "open formula" basis with costs based on exact specifications.

Dandelion, plantain, and several other weeds, can now be eliminated from lawns and other turfed areas with a single application of a new organic chemical known as "2, 4-D". In comparison with other well-known weed killers, 2, 4-D is proving to be constant, reliable, and virtually independent of weather conditions from March to November. It is not inflammable, nor is it poisonous, corrosive, or difficult to handle.

Further work has been continued with the head-lettuce variety 456 introduced by the Cornell Station. Fertilizer experiments show that this variety responds markedly to nitrogen. Since the introduction of 456, lettuce production has materially expanded in the State. In 1937, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the farm value of lettuce produced in New York was \$497,000, whereas in 1945, the value of the crop produced was 3,514,000. A large share of this increase can be ascribed to this new variety of head lettuce which is so well adapted to our climatic and soil conditions.

A new method has been developed for sorting out mealy potatoes from those that will cook soggy. The sorting is done by means of specific gravity, with a minimum of time and effort. The potatoes are run through a solution of common salt and water and those that will cook mealy sink, while those that will be soggy float. The method is already proving very useful to potato chip manufacturers who prefer nonmealy potatoes that will not slough when fried in deep fat.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Reconversion to a peacetime program is, in some respects, more difficult than the launching and conduct of a war program. The New York Extension Service made an early start on the war program and was in full stride at the beginning of the war. The main production problems were recognized, and all the available effective measures to cope with these problems were set in motion. Excellent working relations with most other state and federal agencies were established. Results were satisfactory in terms of the contribution made to the war effort by New York agriculture.

Cessation of armed conflict and national plans for conversion to a peacetime economy impose the difficult problems of readjustment between prices farmers receive, prices farmers pay, and wage rates with all the manifold ramifications involved. Long-deferred repairs and replacements to farm buildings and equipment must be made; overexpansion cut back; capitalization adjusted and debts reduced to a safe level; marketing machinery overhauled; and relations with public agencies and with consumers reexamined and brought into line with current and prospective economic, political, and social changes.

Some reorganization within the Extension Service to meet these needs has already been made. Others are being prepared.

During the war, professional improvement programs for the extension personnel were largely suspended. The accumulation of overdue sabbatic leaves is now being cared for as rapidly as possible without interrupting essential programs. In-service training has been stimulated and is in process of being placed on a better-organized basis. Qualified staff members have been assigned to research in extension-teaching methods. They will collaborate with College departments of education, sociology, and others, with the Division of Field Studies and Training of the United States Department of Agriculture, and with the field staff. Short training courses with university credit have already been launched. Shorter, noncredit, training schools in specialized subject matter for county extension agents have been resumed. From another approach, suitable curricula for college undergraduates preparing for positions in the Extension Service are being developed. These steps are in line with recommendations made by committees appointed by the director of extension, one each in the Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics, to study

the present and future status of extension specialists and others to study the needs for in-service training with recommendations.

To deal more effectively with the needs of older rural youth, an adequately financed and competently staffed program has been established. On the state level, a committee, representing the three offices of leaders of county extension agents and vocational agriculture, is responsible for policies and procedures. Five district agents (two now employed) will be assigned to an equal number of regions, each comprising 10 or 12 counties. They will operate through county committees with one of the county extension agents appointed in each instance by the County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association. Carefully selected subject-matter specialists will assist in developing and carrying forward a program adapted to the needs of an estimated 300,000 youth between the ages of 19 and 29, out of school, on farms, or in rural areas.

During the past year, notable progress has been made in disseminating results of investigations in farm labor efficiency. Most of the subject-matter departments in agriculture have collaborated with the Department of Agricultural Economics in some of the field studies and in the educational program as one of the important means of solving the farm-labor problem. The use of machinery and labor-saving equipment and devices of many kinds, as well as improved manipulative techniques, thoughtfully planned arrangements of buildings and grounds and improved routines, were included.

Wartime restrictions hampered the display, demonstration, and public discussion of these labor-efficiency measures. Late in the fiscal year, however, a large, carefully assembled collection of such equipment was shown to about 68,000 persons who came to see the exhibits set up in railroad coaches supplied by the New York Central Railroad and hauled over their lines and a portion of the Erie Railroad, covering 33 counties. The display attracted wide-spread attention and much favorable comment.

Another approach to farmers' number one production problem has been finding, distributing, training, housing, and feeding itinerant labor, required most urgently for harvest but also during portions of the growing season. For the remainder of this year, the office that has handled this job so efficiently will continue the wartime program with some modifications and changed relationships. At the same time preparation for a continuing educational and advisory program, designed to aid farmers with the management of migrant labor and with the whole problem of farm-labor efficiency, is well under way.

Farmers and rural citizens have expressed their increasing measure of confidence in the Extension Service by larger participating membership in the county organization and through increased local financial contributions. During the five years from 1940 to 1945 the number of cooperating members in the county Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Associations has grown from 105,000 to 193,000.

In broad outlook, the Extension Service is preparing now to direct its energies toward the promotion and maintenance of higher standards of human health and nutrition. This is a goal toward which rural and urban groups, agriculture and industry, producer and consumer, can cooperate. Increasingly, the educational forces, dedicated to agricultural interests, can turn their attention to the problems of consumption with less need for somewhat exclusive concentration on the problems of production.

APPROPRIATIONS

The State appropriations for the fiscal year 1945-46, as compared with 1944-45, show a net increase of \$48,595 in personal-service. A considerable portion of this increase is accounted for by the requirements of the Salary Classification Act. Funds for maintenance and operation are approximately the same as for 1944-45. A special appropriation of \$50,000 was made from the Postwar Fund for equipment replacement and from the same fund \$6500 was appropriated for additional equipment.

The Legislature of 1945 provided \$28,500 for personal-service in the new Department of Biochemistry, and appropriated \$51,500 from the Postwar Fund for new equipment for that department.

The State emergency wartime compensation was revised upwards as follows: 20 per cent on salaries up to \$1500, 17½ per cent on salaries from \$1500-2000, 15 per

cent on salaries from \$2000-3000, 12½ per cent on salaries from \$3000-4000, and 10 per cent on salaries from \$4000 up, with \$1000 as the maximum payment.

The Federal appropriations for teaching were the same in amount as those for the year 1944-45. The Bankhead-Jones research appropriation was increased by \$7085.91. With the passage of the Federal Bankhead-Flannagan Act, the sum of \$93,102.35 was made available to New York State for additional extension work.

COUNCIL FOR THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Upon the nomination of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the Board of Trustees elected Henry Sherwood to succeed William J. Rich as a member of the Council for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1946.

Upon the nomination of the President and the Dean of the College of Agriculture, Jacob Pratt was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed Ralph B. Kohl for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1946.

The Faculty of the College of Agriculture elected K. L. Turk to succeed F. F. Hill.

Prior to these changes in the Council, upon the nomination of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the Board of Trustees on January 19, 1946 elected William S. Mapes as a member of the Council for a three-year term.

Upon the nomination of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the Board of Trustees on May 4, 1946, elected John B. Clark to succeed William S. Mapes (deceased) for the remainder of a three-year term ending June 30, 1948.

THE COLLEGE STAFF

On June 30, 1946, the following retired from active service: John C. McCurdy, professor of agricultural engineering, and appointed emeritus professor on July 1, 1946; Everett F. Phillips, professor of apiculture, and appointed emeritus professor on July 1, 1946; Rolland M. Stewart, professor of rural education, and appointed emeritus professor on July 1, 1946; and Juan E. Reyna, assistant professor of drawing.

Resignations during the year included: William H. Adolph, acting professor of nutrition and biochemistry; Lynn A. Emerson, professor of industrial education; Dorothy C. DeLany, professor in extension service and assistant state 4-H club leader; Charles S. Hobbs, extension professor of animal husbandry; Philip A. Munz, professor of botany and horticulture in the Bailey Hortorium; David B. Hand, associate professor of biochemistry; Charles M. Mottley, associate professor of limnology and fisheries (military service since 12/12/42); Charles F. Niven, jr., associate professor of bacteriology; Herbert Greene, acting associate professor of soil science; Cloy B. Knodt, assistant professor of animal husbandry; Harold H. Shepard, assistant professor of insect toxicology; Josephine Strobe, assistant professor of rural sociology; George M. Sutton, assistant professor of ornithology and curator of birds; Robert H. White-Stevens, assistant professor of vegetable crops; Louise J. Daniel, acting assistant professor of animal nutrition; Benjamin G. Leighton, acting extension assistant professor of rural sociology; Hilary M. Leyendecker, acting assistant professor of rural sociology; and Thelma Thorne, acting assistant professor of rural education.

New appointments were made during the year, or effective July 1, 1946, as follows: Glenn W. Hedlund, professor of business management; George C. Kent, professor of plant pathology; Myron D. Lacy, extension professor of animal husbandry; Thomas E. LaMont, jr., acting extension professor of marketing; Harold H. Williams, professor of biochemistry; Herbert Greene, acting associate professor of soil science; Edward A. Lutz, associate professor of agricultural economics; Royse P. Murphy, acting associate professor of plant breeding; Archibald F. Ross, associate professor of plant pathology; Harold H. Smith, associate professor of plant breeding; Robert W. Bratton, extension assistant professor of animal husbandry; Louise J. Daniel, acting assistant professor of animal nutrition (11/16/45-12/30/45); Arthur E. Durfee, extension assistant professor of extension teaching and information; Louis J. Edgerton, assistant professor of pomology; Carlton M. Edwards, extension assis-

tant professor of agricultural engineering; M. Truman Fossum, assistant professor of floriculture; Chester H. Freeman, assistant professor of extension teaching; Albert S. Hunter, assistant professor of soil science; Walter C. Jacob, assistant professor of vegetable crops; Neal F. Jensen, assistant professor of plant breeding; Louis W. Kaiser, acting assistant professor of extension teaching and information; John E. King, acting assistant professor of rural education, assistant professor; Martha E. Leighton, assistant professor in extension service and assistant state 4-H club leader; Hilary M. Leyendecker, acting assistant professor of rural sociology; William F. Mai, assistant professor of plant pathology; Abram G. Nelson, assistant professor of educational and vocational guidance; Harold W. Ranney, assistant professor of industrial education; George F. Somers, jr., assistant professor of biochemistry; Philip Taietz, assistant professor of rural sociology; and Thelma Thorne, acting assistant professor of rural education.

On July 1, 1946, Howe Symonds Cunningham and Hugh Cecil Hockett were transferred from the staff of the Geneva Station to the College staff at Ithaca, the former with the title of associate professor of plant pathology and the latter with the title of associate professor of entomology.

On July 1, 1946, A. Leon Winsor, formerly of the Department of Rural Education and recently of the Department of Hotel Administration returned to the Department of Rural Education as professor of education and head of the department.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Emery N. Ferriss, professor of rural education, on January 8, 1946.

THE STUDENT BODY

The year 1945-46 saw nearly twice as many students enrolled in the College of Agriculture as in the previous year. In the undergraduate courses this was due to the accelerated return of students on leave for military service, new students coming who had been in military service or were just out of high school, a group of 56 Chinese selected by the Chinese government and supported through the International Training Administration for special work in soils, crop production, entomology, and plant pathology, and 30 missionaries in a one-year special course. A considerable part of the increase in undergraduates took place in the spring term when 325 registered who were not in college during the fall term. A total of 465 veterans were included in the undergraduate enrollment during the year. The 544 graduate students were the largest number in any year to register with a major or minor subject in this College. However, many were not in residence during the full year.

Careful consideration was given to the needs of veterans. Most of those who wanted to come to the College were interested in regular college work. It did not seem feasible or desirable to set up special courses or programs for those who wanted shorter courses or who possibly were not prepared for the regular degree program. These who had adequate agricultural background were taken care of through enrollment as adult special students. In this type of registration they can select regular courses in line with their interests for one or more terms. Later on, if they want to transfer to the degree course they may do so provided their work has been satisfactory. This has given these students an opportunity to receive instruction in subjects of special interest, with a maximum of flexibility as to qualifications for admission subjects selected, and length of program.

	1944-45	1945-46
Four-year students:		
Freshmen	168	268
Sophomores	133	193
Juniors	72	179
Seniors	70	132
Total	443	772
Special students	60	236

Two-year students:		
Dairy farming.....	16	29
General farming.....	19	49
General livestock farming.....	8	11
Fruit growing.....	2	10
Poultry farming.....	5	17
Vegetable growing.....	2	4
Commercial floriculture.....	6	12
Nursery landscape service.....	0	1
Total.....	58	133
Graduate students.....	264	544
Summer-session students.....	363	392
Total.....	1,188	2,077
Less number counted twice.....	49	53
	1,139	2,024

WILLIAM I. MYERS,
Dean of the New York State
College of Agriculture.

APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT GENEVA

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to submit to you the report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the academic year ended June 30, 1946.

The problem of producing and distributing an adequate supply of nutritious food has been brought into sharp focus as a result of a dislocation accompanying and following the world-wide conflict. It is apparent to all informed groups that adjustments will have to be made to meet postwar economic conditions. Among other things, this calls for a more intelligent use of our land resources and an ever-increasing efficiency in the production, processing, and marketing of crops. The requirements of the consumer, as well as the interests of commercial factors, must constantly be kept in mind in these adjustments.

Practical farmers and those closely associated with the industry do not expect experiment stations to perform miracles nor to provide panaceas. They seem to be convinced, however, that scientific research and experimentation are dependable means of throwing light on the difficulties confronting agriculture. This conviction is based not on faith alone, but on the demonstration during many years by agricultural experiment stations and by those who have put the findings into practical use, that the more we really know about the exact nature and the intimate details of the problems with which we are concerned, the more rational can be the necessary adjustments to the changing conditions confronting the industry.

Our present facilities of personnel and equipment are taxed to capacity by the insistent demand for an increasing volume of research from many groups dealing with the production, utilization, and marketing of the great variety of products of the land grown in New York State. I am glad to report that the Governor and the State Legislature are aware of this situation. Funds for the new Food Science and Technology Building and for a central heating plant have been appropriated. Detailed plans for these projects are practically complete, and it is hoped that construction may be started in the near future. Plans are being developed for a Plant Pathology and Entomology Laboratory building, another project approved by the Postwar Planning Commission of the State.

As in previous years, our research program has been closely integrated with that of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication and ensuring full use of our combined resources of personnel and physical facilities. The Experiment Station staff at Geneva contributed considerable time to the extension activities of the College of Agriculture, and participated to some extent in teaching at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. With travel restrictions removed, still more frequent contacts with our colleagues at Ithaca are in prospect. Such contacts are highly desirable and should prove mutually advantageous.

Representatives of groups of farmers and processors interested in special commodities such as apples, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, nursery stock, and the like have again met with us during the past year to review our research program and to give counsel regarding pressing problems concerning specific crops. These experienced men are in close touch with the forces of nature and of economics and they have come to realize that a fundamental solution of their problems involves time-consuming and exacting laboratory work as well as highly technical field studies on the part of well-trained scientists. They appreciate, perhaps more than does the general public, the importance of thorough and painstaking research, some of which may seem to be far afield and not immediately useful in a practical sense in its early stages. They insist on the facts being scientifically established and developed thoroughly so that the new ideas may be tested and put into practical use if justified under farm conditions or in commercial food-processing plants.

During the war years of 1941 to 1945, some of the more fundamental projects of experiment stations, of necessity, had to give way in part to research work that would contribute immediately to the success of our armed forces. With the active phase of the war concluded about a year ago, a more normal program of research could be resumed. A brief resumé of our activities is given in the following paragraphs with a few examples of the results obtained. A more detailed discussion is contained in the annual report of the Station to the Governor and the Legislature of the State.

Much of our work in food science and technology concerns the retention of nutritive values as well as natural flavors and appearance of food crops. Many technical details need scientific investigation along these lines. Alcohol-insoluble solids were shown to be of value as a basis for the determination of the loss of vitamins in vegetables during blanching prior to freezing. These nutritive values were formerly based on the determination of total solids, but in view of the fact that such materials are leached out during blanching, the final results were not reliable. Work on carrots has revealed the fact that carotene is retained equally well whether the carrots are blanched, frozen, or held in the root cellar. Processed carrots, however, can be held in frozen condition for longer periods of time than can those stored in the root cellar.

During the 1945 season, 308 strawberry varieties and Station seedling selections were subjected to ascorbic-acid analysis for determination of vitamin C. The standard variety Howard (Premier) contains about 54 mgm. of ascorbic acid per 100 grams of fruit. Catskill, originated by the Station, was the highest of all varieties tested with a value of 81 mgm. per 100 grams of fruit. Aberdeen, another new variety originated in Maryland, was lowest with 41 mgm. per 100 grams of fruit. Vitamin tests were conducted also with newer varieties of tomatoes, peaches, and apples. Such analyses indicate the possibility of influencing vitamin C by careful breeding and selection, and they will form the basis for future crossings to increase the nutritive value of fruit and vegetables.

Fruit-juice concentrates have been prepared by new freezing technique from fresh strawberries, black raspberries, purple raspberries, cherries, apples, peaches, and other similar products. By adding appropriate quantities of pure water to such concentrates, a fruit-juice drink is obtained that can hardly be distinguished from the fresh product. The characteristic flavor, aroma, and nutritive value are all retained. It has been found that clarified juice is more readily concentrated by this method than unclarified products.

The effect of equipment contamination on the microbiological flora of processed vegetables has received further attention. Observations on the various steps involved in processing peas, for example, indicate that the aerobic mesophilic type of organ-

isms may increase in numbers from viner to blancher. Heat-resisting thermophilic organisms, including those that cause flat sour spoilage, are present in only small numbers in all operations prior to blanching, but during this step they show material increase and remain in relatively large numbers until final packaging.

A series of quaternary ammonium compounds used to eliminate food-contaminating organisms in processing plants have been shown to be less effective in destroying spores when temperatures are below 100°F. With temperatures of 110° to 130°F., however, up to 80 per cent of the spores are killed during five-minute exposures at concentrations of 1 to 5,000. Practically all of these compounds are most effective in a neutral or slightly acid solution ranging from pH 5 to 7.8. One germicide of the series (dimethylbenzylammoniumchloride) does best, however, at pH 10, and may therefore be used in the presence of alkaline cleaning compounds.

For the third successive season, striking increases in the yield of beets resulted from application of 500 pounds per acre of common salt (sodium chloride). Comparable results were obtained from the application of equal amounts of sodium carried in sodium carbonate (soda ash) and sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt). The use of sodium as a soil amendment causes the beets to produce greener and more attractive foliage, which is a distinct advantage when the beets are offered for sale in the fresh condition. The foliage also remains more erect so that it is easier to harvest the crop with mechanical equipment for canning purposes. Cannery peas responded very profitably, during a five-year test, to the liberal application of nitrogen fertilizer carried in sulphate of ammonia, Uramon, ammonium nitrate, cyanamid, or nitrate of soda. Previously it has been taken for granted that since peas belong to the legume family and therefore have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen, they would not respond to chemical nitrogen fertilizer. The added nitrogen, however, increases the yield and gives higher quality because the peas remain for a longer period in a tender condition fit for canning. Where the pea root rot partially destroys some of the roots, the extra nitrogen in the soil enables the plants to obtain sufficient nutrients to produce good growth and a fair crop.

The new insecticide, DDT, has been tested for the control of many common insects of commercial fruits and vegetables grown in the State. It has proved effective against codling moth on apples, raspberry fruit worm, gooseberry fruit worm, currant fruit worm, cranberry moth, a variety of leaf hopper that feeds on both fruits and vegetables, Oriental fruit moth in peaches, Japanese beetle, cabbage thrips, cabbage worm, cabbage looper, European corn borer, European chafer, apple leaf roller, and other important insects. On the other hand, such troublesome pests as aphids, European red mite, and plum curculio are among those that are not held in check by this new material. While still further work is required, many details of formulation, concentration, and timing of the application for each of the plants and for each pest have been worked out to form the basis for practical recommendation. The problems of DDT residues remaining on the ripe product and of effect of this insecticide on natural enemies of crops need further study.

In spite of favorable conditions for apple scab infection in the Hudson Valley during the growing season of 1945, the best brands of wettable sulphur and flotation sulphur fungicide held fruit infection to less than 10 per cent when the applications were properly timed. Fermate used at the rate of 1½ parts per 100 gallons of water afforded better fruit protection than did micronized sulphur 5 to 100, because it prevented secondary infection late in the season. Experiments have clearly shown that sprays of Elgetol, 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water, applied to the dead leaves on the ground during late winter, reduced the amount of scab inoculum carried over on heavily infested leaves from the 1945 season. Where such ground applications were made in the spring, the control of scab in the early part of 1946 was more effective. Contrary to common belief, it was found in experimenting with a new type of spray-duster that most fungicide materials stick better when applied as dusts rather than as sprays. The advantage of spray-dusting over dry dusting seems to be that a heavy initial deposit can be obtained without wasting materials. An even dust feed, such as has been incorporated into the features of the New York spray-duster developed by the Station is essential in obtaining the proper type of deposit. Some of the new organic fungicide materials, such as Arasan, Phygon, Fermate, and Zerlate, when applied as seed protectants to control damping-off of tomato seedlings in the greenhouse, have given better control of lesions that occur below the soil line than

the standard copper dusts. Drenching the soil with some of these organic fungicides immediately after seeding has further increased damping-off control. These materials, however, injure the foliage when applied after the plants have produced leaves.

The projects for the developing of new fruits of all sorts have been greatly expanded, with enlarged plantings at the recently acquired Cornell Fruit Breeding Farm near Geneva. Some of the fruits previously set out for commercial trial by the Station are now being recognized as standard commercial sorts. Among these, the Cortland apple is steadily gaining in popularity. The Macoun, owing to its high quality, is receiving special attention by those who cater to a discriminating trade. The Lodi apple is proving to be more valuable than its parent, the Yellow Transparent, because of the large size of its fruit and its annual bearing habit. The Milton is especially appreciated in the Hudson River localities where an early apple has a distinct place in the commercial orchard. Several of the sweet cherry varieties of European origin, which have been sent out on trial by the Station, are showing considerable promise as grown in the Hudson Valley. In this list are included the Early Rivers, Bigarreau Schrecken, and the Emperor Francis. The new Station plum, Stanley, is outstanding, and is being widely planted. It is an early bearer, producing good quality black plums that ripen before Italian prunes. Among the new grapes of recent origin that were introduced by the Station, the Van Buren and the Buffalo are high quality, black grapes that ripen before Concord. Seidel No. 1000, introduced for wine making, is receiving favorable comment wherever tried. The newest red raspberry, Milton, and the new variety of strawberry, Dresden, are now being planted on a commercial scale.

There is renewed interest in the problems of grape culture in both the Finger Lakes and in the Chautauqua regions. Considerable progress has been made, with the help of a modest special appropriation for the work on grapes, on some aspects of culture that promise to increase the yields appreciably. It has been shown, for example, that the variety Fredonia will yield very much better if it is pruned lightly. It has also been shown that the amount of fruit per acre for many other varieties can be increased by adjusting the severity of pruning to the vigor of individual vines. Preliminary experiments show that the vigorous vines are often pruned too much and the weak vines too little for best results.

Analysis of samples of feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides, and the testing of seeds and commercial preparations of legume inoculants have been aided considerably by closer integration of the work of inspectors provided by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and that of the analysts provided by the Station. This service is greatly appreciated by both the farmers and the dealers of the products, and continues to be of great value to agriculture.

APPROPRIATIONS

State appropriations for the work of the Experiment Station for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946, amounted to \$914,345, which included the appropriation of \$430,000 for the construction of a central heating plant. For the year beginning April 1, 1946, \$493,381 was made available for personal service and maintenance and operation. In addition, there was an appropriation from the Postwar Fund for the construction of a food research building of \$877,100 and \$23,000 for equipment. The sum of \$4,200 was made available for rehabilitation of some of the Station buildings. The allotment of Federal funds included \$1,500 Adams, \$1,500 Hatch, \$6,000 Purnell, and \$10,235.14 Bankhead-Jones. Grants-in-aid, investigatorships, and fellowships supported by industrial concerns in force during the year numbered 28 and amounted to \$63,133.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

On August 1, 1945, the Divisions of Bacteriology and Chemistry were combined under the new Division of Food Science and Technology. This name emphasizes the present trend of research at the Station in these fields as related to food processing.

Two staff members reached retirement age during the year: Reginald C. Collison, professor of pomology (August 31, 1945), after 33 years of service, and Walter O.

Gloyer, associate professor of plant pathology (May 1, 1946), after 34 years of service. Appointments during the year included those of Alvin J. Braun, assistant professor of plant pathology, July 16, 1945; Roger W. Bledsoe, assistant professor of pomology, November 16, 1945; Robert E. Foster, assistant professor of plant pathology, March 16, 1946; Otis F. Curtis, Jr., assistant professor of pomology, May 1, 1946; Morrill T. Vittum, assistant professor of vegetable crops, May 1, 1946. Ellsworth H. Wheeler was promoted from acting assistant professor of entomology to assistant professor of entomology on April 16, 1946.

The changes in the nonprofessional staff have been less numerous than in past years, and most of the vacancies are now filled. The work of the Station, in spite of continued handicaps associated with the postwar adjustments, has been carried forward enthusiastically through the wholehearted cooperation of the staff.

W. I. MYERS,
Dean of the New York State College
of Agriculture.

ARTHUR J. HEINICKE,
Director of the New York State Agricultural
Experiment Station.

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Home Economics for the year 1945-1946.

The past year has been one of transition from war tensions to peace pressures. During the years of hostility, the College threw its resources and strength into problems connected with the war with which students and faculty had competence to deal. The day never passed without some mention being made of the time when we should have peace and when there would be relief from the strains and tensions of wartime college operation. This attitude was a snare and a delusion. To be sure the tensions and strains have not been the same, but the problems that developed were just as insistent and knotty as were those of the war years.

As with every well-known college in the country, the greatest problem concerned admission. Applying for admission were women veterans whose graduation from high school occurred ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. Their records gave no indication that they would be able to carry the heavy science requirement in a college of Home Economics, but through their war experiences, they had become interested in hospital dietetics or institution management. Applications came also from the wives of veterans who hoped to improve their homemaking skills by taking courses in the College. These applicants almost invariably had a child or children for whom entrance to the nursery school was desired. Added to these were the hundreds of recent graduates from New York state high schools, who, because other colleges were reducing the number of women students, made straight for a tuition-free college with a student body composed mostly of women.

With all these applications before us, it was clear that no satisfactory solution could be reached, but, after long and arduous deliberation, a policy was adopted which proved workable. In the main the criterion we used was to judge each case on its individual merits. We gave a slight preference to women veterans whose records and experience show some indication that they will successfully handle the work in this College. To do this, however, we had to deny admission to many high school graduates with exceedingly good records and, consequently, the number of protests is larger than during any of the past four years.

In addition to the admission problems were those connected with the reorganization and evaluation of courses better to meet the needs of the postwar world. This has taken much time and effort. The termination of war research and the setting up of new research have been a part of the transition. These problems were solved with a degree of success that paid in satisfaction for the hours spent upon them.

College Policies and Practices

The Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Hazel Hauck, referred to in the 1945 Annual Report, was appointed "to bring to the faculty suggestions for working rules, committee appointments, and committee responsibilities." This Committee worked throughout the year and presented progress reports to the faculty several times.

The summary report presented at the faculty meeting in June included statements of the organization of the College, of the responsibilities of the various administrative officers in the College, and of other staff members in charge of College services. It included also the composition and functions of the standing committees of the faculty. This report, with some revisions as recommended by the faculty, will be included in a handbook for the use of staff members.

Curriculum Developments

The 1945 Annual Report recorded the development of three new curricula: the homemaking core; one to train nursery school teachers; and one to train students planning to enter extension work in home economics. It was stated in the report that each of these would need continuing evaluation and appraisal; and that to accomplish these ends, three small committees were to be appointed. These committees have been in operation during the year.

The work of the committee on the core curriculum was concerned mainly with a re-examination of the courses included, with reference to their contribution to preparation for homemaking; and to the strengthening of an integration of these courses. A tentative plan was devised for the evaluation of the core offerings. It is anticipated that this plan will be in operation before June, 1947.

The work on the curriculum for the training of nursery school teachers was directed toward the development of new courses, criteria for the initial selection of students to engage in this program, methods in continuous evaluation; and toward the adjustment of the total curriculum to permit greater freedom for elective courses. Progress was made as follows: a three-hour course, Biological and Social Problems, will be offered in the spring of 1947; and a three-hour course, American Social History, will be offered in the College of Arts and Science as soon as facilities permit. The course, Experience with Children, was expanded. A specialized course in nature study probably will be offered in the spring of 1947. An advanced course in Child Development, and the course, Methods of Child Study, scheduled for the fall of 1947, were offered this year.

Work on the extension curriculum was mainly toward the development of new courses required and to the preparation of a budget to finance the practice teaching of students preparing to enter the extension field. Progress was made in the development of a one-hour credit course, Economic Problems in Agriculture, and of a ten-hour credit course in field experience in extension teaching. Both of these will be available in the spring semester of 1947. The full curriculum with the exception of a proposed course in Communication will be available for students who entered the College as Freshmen in the fall of 1945.

An additional sub-committee of the Educational Policies Committee was appointed this year to study and to make revisions in the curriculum for secondary-school teachers in home economics. One progress report was made to the faculty. Further reports will be made as work progresses.

Students

The student enrollment in the College during 1945-1946 was as follows:

Fall term:

Seniors.....	167
Juniors.....	107
Sophomores.....	172
Freshmen.....	156
Special students.....	7
Graduate students.....	55
Total.....	664

Spring term:

Seniors.....	125
Juniors.....	117
Sophomores.....	164
Freshmen.....	159
Special students.....	12
Graduate students.....	48

Total.....	625
Summer Session, 1945.....	149

Counseling Service

This year the Counseling Service presented two reports to the Faculty: one on the development, philosophy, and program of the Counseling Service, together with its relationship to other University and College personnel services; the other on admission policies and procedures of the College.

With the end of the war an increased stability in the undergraduate student body has become apparent. Absences from classes lessened, emotional and physical fatigue were less apparent, requests for leaves of absence decreased, and many students on leave returned to the College to complete their work for a degree.

The addition of approximately 125 to the undergraduate student body within the last four years and the increased responsibilities of the counselors to other work in the College and in the University, has resulted in heavy demands on the counselors' time. If these demands are to be met effectively, and the work of the Counseling Service is not to be curtailed, a fourth counselor is needed. This appointment has been recommended.

The Counseling Service has recommended also, the appointment of a Director of Educational Research who would be responsible for a continuous program of educational research and a program of evaluation of the resident undergraduate courses in the College.

Under the system adopted by the University, the College was given a sufficiently large quota to guarantee the enrollment of 600 undergraduate students. The State Board of Regents, the State Director of Budget, and the Administrators of the College have agreed that this is the number which can be accommodated in the College with its present facilities.

This spring, for the first time, the University initiated preregistration in order to facilitate programming and registration. This is not a new procedure for the College of Home Economics, which, since 1934-1935, has preregistered its enrolled students in all courses within the College, and in certain courses outside the College which had a large number of home economics students. Total University preregistration now permits home economics students to complete their registration early for all courses. It is anticipated that the early availability of registration figures will make it possible to rearrange course sections to meet increased or decreased demand, and to adjust scheduling conflicts, thereby making it possible for more students to follow programs best suited to their needs and interests.

RESIDENT TEACHING

In the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships six new undergraduate courses were offered for the first time as an outgrowth of study into the objectives of the Department and the needs of students.

Three of these courses are designed to provide opportunity for intensive work on the part of students who plan to go into nursery school work, and to service students from other colleges in the University.

One new course, Proseminar in Child Development and Family Relationships, was introduced for graduate students.

Study of the contribution of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management to the core curriculum continued throughout the year as the transition was made to heavier registration in two of the three core courses. One course attained its full registration and was on a core basis for two years before the inauguration of the core curriculum. Changes were made to accommodate a larger enrollment than last year in the core course, Household Processes, and the course, Problems in Providing Consumer Goods, was reduced to one term.

Many adjustments were made in the teaching program of the Department of Food and Nutrition in line with the current food situation. As part of the core curriculum, a new course, Elementary Food and Nutrition, is required for all students, and is a prerequisite for all other Food and Nutrition courses offered for home economics students. It replaces the present 3-credit course, Nutrition.

Two new courses for hotel administration students were given in the 16-weeks summer term of 1944. As a result, during the regular academic year, several hotel students were admitted to the course of similar content, Science Related to Food Preparation, and more will be admitted next year.

This year a marked increase in enrollment was noted in the courses Science Related to Food and Experimental Cookery. This may be without significance, but it suggests a trend toward greater interest in positions in the commercial field.

In the Department of Household Art, two core courses were set up, one a prerequisite of the other. This brings all students into the department for two courses early in their college career. Two other new courses will replace old ones, and a course, Figure Construction, in the College of Architecture will become a prerequisite for the course Fashion Illustration in this department. Owing to a staff shortage, courses in House Planning and Housing will not be offered for another year. The Department is working toward a program in housing that will include an improvement and expansion of the curriculum. Students are pressing for more courses in this field.

In the Department of Institution Management, a summer practicum requirement will go into effect in 1947 for all students who plan to seek positions in this field. This will entail full-time employment on an approved job during one summer period of not less than six weeks, preferably between the junior and senior years. Students will be required to present an evaluation of this experience and employers will be asked to rate student employees. Eventually a field supervisor or coordinator should be employed to visit students on the job and to interview employers.

The number of inquiries from persons wishing to qualify for membership in the American Dietetic Association or for positions in the field of Institution Management indicates a need for some plan that will permit such persons to register as special students. Other reasons for admitting a selected group of mature persons as special students are that undergraduates are less interested than previously in preparing to become managerial dietitians or food administrators, and there is a dearth of qualified persons for these positions. It is hoped that this group will be given some consideration and that provision will be made for including a number in the 1947 quota.

The core course in the Department of Textiles and Clothing was designed to meet the needs of students who will possibly elect only this one clothing course while in college. Each staff member contributes to the lectures and to the laboratory work. The initial cost of the course was high because of the time required to create the course and assemble the illustrative material, and because of the expense of the equipment needed.

With the continued release of men and women from the armed services, enrollment in the Department of Hotel Administration rose to 260 persons in the spring term of 1946. The quota for the fall term of 1946 of 360 students permits an addition of only 33. Nearly 700 have applied for those places.

RESEARCH

Department of Child Development and Family Relationships. This department has come to appreciate the magnitude of its research plan to follow a group of individuals and their families over a period of years. This kind of long-term research cannot be instituted until an intensified program can be conducted by persons charged with the specific responsibility of research, and not burdened with the minutiae of practical college affairs.

In the meantime studies are in progress on the effect of immediately antecedent frustration on projective play; a mother's guidance of three young children living in hiding from the Japanese; an evaluation of husband-wife relationships as seen and reported by their children; the relationship of the guidance of a four-year-old girl with her adjustment to Nursery School; the readjustments of thirty young families to wartime living; and the human needs toward which advertising appeals are directed.

Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management. Studies were continued in this department on household tasks in relation to the worker and equipment; the development of unified kitchens; the relative economy of various foods in an adequate diet in New York State; factors affecting rural families' decisions in the care of laundry, with emphasis on the financial aspects; and commercial products recommended for household cleaning or as protective coatings.

Department of Food and Nutrition. Some progress was made during the year in clarifying the research policies of the Department. An attempt was made to give the extension and resident teaching staffs opportunity to discuss with the research staff the research in progress. Because of changes in personnel and sabbatic leaves, the nutrition research was less active than in previous years. The research on frozen foods was expanded. Studies in progress include: the losses of vitamins during household and quantity cooking and during the holding of certain vegetables; the effect of fluctuating storage temperatures on the palatability and ascorbic acid-retention as checked during preparation for the serving of four frozen foods; the quality and nutritive value of yeast breads, quick breads, and other baked products; the iron content of market milks; the palatability of beef roasts from grass-fed animals and from grain-fed animals; the cooking of frozen foods; the use of pre-cooked foods for the freezer; the vitamin metabolism of human beings; and the diets of certain Cornell University men.

Department of Institution Management. Research was continued in this department through studies on industrial food service practices; food service at a State Training School for Girls; the effect of quantity cookery procedures, using various types of institution cooking equipment, on the nutritive value of certain foods; and the use of an institution-type pressure steamer from the standpoint of practicability of operation and with specific reference to palatability of and vitamin retention in vegetables cooked in this equipment.

Department of Textiles and Clothing. A study of clothing of pre-school children as it relates to their behavior and development was begun in cooperation with the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, and will be continued. A study of the use of motion pictures and sound recordings as a testing and teaching device in the Costume Shop was completed.

Rural Housing Research. This year the research staff summarized the information obtained during the previous year through a survey of Cortland County. They used the record as reference material for workers in rural housing, as to the types and conditions of farm houses for which assistance was requested in the survey, the types of assistance needed, and the methods by which farm families plan to finance and carry out the work. An analysis was made of rural housing and related economic and social data in the 1940 United States Census for New York State, on both a state

and a county basis. Two studies now in progress are on remodeled and new farm houses, and on the principles of house planning.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Senior Extension Program

The adult extension program is now carried on in 47 counties and three cities of the State. Cooperating in the planning and organization of this program are 60,559 homemakers, 19,150 of whom serve as volunteer leaders in 1,346 communities. They carry on classes in better homemaking and promote community cooperation for the mutual benefit of families within the local, state, national, or international area.

In January 1946, local funds were appropriated for the support of home bureaus in Otsego and Seneca counties, and local appropriations for extension work in Schuyler and Columbia counties will be available July 1, 1946.

The section of the State Law authorizing counties to make appropriations for extension work was rewritten this year to provide additional state funds for extension work when given amounts are appropriated by the counties. The state increment of \$900 per county was increased to \$1500 annually, and an additional \$1500 is now available toward the salary of an assistant Home Demonstration Agent in counties making an appropriation of \$5000 or more for the Home Bureau Department. The increment for "additional work in Home Economics with adults in the cities" was also raised to \$1500. As a result, \$95,500 of State money is now available for senior home economics extension work in the county and city home bureaus.

Bankhead-Flannagan funds, available for use in the counties, were used to continue the food conservation program in the counties and cities and to add per diem teaching in the counties.

The Emergency Food Commission funds were withdrawn this year, and a special appropriation was made to continue nutrition work in 17 cities for the coming year pending the absorption of this program by the extension service. Funds for such urban work are available to counties having large urban population, if the counties also provide funds for support of the program. Albany and Oneida counties made the necessary appropriations this year.

This has been a year of transition, both in program and in organization. County programs in the war years were primarily concerned with the conservation of food and the conservation and repair of fabrics, equipment, and furnishings. As the year draws to a close, and as new plans are made in the counties, homemakers are showing a strong desire to return to the more stable and longer-time subject-matter programs. In food and nutrition, for example, several food shortages are still critical but most women have learned to deal with them, and the interest in food in its relation to health has again become important in the thinking of homemakers.

The great desire to have new clothes, and new home furnishings was tempered by the realization that fabrics are still scarce, but great interest in new purchases is now apparent. Keen interest is shown in new equipment, but county women still wish to undertake studies to show how housework can be performed with little physical effort and the highest efficiency. In New York State, as elsewhere, consciousness is growing of the need to repair and remodel homes. Because of shortages of labor and materials, need for immediate assistance is not so acute as anticipated. Fortunately, this gives opportunity to develop plans whereby the results of housing research in this College can be made widely available. The Farm and Home Special Train carried one car showing scale models of remodeled farm homes. This created great interest throughout the state.

Not only in immediate problems of homemaking is there evidence of the transition of program, but women are also showing considerably more interest in the development of community programs; many of these are in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, or are coordinated with their programs. Plans for furthering community health and recreational facilities, farm and home safety campaigns, the famine program, and the victory garden programs are all supported in the counties.

Transition in extension organization occurred this year, not only because of the rapid growth in the numbers of families that were served, but also because increased Federal and State funds were made available for added personnel within the coun-

ties. As the teaching load for specialists grew rapidly with the increases in membership, the problem of training leaders and teaching within the county by the state staff became increasingly difficult. From the new state funds for county use, 5 assistant home demonstration agents and 2 agents-at-large were added in the counties this year. This is the beginning of the transition from work done primarily by the specialists directly with the leaders, to work done by the specialists with the home demonstration agents, who in turn will teach the homemakers.

Responsibility for the planning and development of the subject-matter program still remains the function of the specialist as she works with the agents and leaders in the county. However, the actual training of leaders, will be done jointly by the specialists and by the agents trained by them. This provides an increase in the number of local leaders who can be trained in a single year, without loss of direction of the program by the state staff.

During the war years, home demonstration agents did very little teaching, therefore, further subject matter training is needed before they are ready to reassume this responsibility. In June, an eight-day training school was held for all home demonstration agents and assistant home demonstration agents.

With many new leaders working not only to teach their neighbors but also to help organize the cooperating groups, the need for training in the ways of good organization and understanding of group planning has grown. To help provide this training, a manual, *The Home Bureau Handbook*, was compiled by the state leaders of home demonstration agents. To help new county personnel to understand extension objectives and organization the handbook, *Your Appointment*, was prepared by a committee of state leaders representing the three departments of the extension service.

4-H Club Program

The following is a summary of the 4-H Club war effort for the year:

<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Amount</i>
36,192 Purchased War Stamps and Bonds.....	\$831,370.31
5,346 Sold War Stamps and Bonds.....	642,060.55
18,199 Donated to American Red Cross.....	13,104.42
14,480 Contributed to "March of Dimes".....	19,023.35
5,875 Collected tin cans.....	148,734 pounds
4,281 Collected other metals.....	989,221 pounds
16,049 Collected paper.....	2,388,558 pounds
1,567 Collected books for service men.....	8,557 total
2,653 Made clothing articles for Red Cross, American Friends Service, and the like.....	10,523 total
2,711 Cared for children	
7,163 Prepared school lunches	
5,620 Made favors for veterans	
287 Participated in used clothing drive	
3,878 Made over clothing.....	10,536 garments
4,137 Managed poultry flock.....	539,236 birds
36,198 Grew gardens.....	5,886 acres
1,244 Managed swine.....	3,593 head
5,081 Managed dairy animals.....	33,818 head

Adjustments from war to peace will not be difficult for 4-H Clubs because much of the emergency work was handled in addition to the regular work. Some programs will be eliminated automatically and others will taper off. There will be a gradual return to the ten-years to twenty-one-years age limits and the emphasis will be on the development of the individual rather than on what he produces. Attention will be shifted again to recruit more members in the upper teen age group. The County 4-H Club Councils were revitalized during 1945.

The State organization includes one State 4-H Club Leader, three Assistant State Leaders trained in agriculture, and two trained in home economics. Six specialists

devoted full-time to the 4-H Club program in home economics; two in textiles and clothing; two in food and nutrition; one in home improvement; and one in child development and family relationships. The teaching of the clothing specialists and the home improvement specialist was extended by two district 4-H Club agents, who carried all of the field program in these subjects in their territory. The district agents assisted with homemaking programs in counties employing agents trained in agriculture. During the year, several assistant agents-at-large trained in home economics, worked in various counties to gain experience before accepting positions as assistant county agent.

Again this year eight home economics undergraduates were employed as Summer Assistants in 4-H Club work. A training school for them was given the first week in July, 1945, before they were assigned to counties. This plan provides an excellent opportunity for the leaders to find desirable candidates for positions as agents.

The latest summary of county reports made December 1, 1945, shows that 30,933 girls and 32,762 boys were enrolled in 4-H Club work.

*Enrollment in home economics
projects were as follows:*

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Food selection and preparation.....	473	11,445
Food preservation.....	111	5,711
Clothing.....	156	12,814
Home improvement.....	143	1,684

A total of 396,951 meals were planned and 324,891 were served; 337,124 quarts of food were canned; 24,470 garments were made; and 12,547 garments were re-modeled by club members.

In closing this report, I wish to express my great appreciation to you, to the members of the faculty and staff of the College of Home Economics, to the administrative officers, and to the many members of faculties of the other Cornell colleges who have been most helpful in working with me during the last five years. I have real affection for the many persons with whom I have been associated and am sincerely devoted to them. My Cornell experience has been exceedingly valuable and stimulating. I have been honored to serve this great university, first as director, and then as dean of the College of Home Economics.

My feelings are mixed as I sign this last report. There is an element of sadness in severing a connection that has been so rewarding and so challenging. On the other hand, I have a sense of complete satisfaction in the choice of my successor. In Dr. E. Lee Vincent, the College of Home Economics and Cornell have found a woman who will carry forward the fine traditions of the College and with whom members of the staff and the Administration will have great delight in working.

SARAH GIBSON BLANDING,
Dean, New York State College of
Home Economics.

APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the first report of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, covering the year 1945-1946.

By the terms of legislation enacted in 1944 and 1945, this School was created with the object of improving industrial and labor conditions in the State through provision for instruction on and off the campus, the conduct of research, and the dissemination of information on all aspects of industrial, labor, and public relations affecting employers and employees. The School was legally authorized to begin operation in the spring of 1945. Originally, it had been planned to delay opening of the School's formal program until sometime in 1946, utilizing the intervening period for the selection of staff—faculty, stenographic, clerical, and administrative—and for the development of a curriculum suitable for the School's purposes. It had also been planned to hold a few on-campus conferences and institutes during this intervening period.

With the arrival of VE Day and VJ Day, however, it became obvious that if the School were to meet the urgent demands confronting it, and if it were to be placed in the position properly to fulfill the function for which it was created, the time when its program—both on-campus and extension—should become operative would have to be greatly advanced. It was decided, therefore, to open the School with a full curriculum at the beginning of the fall term in 1945.

The Dean and Professor Phillips Bradley, Director of Extension, were appointed at the June 1945 meeting of the Board of Trustees and assumed their duties on July 1. Immediately after VJ Day, the curriculum for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial and Labor Relations was adopted, and the general announcement covering the opening of the School was issued early in September. Later in the year the School was authorized to award, through the Graduate School of the University, the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

On November 1, 1945, with an entering group of 107 students, of whom 67 were veterans, the School began its first year of operation. A formal convocation was held on November 12, at which Governor Dewey and other high officials in the state government and leaders in education, management, and labor in the State of New York participated.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

By action of the University Board of Trustees on October 6, 1945, an Advisory Council was created, consisting of President Edmund E. Day; H. E. Babcock, agricultural leader and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University; Martin P. Catherwood, Commissioner of Commerce of the State of New York; John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company; Frank S. Columbus, Chairman of the New York State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York; Miss Mary H. Donlon, Chairman of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board; Louis Hollander, President of the New York State CIO Council; Thomas A. Murray, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Walter C. Teagle, former Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and the Dean of the School. This Council held its first meeting on the morning of November 12. A second meeting was held on June 4, 1946, at which were also present William B. Groat, Jr., Counsel to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions; Martin Hilfinger, President of the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc.; Harold J. Garno, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State CIO Council; and George Sturges, Secretary-Treasurer of the Buffalo Federation of Labor. Matters of program and policy were considered at these meetings and recommendations were made pertaining to the guidance and conduct of the School.

FACULTY

On October 1, 1945, Donald J. Shank, Professor, joined the staff as Director of Student Personnel. Subsequently there were added to the faculty for the academic year 1945-1946 (Mrs.) Jean Trepp McKelvey, Assistant Professor, to instruct in Labor Economics and Collective Bargaining, Mediation, and Arbitration; Maurice F. Neufeld, Professor, to give the courses in the Introduction to Industrial and Labor Relations, Labor History, and Collective Bargaining, Mediation and Arbitration; and Joseph E. Morton, Associate Professor, to instruct in Statistics. These members of the Faculty also offered graduate seminars in Collective Bargaining, Mediation, and Arbitration; Statistics; and Economic Theory.

From other faculties of the University, Professors Royal E. Montgomery and A. L. Winsor were elected to the School's faculty to instruct in their respective fields. Professor Lynn A. Emerson, Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering, was named Associate Director of Extension.

Among the eleven graduate students, Arnold Hanson, Margaret Alderwyck, and Janet Cutting received special assignments in research and acted as assistants in instruction. Robert Ferguson of the Department of Economics also served as an instructor in the School.

During the early summer of 1946, new members were added to the School's Faculty: Vernon H. Jensen, Professor, to instruct in Labor Economics and Collective Bargaining, Mediation, and Arbitration; John W. McConnell, professor, to instruct in Social Security and Human Relations in Industry; and Milton R. Konvitz, Associate Professor, to act as Director of Research and instruct in the Foundations of Law.

The departure of Professor Bradley to accept the Directorship of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois was a cause of deep regret to all his associates in the School. His work in the establishment of the School itself and in the development of its extension program had been most effective. Professor Emerson will continue his activities in charge of Industrial Education and will be acting head of the extension program. He will also offer the course on Workers and Jobs.

To the instructional personnel of the extension work have been added Alpheus W. Smith, Professor; Effie Riley, Assistant Professor; John N. Thurber, Assistant Professor; and James Jehring, Assistant Professor.

COURSES

During its first academic year, the major portion of the School's curriculum was offered through the medium of the College of Arts and Sciences. At the same time, as already indicated, the courses in the Introduction to Industrial and Labor Relations, Labor Economics, Labor History, and Statistics, at the undergraduate level, and Collective Bargaining, Mediation and Arbitration, Statistics, and Economic Theory, at the graduate level, were given by members of the School's own faculty.

With the addition of new faculty personnel, it is expected that most of the School's courses for juniors and seniors, which are of a specialized nature, will be offered by its own faculty. For another year, however, it may be necessary to continue to call upon the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, the School of Hotel Administration, and the School of Business and Public Administration for assistance in this area of instruction. As rapidly as possible the School's faculty is being increased sufficiently to enable the School to provide all of the courses which are specifically in its field of activity.

In the fall term of 1946, Professor Neufeld will offer a new course in Labor Union Organization and Management. The courses already given will be continued.

WORK-TRAINING PROGRAM

One of the requirements which must be met by all graduates of the School is participation in an in-training program, consisting of three summers of practical work in the related fields of government, labor, and management. Where students have had a satisfactory equivalent during their previous experience, credit is allowed in lieu of one or more of the three in-training periods.

For the summer of 1946, more than 100 of the School's student body of 145 are engaged in activities of this kind. Of this number there are 37 with state agencies, 6 with federal agencies, 21 with labor organizations, and 37 with industrial management.

Because of the limited period during which the students are able to work, there has been considerable difficulty in getting them placed. It may be necessary, therefore, to expand the present plan of in-training program and to substitute for it a schedule which will permit the students to take positions in government, industry, and labor for longer periods of time than are now possible.

THE LIBRARY

One of the most important aspects of an institution of this kind is its library and every effort has been made to create a School library which, in the field of industrial and labor relations, ultimately should be second to none in the United States. Under the supervision of Mrs. Hazel Ohman Oille, who acted as Library Consultant from October 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946, a good beginning has been made. During the past nine months there has been very satisfactory progress toward building up an adequate book collection, in spite of the acute problem presented by the depletion of publishers' stocks during the war. The organization of a current periodical, newspaper, and serials collection, although not keeping pace with the book collection, has made satisfactory progress. Two important collections of non-current documents have been received and additional materials in this field are being constantly acquired.

Through the generous cooperation of the State Library (Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, State Librarian) the School has been able to place special collections of books and documents on Industrial and Labor Relations at the disposal of various groups throughout the state. These collections have been made available as traveling libraries for individual or group use.

J. Gormly Miller joined the School's staff on July 1, 1946, as Assistant College Librarian. He is in active charge of the library.

RESEARCH

As already stated, Associate Professor Milton R. Konvitz has been named as Director of Research for the School, having assumed his duties July 1, 1946. The program of research will cover not only matters of a current informational nature arising largely from inquiries on the part of labor and management, but will embrace long-range projects. The research activities of the members of the School's staff will be coordinated through the office of the Research Director. Cooperation with governmental agencies in this field is also planned. Moreover, through thesis topics of graduate students, an integrated program of research is being developed cooperatively between the School and other divisions of the University. It is expected that this activity, supplemented by coordination with the research programs of other universities, will also prove helpful in the establishment of the School's long-range research program. At a relatively early date, an industrial and labor relations review and other similar media for the dissemination of research information will be published as an important feature of the School's service program.

EXTENSION

During its first year of operation the School has been gradually expanding its activities in the field of extension. By necessity and through choice, no extension program could be fully organized during this period of time. Major emphasis was placed on making contacts with civic, industrial, and labor groups, especially in upstate communities, to determine the need of management and labor before attempting to formalize a program in this pioneering venture.

On February 9-11, 1946, a Workers' Education Conference was held at the School for the purpose of discussing with leaders in this field the organization and development of the School's extension activities with especial reference to the needs and interests of labor. A ten-week extension course on Current Problems of Person-

nel Management was held in Auburn upon the invitation of the Auburn Public Schools. In April 1946 three two-day conferences on Personnel Management were held in Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo in cooperation with the Association of New York State Cannerymen, Inc. Arrangements have been made in the Capital District (Albany, Schenectady, Troy) for the establishment of courses during the coming fall period. Classes have also been arranged for Buffalo beginning with the coming fall.

Although urgent demand in many sections of the state might make it seem desirable to expand the extension program as rapidly as possible, it is nevertheless felt that in its initial stages this program should be developed with particular care. For this reason the progress in extension has not been so rapid as many would desire, although with experience, the School will be able increasingly to speed up its work in this field.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Professor Emerson, who joined the School's staff on April 1, 1946, is at present the Associate Director of Extension. His immediate responsibility is the Industrial Education program which is now part of the School's extension work.

By act of the Legislature and through agreement with the State Education Department, the College of Engineering, the School of Education, the College of Agriculture, and this School, the work of Industrial Education, which had been conducted previously through the combined activities of several of the institutions named, was centered in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Professor Emerson has been in charge of this function of the University and it was with great pleasure that the School welcomed him to its staff in connection with this new program.

STUDENTS

When the School opened on November 1, 1945, it had an enrollment of 107 undergraduate and special students. It also had 11 graduate students, 7 of whom were candidates for the M.S. and 4 for the Ph.D. degrees. Fifty-eight additional under-graduate students were added beginning with the March 1946 term. During the year, a total of 173 had enrolled and 28 had withdrawn for various reasons. Of this total, 148 were men and 25 were women. Veterans comprised 125 of the student enrollment. At the close of the academic year 1945-1946 the School's undergraduate enrollment was 145 students, of whom 15 were freshmen, 78 sophomores, 42 juniors, 9 seniors, and 1 special.

As an incentive to additional scholastic effort, a Dean's List, consisting of those whose average was 85% or better, was published at the end of each semester. For the first semester 9 students were on the Dean's List and 5 were on probation, while at the end of the second semester 24 were on the Dean's List and 10 were on probation.

SCHOLARSHIPS, AWARDS, AND LECTURESHIPS

Fortunate indeed is the School in having received three separate funds for scholarships, one noteworthy lecture fund, and one substantial award for achievement. These evidences of recognition are gratefully acknowledged.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have given \$4,000 to be used for four scholarships of \$500 each during each of the next two years. The Daniel Alpern Memorial Scholarship Fund was established, with \$4,000 as the initial contribution, to be used for scholarships for needy and able students. The New York State Business and Professional Women have provided \$500 for scholarship purposes.

A lectureship in Workmen's Compensation was established by Miss Mary H. Donlon. Her generosity in turning over to the School funds intended as a testimonial to herself by her multitude of friends throughout the State has provided an additional incentive for exploration in this important field of industrial and labor relations, which will prove of lasting value.

On May 1, 1946, one of Lord and Taylor's annual American Design Awards, in

the amount of \$1,000, was presented to the School "for its distinguished contribution to the field of education."

APPRECIATION

No report of the first year's activities of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations would be complete without an expression by us, who have been actively engaged in its work, of gratitude for the many kindnesses and the great consideration which have been shown us by those who are connected with the administration of the University and by the faculties of the Schools and Colleges at Cornell. The accommodations made available in Warren Hall facilitated the early launching of the School's program. Without the whole-hearted cooperation which has been evident on every hand, it would have been impossible for the School to have made the headway which it has been able to make during its first year. In this connection it is our hope that opportunity may sometime be afforded us, at least in some small way, to return these many favors. The spirit toward us evident everywhere in the University has been a source not alone of tremendous assistance, but of real inspiration.

IRVING M. IVES,
Dean of the New York State School
of Industrial and Labor Relations.

APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the School of Business and Public Administration for the academic year, 1945-1946.

The first year in the life of the School of Business and Public Administration has been devoted to preparing for the opening of instruction in September, 1946. No students have been enrolled in the School during this first year.

THE FACULTY

During the past year four new faculty members have been appointed to the staff of the School. In addition three members of the present faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences have been given places on the faculty of the new School and have been transferred to its budget. Arrangements have been made to have certain courses taught for students in the new School by members of the faculties of the Law School, the College of Engineering, and the College of Architecture. The School of Business and Public Administration is now ready to handle adequately the students who will enter it in September. During the coming year additional appointments will, of course, have to be made.

The most pressing current faculty problem involves the housing of the four new members who are coming to Ithaca for the first time. This is not a problem peculiar to the School but its early and satisfactory solution will contribute greatly to a successful opening of the School.

THE STUDENT BODY

For the coming academic year the School has been given an allotment of twenty-five students new to Cornell. In addition it will enroll a number of Cornell seniors who are admitted to the privilege of double registration in the School and in their undergraduate college where they continue as candidates for bachelors' degrees. The number of such double registrants may not be as large as was originally expected depending upon how many recently returned war veterans will be able to qualify for the privilege by attending the University Summer Session. In September 1947, however, the School will admit to its second year's work possibly as many as

ten students who will by that time have completed the special two-years major in the Department of Economics, College of Arts and Sciences. This special major was created a year ago to take care of veterans who for a variety of reasons could not qualify for double registration in September, 1946 but who did not want to lose a full year in completing the requirements for the Master's degree conferred by the School. It seems probable that approximately fifty students will be ready for the second year's work in the School by September, 1947.

Applications for the twenty-five places in the School's allotment of new students have been several times that number. Really good applications are considerably in excess of the twenty-five places. Consequently, selection has been difficult as it has all through the University. It is unpleasant to have to reject applicants who give strong indication of being able to do quite satisfactory work in the new School. But it is gratifying to know that the twenty-five students admitted are definitely superior men and women upon whom can be imposed the high and rigorous standards of a professional school.

It is perhaps worthy of comment that the students admitted to the School in the allotment of twenty-five come to us from seventeen different undergraduate institutions with wide geographical diversity.

ALUMNI INTEREST IN THE SCHOOL

I have been delighted by the strong interest in the School expressed by many Cornell alumni. Announcements about the School and its curriculum were sent to a number of alumni in April. Many of them have sent me letters expressing strong interest in the School and making genuinely constructive suggestions in regard to its curriculum.

Generous gifts from Mr. F. P. Murphy, Mr. Claude C. Harding and their company, the Grolier Society, and from Mr. Bryon L. Swan have allowed the School to announce five good scholarships and to obtain books and other publications which otherwise would not be available, at least initially.

Continuing alumni interest in the School will be very helpful to our summer employment program and our permanent placement program.

THE FUTURE

A tremendous amount of work must be done during the next few years to place the new School of Business and Public Administration on a level appropriate to the general standing of Cornell University in the educational world. Our curriculum must be shaped and reshaped. A research program must be gotten started and suitable publication outlets must be arranged. A special summer program in the so-called field of "adult education" must be planned and undertaken. Physically, the School is likely to be badly cramped during this formative period. The office and class room situation is somewhat obscure but it is clearly not good. But these are relatively minor difficulties. The School is starting with the nucleus of an excellent staff and a superior and mature student body. If we can add to this combination good working materials including especially books, papers, and other library facilities, we shall be off to a good start and the future of the School should be bright.

PAUL M. O'LEARY,

Dean, School of Business and Public Administration.

APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Education for the year 1945-1946.

THE GENERAL SITUATION

The year has been one of continual adjustments due to the effects of the war, and particularly its sudden termination. The dissociation of students from their regular routine to war or civilian services had interfered seriously already with the usual program of teacher education. The return of many on account of the sudden termination of hostilities caught most institutions not fully prepared for the task. On account of Cornell's November opening of the Fall term, many non-Cornellians came here to join our own alumni in graduate study; also, it may be added, many came to study who had been released too late to enter upon teaching duties in the public schools which had opened in September.

During the war period, extramural courses had been begun as an experiment for a five-year period in Agricultural Education with approved graduate credit of a maximum of 10 semester hours. This proved particularly successful, and under the direction of Dr. H. R. Anderson, the Director of the School of Education, the maximum credit was increased to 12 semester hours and the privilege was extended to all fields represented in the School of Education. This service has been continued with excellent results. In addition to the extramural, other features of an enlarged public-service program had been discussed by the Staff. A report by a special committee to the October meeting of the Faculty, presented for the Committee by Professor Paul J. Kruse, included recommendations for extended and expanded public educational services throughout the State. These services were endorsed strongly and the administrative officers were enjoined to ascertain the practicability of implementing the recommendations of the report. These have been under consideration.

Another closely allied problem involved in the extension of service to the State was brought to the School of Education by means of a petition from public school officers who were concerned with the liberalizing of the conditions for post-master's study at Cornell. This has been discussed in several meetings, one in cooperation with members of the petitioning group. This had to do with making certain changes in present requirements governing graduate study for the doctorate: modification of requirements for the dissertation; more functional program; abolition or modification of foreign language requirements; modification of resident requirements; and perhaps the possibility of a special degree, rather than changes in the requirements for the present Ph. D. degree. These matters are still in the hands of a special committee.

In addition to the above items, perhaps the establishment of a new position in Educational and Vocational Guidance was most significant. As the year has developed, the various guidance services in the University have been conspicuous for their several contributions to the problems of the University. A strong and unified program of guidance and counseling, of personnel administration, and of placement, is in the making, which will contribute greatly to the University and the State.

The cooperation of Professor J. E. Butterworth, with the aid of several other members of the staff, with the State Education Department, is illustrative of what can be done when a member, or members, of the staff are free to launch educational projects of large public consequence. This project has continued throughout the year, the "Study of the Intermediate District in New York State." A progress report of this project is now in the hands of the printer.

Other special features of our situation which should be mentioned are: the extension of the testing system of incoming students and cooperation with the State Edu-

cation Department in giving tests of the 1946 college sophomore testing program to selected Cornell sophomore women by Assistant Professor Bayne; the offering of a two-point course for the several staffs of the University by Professor Kruse, with an estimated average attendance of 25 to 30; the work of Professor Lynn A. Emerson as Assistant Dean in the College of Engineering, his consultant service for the Commission on State Technical Institutes; the return of Associate Professor Roy A. Olney to the University service after 2½ years of leave to the State Education Department, and his conduct of extramural courses; and the demand for the professional services of Professor E. L. Palmer for out-of-university programs, and other public services.

STAFF CHANGES

Professor Emery N. Ferriss, who served the Department of Rural Education as Assistant Professor and Professor from 1919 to 1946, and who, up to almost the last minute, served in charge of Rural Secondary Education, died on January 8, 1946. A statement of his contributions to the University has been presented in a report to the University Faculty by a special committee. Dr. John E. King was appointed Acting Assistant Professor to relieve Professor Ferriss, and then to complete the academic year. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Rural Education as of October 1, 1946.

Associate Professor Margaret Hutchins was placed in charge of Home Economics Education following the retirement of Professor Cora E. Binzel.

Professor Howard R. Anderson, Director of the School of Education, resigned as of February 15 to accept a position of Specialist in Social Studies and Geography in the United States Office of Education. He was granted leave from his professorship at the University.

Assistant Professor Philip G. Johnson resigned as of February 15, 1946, to accept a position as Specialist in Science Education in the United States Office of Education. Dr. Johnson had served in this capacity since 1935.

Professor Clyde B. Moore and Associate Professor W. A. Smith were on sabbatic leave for the Fall term.

Mr. Harold Palmer, who had been Acting Director of the Bureau of Educational Service and Instructor in Rural Education, resigned in October to accept a position in the Veterans Education program. On January 1, 1946, Mr. Allan S. Hurlburt was appointed as Assistant and Director of the Bureau of Educational Service for the remainder of the academic year.

Dr. A. Gordon Nelson was appointed Assistant Professor of Educational and Vocational Guidance as of October 15, 1945; Irene Patterson, Assistant Professor of Home Economics Education as of November 1, 1945, in charge of Adult Education; Harold W. Ranney, Assistant Professor of Industrial Education as of September 1, 1945; Rolland M. Stewart, Acting Director of the School of Education, March 1, 1946; and Dr. Thelma Thorne, Acting Assistant Professor of Home Economics Education for the academic year 1945-1946.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The following figures for undergraduates show the total enrollments of undergraduates, as of Education and of Rural Education. The figures do not show how many are preparing to teach, but only numbers of persons registered in Education or Rural Education courses.

Education:

Freshmen	5
Sophomores	142
Juniors	125
Seniors	138
Specials	34

Total.....444

Grand Total.....683

Rural Education:

Freshmen	8
Sophomores	111
Juniors	78
Seniors	40
Specials	2

Total.....239

Under the provision for extramural courses for credit, the enrollments are listed and classified as follows:

<i>Summer Session</i>		<i>Academic Year</i>	
Graduates.....	13	Graduates.....	39
Others.....	27	Others.....	19
Total.....	40	Total.....	58

For graduate students, the following classification and distribution of enrollees obtains:

	<i>First term</i>	<i>Second term</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. No. of different students registered			
a. With Education* as a major.....	62	80	93
b. With Education* as a minor.....	17	20	27
II. No. who are candidates for:			
a. Ph.D. (Major in Education*).....	23	24	36
b. Ph.D. (Minor in Education*).....	4	4	5
c. M.A. or M.S.....	37	56	67
d. M.S. in Ed. or M.A. in Ed.....	16	25	30
e. Other degrees.....	..	..	..
f. No degrees.....	1	5	5
III. Geographical Distribution:			
a. No. of different states represented.....	25	28	32
b. No. of foreign countries represented.....	3	3	3
c. No. from New York State.....	46	68	60
d. Extramurals.....	33	25	47

*Education or Rural Education

The teacher shortage has remained acute. Few seniors were available for teaching positions. As a feature of the situation, the following summary of requests may be presented for the months of January, February, and March, the high months for requests from public schools and colleges.

	<i>High School</i>	<i>College</i>
Administration.....	14	2
Elementary and Secondary Education.....	2	9
Agriculture.....	38	..
Art.....	12	2
Commercial.....	16	10
Elementary.....	38	1
English subjects.....	87	66
Guidance.....	4	..
History and Political Science.....	..	14
Home Economics.....	119	25
Romance Languages.....	43	7
Mathematics.....	20	12
Mathematics—Science.....	24	1
Music.....	10	1
Psychology.....	..	9
Physical Education.....	25	4
Total Science.....	41	34
Social Studies.....	42	5
Economics.....	..	12
Sociology.....	..	4
Industrial Arts and Engineering.....	2	8
Nursing.....	3	1
Miscellaneous.....	..	2
Totals.....	540	229
Total recommendations.....		430

The placements by the end of March were 43. The service rendered by the Bureau of Educational Service was predominantly one of public relationships with the school officers. There were not sufficient candidates to prevent the recommendation of the same persons to many places. The task, however, of honoring requests from school officials was considered necessary in the interest of good will and to serve the public in the best possible manner under very unfavorable conditions. To meet the demand for well qualified teachers will require a long period since the demand is accelerated by the loss of teachers who took positions in war and related civilian service, or in more lucrative employment. We have, also, to face undergraduate quotas, and the draft of teen-age students for military service who otherwise would be in preparation.

RESEARCH BY GRADUATE STUDENTS

In teaching areas, where graduate enrollments are relatively heavy, a large amount of time is given by the staff to the direction of graduate students who are candidates for graduate degrees. Twenty-four such studies have been reported to me as having been completed. Many others are in progress. The direction of these studies should be recognized as basic to good teaching and contributory to the sum total of desirable knowledge.

EDUCATION AND RURAL EDUCATION

In concluding this report, I wish to recognize in general the school's relationships to the Department of Rural Education. As Head of the Department during 1½ years under the leadership of Dr. Howard R. Anderson, it was my pleasure to co-operate fully with him in the interest of both bodies. Since March 1, as Acting Director, under your appointment, it has been my pleasure to enjoy the cooperation of all members of the staff. There were many new problems coming into the picture. Some I have mentioned. I have not mentioned the duties involved in the quota and in preregistration. As I leave the office, the quota allotment is full for the fall term. Additional places on the quota will depend upon withdrawals or the elimination of persons now accepted provisionally, or by special consideration from the Dean of the Graduate School.

R. M. STEWART,
Head, Rural Education and
Acting Director from March 1, 1946 to June 30, 1946.

APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF NUTRITION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nutrition for the year 1945-1946.

FACULTY

Since July 1, 1945, Cornelius K. Cain, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and Frances Johnston, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, have been added to the faculty by dual appointment. Louise J. Daniel, Victoria MacKenzie, and Manney F. Mallette have been added as Research Associates.

Lowell W. Charkey, Instructor in Nutrition, resigned to accept a position as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Colorado State College.

CURRICULUM AND DEGREES

Upon recommendation of the faculty of the School and with the approval of the University Faculty, the Board of Trustees established two degrees, Master of Nutri-

tional Science and Master of Food Science, to be administered by the School and awarded on the completion of a two-year curriculum. Candidates for these degrees will be admitted beginning with the fall of 1946. The students admitted to candidacy for one of these degrees will comprise three groups:

1. Those who have received the Bachelor's Degree at another institution, and who have completed the basic courses required for undertaking the curriculum prescribed by the School.

2. Those who have received the Bachelor's Degree at Cornell or at another institution and whose previous training is such as to entitle them to entrance with advanced standing (presumably one term as a maximum).

3. Cornell undergraduates who can qualify at the end of the third year for admission to the School, and for whom a combined curriculum can be planned which will enable them to receive the Bachelor's Degree in their college and also complete the first year's work of the School.

The applicants must have a definite professional interest in the field of nutrition and must have completed a minimum of three years' work at the college level. This training must have included the completion, with a superior record, of some 55 hours of specific courses, basic to the field of nutrition and food.

The requirements for graduation call for the completion of 60 credit hours, including the preparation of a written report on an approved problem, which may or may not require laboratory research. The two-year curriculum will differ in accordance with the field in which the student wishes to specialize, namely, nutritional science or food science. Graduation will be dependent on a high standard of performance in keeping with the professional objectives of the School.

A special training program for Public Health Nutritionists has been set up which will satisfy the requirements for the degree of Master of Nutritional Science and also the requirements of the American Public Health Association. Through the Cooperation of the Tompkins County Public Health Committee arrangements have been made for the in-service training at the country level for nutritionists of rural communities. Plans are under way for the in-service training at the state level with the cooperation of the New York State Department of Health.

Beginning with the spring term, 1946-1947, a new two-hour course in clinical nutrition will be given by the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine of the College of Arts and Sciences, through the cooperation of the School. This course is designed to familiarize students with some of the applications of nutrition to clinical problems.

The following grants have been received by the School of Nutrition during the fiscal year 1945-1946:

\$5,000 from Mr. Frank E. Gannett in further support of the nutrition research studies dealing with special dietary problems of Cornell students. These studies are being conducted cooperatively by the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine of the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Home Economics, and the School.

\$38,960 from the Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation, Carrier Corporation, Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation, Central New York Power Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Long Island Lighting Company, New York Power and Light Corporation, New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, and the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation for an expanded research program on frozen foods and food freezing services and equipment.

\$2,070 from Mr. Paul Mazur to support the general nutrition and food research program of the School.

\$6,000 from the Philco Corporation to establish four graduate research fellowships on the economics, the engineering, the cooking, and the processing of frozen foods.

\$3,300 from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture for cooperative studies on the effect of fluctuating storage temperatures on the quality of frozen foods.

\$14,050 from the U. S. Navy through its Office of Research and Inventions, to expand research already in progress on precooked frozen foods.

\$18,900 from the U. S. Navy through its Office of Research and Inventions, for a study of dietary and other factors concerned in mouth and tooth deterioration.

RESEARCH

Research involving the cooperation of workers throughout the University has continued to be an important activity of the School, particularly in the field of frozen food.

Frozen Foods, Services, and Equipment.

Research on the aging of beef for freezing preservation has continued under the grant from the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. The studies have indicated that beef may be aged for periods shorter than nine days, if to be frozen, and still be as tender as beef aged for longer periods but not frozen.

Further studies on the precooking of foods for frozen storage have been carried on under grants from the Pan-American Airway Systems and the Consolidated Edison Company. Findings from these researches have been brought together in a comprehensive bulletin entitled "Foods from the Freezer; Precooked or Prepared," the first such publication dealing with this increasingly important development in food freezing.

Through a cooperative grant from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, work has been carried on to assess the importance of avoiding fluctuating temperatures in frozen food storage. These studies have indicated that desiccation is hastened by cycling temperatures; palatability, nutritive value, and other food qualities also are lost more readily when exposed to above zero temperature than when held at a uniform 0° F.

With the support of funds from the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, a 25-minute colored sound movie on "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables at Home" was prepared to aid in educating the homemaker in the art of successful selection, preparation, processing, and freezing of fruits and vegetables.

A greatly expanded program of research on frozen foods and freezing and storage equipment was made possible by the previously mentioned grant of \$38,960 from the companies listed and by the cooperation of the following equipment manufacturers: The Carrier Corporation, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Emil Steinhorst and Sons, Philco Corporation, and Sears Roebuck and Company. The studies have been carried out in the Departments of Food and Nutrition and Economics of the Household and Household Management of the College of Home Economics; the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering of the College of Engineering; the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Biochemistry, and Animal Husbandry in the College of Agriculture; the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva; the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory; and in the Mother Zero Locker Plant and the homes of freezer patrons in Tompkins County. This grant of \$38,960 has supported the community study of frozen food services and equipment, outlined in last year's report. The program was formally activated on March 1, when the equipment manufacturers began distributing various types of freezer and storage units. To date, 30 units have been distributed in the community. Nearly half of the families concerned have thus far been interviewed by the research staff, to study consumer experience with these units. An account of other research which has been conducted with the support of this grant follows.

A survey of 250 patrons of New York State locker plants, to determine the preferences and needs of various families for specialized meat cutting, indicated that 73 per cent of them were satisfied with the retail style of meat cutting as applied to meat cutting for locker storage. The changes desired by the dissatisfied families were tabulated and analyzed.

Frozen food packaging studies have dealt with wrapping techniques and with "cavity ice" formation. This conditions exists in storage, evidencing itself by the formation of ice crystals inside package cavities, and may be of such magnitude as to seriously dehydrate the foodstuffs within the package. Data indicated that both the package and the storage unit contribute to the formation of cavity ice, and that it is formed by a combination of radiant heat transfer and extensive cycling of the temperature of the heat transfer surface.

A home freezer embodying a simple method of construction suitable for the home builder has been devised. This home-built freezer, along with a display of packaging materials and techniques and other data on freezing, was exhibited on the Cornell

Farm and Home Demonstration Train which visited various parts of the state during April.

Other investigations have dealt with: the adaptability of various peach varieties for freezing and storage, color deterioration during the processing and storage of vegetables and other frozen food products, the effect of ultra-violet light in the locker-plant aging room on the keeping quality of the fat in frozen meat, and a study of the relative retail cost of fresh, frozen, and canned vegetables during various seasons of the year.

Dietary and Physiological Studies

With the assistance of the grant from Mr. Frank Gannett studies have been continued on the diets of selected groups of students. One published report of the studies with women has been made; and two others, one dealing with men and the other with women, are in preparation. A study is also in progress of usefulness of biomicroscopy as a survey technique for detecting vitamin A and riboflavin deficiencies in different groups, ranging in age from 6 to 60 years.

With the support of grants made by the Snyder Fund and the Sage Fund it has been shown that choline as well as manganese is required for bone formation in the rat, that manganese functions as a lipotropic agent both in the bones and the liver, and that choline functions as a lipotropic agent in the bones.

With the aid of grants made by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., and the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry, more definite evidence has been obtained by means of chick studies of the existence of at least two unidentified members of the B group vitamins, one of which is required for hemoglobin formation as well as for growth.

In studies to determine the hemoglobin levels of entering students, it was observed that the hemoglobin level of male Chinese students was significantly lower than that of male American students. Since the hemoglobin of the Chinese students increased to normal after a few months upon an American diet, it was impossible to relate the lower hemoglobin level to a dietary deficiency of folic acid or any other known antianemic factor.

DIET TABLE AND COUNSELING SERVICE

The Diet Table, housed in the College of Home Economics, has continued to operate at capacity. Some twenty-eight different students have been served during the year, representing a wide variety of conditions: Allergies, diabetes, ulcer, ulcerative colitis, colitis hepatitis, skin conditions, and others. Several places at the table have been occupied at various times by returned veterans, who have found the service rendered essential to their return to educational pursuits.

The nutrition counseling service at the Student Medical Clinic has continued at an accelerated pace. To date more than 650 different students have been counselled. This service has proven a valuable means of health education provided at a time when the student is most interested, and consequently at a time when the instruction is most likely to be effective. Special service has been rendered in the case of certain veterans returning with ailments requiring dietary treatment.

L. A. MAYNARD,
Director of the School of Nutrition.

APPENDIX XIX

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE
SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session the following report for the Session of 1945:

Dean Sarah Blanding was reappointed to the Administrative Board of the Summer Session for a three-year term.

A more direct approach to prospective Summer Session students was initiated this year through the distribution of 7,000 pictorial leaflets and 5,000 posters to small colleges and high schools in the Eastern and Central states. This distribution was supplemented by quarter-page advertisements in some six state teachers journals in the same general area. Though travel restrictions were still in effect, some increases may be noted (see Geographical Distribution below) in the number of students attending from states other than New York. It is difficult to estimate the effectiveness of this type of advertising, as the response may be delayed one or more years. 2,500 Preliminary Announcements were mailed to Home Economics teachers, and 1,500 folders on Health Education, Science Education, and Social Studies Education were mailed to New York state principals and superintendents. The Complete Announcement of 53 pages was issued about April 15, and 6,000 copies were distributed.

Due to war conditions, it was not possible to offer any work in Chemistry. Courses for teachers were once again offered in Mathematics, Physics, and Economics.

A trial was given this year to a series of lectures centered around a single theme, "The United States after War." The following lectures were given:

"Social Planning for Tomorrow," by Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University. "Agriculture in the Postwar Economy," by F. F. Hill, Professor of Land Economics, Cornell University. "The Role of Organized Labor in the United States Economy," by Louis Hollander, President of the New York State CIO Council. "American Business after the War," by Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "Power Politics and International Organization," by Herbert W. Briggs, Professor of Government, Cornell University. "Educating American Citizens," by George D. Stoddard, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. Each lecturer prepared a manuscript which was reviewed by each of the other participants. Under the editorship of C. W. de Kiewiet, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, these manuscripts and reviews were organized into book form and published by the University Press.

The plan of advance application and preregistration of undergraduates remained unchanged. The admissions committee consisted of the director and assistant director.

With the exception of unit courses in the Summer School of Hotel Administration, which began June 25, registration was held on July 2, and instruction began on Tuesday, July 3. The session closed on August 11. Data on attendance are given below:

ATTENDANCE

	1944	1945
Men.....	228	231
Women.....	618	839
Total.....	846	1,070

SUMMER SESSION

121

ATTENDANCE BY SCHOOLS

	1944	1945
University Summer School.....	567	773
State Summer School of Agriculture.....	376	383
State Summer School of Home Economics.....	32	143
Summer School of Hotel Administration.....	83	101
Total.....	1,058	1,400
Less double registrants.....	212	330
Total.....	846	1,070

ATTENDANCE OF UNDERGRADUATES

	1942	1943	1944	1945
Cornell.....	816	43	70	149
Other Institutions.....	215	111	249	377

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE

	1944	1945
Colleges and Universities.....	16	27
Junior and Senior High Schools.....	167	102
Principals, Superintendents, Supervisors.....	32	37
Grade School.....	6	24
Others (Normal Schools, Junior Colleges, etc.).....	84	161
Total.....	305	351

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	1944	1945
New England.....	56	64
Middle Atlantic States, excluding New York.....	40	143
New York.....	645	704
South.....	39	61
Southwest.....	10	10
Rocky Mountain States.....	0	1
Middle West.....	41	57
Pacific Coast.....	3	6
Foreign Countries and Canada.....	12	24
Total.....	846	1,070

M. L. HULSE,
Assistant Director of the Summer Session.

APPENDIX XX

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the academic year 1945-1946.

GENERAL

All instruction given in this department has as its objective the development of self-discipline, and the necessary qualities of leadership so that the Cornell man may occupy an important position in our national life in either peace or war. This is one of two departments in the University which has contact with all men students of the first two years, hence its position to carry out any program of instruction is unique. This ability to lead others will enable the Cornell man to meet the problems of life with success and honor, so that upon encountering a situation, he is able to make the appropriate estimate, arrive at a decision, formulate a plan of action and carry it out with intelligence and vigor.

From May 15, 1945 to September 30, 1945, a special course in the Russian Language was conducted for Military Intelligence. This course could not be classified as an A.S.T.P. Course. The students were about 50% officers and 50% enlisted men. The instruction was good and was successfully completed by most of the students.

BASIC COURSE

The Basic Course as now given consists of instruction known in army parlance as "Branch Immaterial". This is instruction common to all branches and arms of the service and consists of basic subjects which every soldier should know. This is an "Interim" course and was established by the War Department for the transition period between war and peace and will be more specialized upon the crystallization of the military situation by the fall term of 1946.

The Basic Course is not a "drill" course as is generally believed. "Drill" in general occupies only about one-third of the total hours of all instruction. Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to perform the duties of a noncommissioned officer.

The following subjects were given in the Basic Course:

First year: Orientation, Leadership and Command, Personal and Sex Hygiene, Military Courtesy and Discipline, Safeguarding Military Information, Organization of the Army, Military Policy of the U. S., First Aid, Interior Guard, Rifle Marksmanship, Field Sanitation, Map and Photograph Reading, Leadership and Command, Rifle Marksmanship, Weapons, Marches and Bivouacs, Extended Order, and a final Dismounted Review.

Second year: Orientation, Leadership and Command, Protection Against Carelessness, Care and Movement, Articles of War, Tent Pitching and Care of Equipment, Administration of Military Justice, Scouts, Observers, and Messengers, Concealment and Camouflage, Leadership and Responsibility, Patrol Operations, Technique of Fire, Landscape Firing, Associated Arms, Leadership and Command, Motors, Mechanical Training Weapons, Combat Experiences, Administration, Training Management, and a final Dismounted Review.

ADVANCED COURSE

This course was discontinued in May 1943 by War Department Memorandum No. W145-4-2 dated December 23, 1942, and was reactivated by War Department Circular No. 300, 3 October 1945.

The units established at Cornell for Advanced Course instruction were: Field Artillery, Signal Corps, Ordnance and Quartermaster.

The objectives of this course are: (1) to produce college trained Reserve Officers to meet the needs of the Army during the postwar period and (2) to preserve and expand the Reserve Officers' Training Corps organization in anticipation of post-war Reserve Officer requirements.

Although reactivated, Advanced Course instruction was given only in the Field Artillery, because of lack of instructor personnel at the beginning of the fall term 1945. Instruction in all units will be resumed in the fall of 1946.

Most of the students taking the Advanced Course are veterans of many months' service. These men are highly regarded by the basic students and are making a major contribution to the general efficiency of the Unit.

"Leadership" is emphasized throughout all Advanced Course training and special instruction is given in correct methods of giving commands to a company or battery.

The following subjects were given in this course.

FIRST YEAR ADVANCED COURSE

First Term: Materiel, Ammunition and Fuses, The Firing Battery, Determination of Fire Data and Use of Instruments, Conduct of Fire, Leadership and Command, and a final Dismounted Review.

Second Term: Conduct of Fire, Fire Direction Center and Survey, Combined Arms, Leadership and Command, Firing Battery, and a final Dismounted Review.

ENROLLMENT 1945-1946

	Basic Course (Branch Immaterial)		1st Year Advanced Course Field Artillery	
	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Term	2nd Term
Enrolled—Fall Term.....	686	165	5	None
Completed—Fall Term.....	614	154	4	None
Enrolled—Spring Term.....	313*	226	22	4
Completed—Spring Term.....	269	207	20	4

*No registration for first term Freshmen in the spring term.

A summer camp will not be conducted in 1946. During this period, officer and noncommissioned officer instructors will be given courses in the various army special service schools for general orientation purposes and for instruction in the latest methods of the technical and tactical employment of the various arms and services.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

The amount of academic credit given for Basic and Advanced Courses accorded by the various schools and colleges, in Cornell is, in general inadequate, and a distinct lack of uniformity exists.

It is urgently recommended that a committee be appointed to consider all phases of this most important question, that a uniform policy be adopted, and that the requirements for graduation for both men and women in all schools and colleges be identical.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Changes in the Army commissioned personnel during the year were as follows:

Relieved:

- Colonel Edwin R. Van Deusen, FA., April 15, 1946.
- Major Joseph S. Huske, FA., January 22, 1946.
- Major Edward K. Halbleib, QMC., October 24, 1945.
- Capt. Robert S. Hopkins, Jr., Inf., October 25, 1945.
- Capt. Allen R. Clark, Inf., September 17, 1945.
- Capt. William H. Hawley, II, FA., May 15, 1946.
- 1st Lt. Rubin Junger, AUS., January 8, 1946.
- 1st Lt. Edward P. Partland, Inf., May 15, 1946.
- 1st Lt. Edmund J. Mahoney, FA., April 8, 1946.

Assigned to Cornell:

Colonel Ralph Hospital, FA., January 8, 1946.
 Lt. Col. Alexander N. Slocum, Jr., FA., April 15, 1946.
 Major Myron D. Smith, FA., May 18, 1946.
 Major Raymond L. Hoff, QMC., May 4, 1946.
 Major Peter A. Comnas, FA., June 22, 1946.
 Capt. William H. Hawley, II, FA., December 22, 1945.
 1st Lt. William J. Gay, Inf., January 7, 1946.
 1st Lt., Edmund J. Mahoney, FA., January 7, 1946.
 1st Lt. Wilbur L. Kahn, FA., November 14, 1945.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Many of the prewar extracurricular activities have been reactivated.

Equitation: The War Department is maintaining 46 riding horses at Cornell and recently the allowance for such animals was increased to 60. Efforts are now being made to bring the total to the number authorized.

Throughout the spring term 1946, regular formal riding classes were conducted for about 120 students and credit was given for these classes by the Department of Physical Education.

Polo: Polo was reestablished. With the exception of West Point, Cornell was, as far as is known, the only university in the East having a polo team. Prospects for next year are most encouraging.

Horse Shows: Four horse shows were held in the Riding Hall between January and May 1946.

Pershing Rifles: Company E, 5th Regiment of the Pershing Rifles, is the Cornell Chapter of a national organization of Basic students. This company of 15 members has been used for demonstrational purposes for the Basic students. The most important of such demonstrations was one given illustrating an infantry squad in the attack of a position, using blank ammunition.

Officers' Club: A Cadet Officers' Club has been organized. It is made up of Cornell ROTC Advanced Course students, 80% of whom are combat experienced veterans.

R. O. T. C. Band: Mr. Alvin Etler, a highly qualified musician, has been appointed an Assistant Professor in the Department of Music. He will have the instruction of the band as his full time duty, and Cornell should again have the best band in the East.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the necessity for a uniform system of academic credit in all of the schools and colleges be recognized and that such a system be adopted.

RALPH HOSPITAL,
 Colonel, Field Artillery, and
 Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

APPENDIX XXI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND ATHLETICS

To the President of the University:

SIR: The fall of 1946 will start the most active year in the history of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. It was not predicted that we could possibly have survived so successfully the past four years, or that we would now be so well prepared to accept new and greater responsibilities in both the athletic and physical education divisions.

A full program of athletic sports with varsity, junior varsity, freshman, and light-weight teams will be in operation in 1946-1947 for the first time since 1942. Required physical training for all members of the freshman and sophomore classes will be in its second year.

We feel that we have as full a program as is needed here and all that is lacking is suitable space facilities which will soon be provided by the erection of a new men's gymnasium and the Jack Moakley Training House. A women's sports building must also be considered to satisfy an urgent need for that department.

Intercollegiate athletics emerged from the war period in liquid status. After defraying a deficit of \$22,941.86 in the physical education department there was a surplus of \$31,899.36 for the year 1945-1946. With the addition of junior varsity, freshman, and 150-pound teams the expenses will be much heavier in 1946-1947. It is hoped that income will keep pace.

The Women's Division of Physical Education showed a small deficit of \$257.03 which will be carried over into the year 1946-1947.

Results in athletic competitions were quite satisfactory. The crew, golf, and rifle teams won championships. The crew triumphed in the International eight-way regatta at Seattle, beating the top crews in this country and Canada. The golfers prevailed in the Eastern Intercollegiate Championships held at Princeton, and the rifle team won the Hearst trophy.

Cornell became a signatory to the Ivy Group agreement this past year. This agreement controls the administration and the eligibility for the playing of intercollegiate football and the following schools have agreed to abide by its regulations, starting in the fall of 1946: Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. It is expected that its jurisdiction will soon extend to other sports.

Many improvements in the way of repairs and refurbishment are needed for the physical plant but will be delayed because of lack of labor and materials while other more pressing jobs are being done for the University.

ROBERT J. KANE,
Director of Athletics.

APPENDIX XXII

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
CLINICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine for the year 1945-1946.

Based upon the belief that occasional reflection on former objectives and an accounting of accomplishments is of value to the sound development and planning of any department, a brief review is given in this year's report together with mention of objectives not yet realized.

Reorganization of the medical facilities at Cornell began in 1940. At that time, and until 1943, the facilities were divided into those dealing with preventive medicine and health education and those dealing with responsibility for clinical illness. The latter responsibilities were brought into being by the reorganization process and, during the first year, it was possible to provide improved facilities for the ambulatory student and well controlled medical supervision of the student requiring bed care at the Infirmary.

The impact of war hit the following year, creating new responsibilities of a clinical nature and diminishing those of an educational nature. As a result, by Trustee action in 1943, all medical facilities were consolidated under the present department. Coordination of objectives then became possible, and some were fulfilled rapidly because of the necessity of formulating uniform operational policies for both the military and civilian patients. The Trustees adopted the recommendation of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene that the clinical services to civilians be as complete as those for the military personnel. Thus, the important objective of total medical and surgical care and liberal hospitalization provisions became available to Cornell students in 1943. This immediately corrected an incongruity in policy; namely, that not the seriousness of the illness but the nature of it determined whether or not extra expense over the health fee should be charged.

Another forward step came about in precisely the same way. The line examination of entering students was substituted for the individual examination for the reason that if any examinations were made, they would have to be of the line type because of shortage of medical personnel. Three years of experience with the line examination has shown that the advantages gained far outweigh the disadvantages encountered. Provision for expansion of this type of examination, to include adequate follow up of the remedial conditions found, can now be made.

The faculty voted to eliminate the compulsory feature of health education early in the war. Thus, the way was cleared for this department to explore methods in health education with freedom and to survey the results objectively.

For many years the various health rules, regulations, and requirements, both for the entering student and the student already on campus, were unenforceable. By Trustee action clarification of regulations was accomplished and penalties provided that made the administration of the rules possible.

That a strong medical clinic cannot stay strong without medical research is a long accepted axiom. Fortunately, during the war a liaison with the School of Nutrition allowed the department to cooperate in a research program. Also, research within the department got under way. While the development is a modest one, a beginning has been made and with more staff available, research in this department should soon parallel the clinical growth.

Large numbers of patients with upper respiratory infections of a coryza nature visit the Clinic. This fact creates a problem in maintaining physician interest in student health departments. This problem was solved at Cornell by the initiation of the "Cold Clinic", supervised by a competent nurse who treats uncomplicated colds and who, by diligent handling of patients, demonstrated that clinic efficiency can be increased. At all time patients with elevated temperatures, or those declaring themselves ill, have been treated by physicians.

Another example of non-medical personnel making a large contribution to the work of the Clinic is the nutritionist who, by holding regular consultation hours at the Clinic, has assisted in improving nutritional recommendations. Severe cases requiring special diets are chosen by the physicians and the nutritionist for places at the Diet Table, which is maintained as a cooperative venture of this department and the School of Nutrition.

Another noteworthy objective well on the road to accomplishment is an appreciation by the faculty and administration of the contribution the medical department makes to the University as a whole. The closer working relationship of the medical staff to other departments of the University has resulted in a sense of teamwork.

This review brings realization that the greatest growth and development of the medical department occurred during the war years. This growth also brought increased expenses. During the war the military met the cost of necessary expansion and increased operating costs, but during the past year, when the campus again became predominantly civilian, these increased costs of operation were not met because the civilian fee had been fixed at a time of lower cost levels. It became obvious, therefore, that the operation of the Infirmary and Clinic would result in a substantial deficit until provision was made to raise the fee. This was done by the Trustees during the spring, but inasmuch as the fee change does not go into effect until the fall term of 1946, it had no effect upon the operating deficit of the Clinic and Infirmary for the present year.

It seems appropriate to discuss the work of the last year, the first peacetime year of this department, under the subdivisions of Instruction, Clinical Responsibilities, Public Health, and Research.*

INSTRUCTION

Instruction in health education, by necessity, was largely discontinued during the war. While it is true that certain instruction continued, it was more in the nature of a wartime expedient than health education. A large number of Nurses Aides were trained by a combination of University and Red Cross curricula resulting in University credit for the course and Red Cross certification, enabling the young women who had taken the course to be of practical assistance in hospitals, both here and elsewhere. Interest in this course continued up to the spring term when a decided lack of interest developed. While sociologists and nursing educators during the war years felt that the course had peacetime possibilities for orientation and background, the registration for the spring term did not so indicate. Whether it continues to be a regular course in this department is, at the present time, speculative.

Instruction in mental hygiene continued to have great interest. Maximum registration in the course given by Doctor Darling this spring and his conclusion that an advanced seminar type of course be given, reflect the importance of this endeavor. While it has been said that the psychiatrists of World War I found medicine and that the physicians of World War II found psychiatry, it is true also that millions of soldiers found psychiatry. Unfortunately, there are not enough trained medical personnel in this field to handle the postwar needs. It is anticipated that the interest among undergraduates for further insight into mental hygiene will continue at even a greater rate than previously shown.

That undergraduates resist general health education has for some time been the contention of this department. Further evidence on this point was obtained this year when a course entitled, "Health Problems—Personal and Community", was offered for the spring term. Eight students elected to take the course. The challenge continues, therefore, to seek ways and means of creating interest in health education. For the fall term of next year a course in medical nutrition will be offered. The curriculum will include a few lectures on the importance of good health and the preservation of health. It is intended, however, that this course shall be primarily instruction in nutrition.

It is more and more the contention of physicians dealing with undergraduates that best health education is made possible by providing means for the correction of remediable defects found on physical examination and the proper personal handling of the clinically ill student. In recent years the world has become so calloused to tragedy reported daily on the radio and in the newspapers that it is only when local

calamity occurs close to home that people have insight into suffering and disease. Likewise, student undergraduates are ready to listen when illness strikes them or their immediate family and they are then ready to listen to all the advice on health education which they can obtain. Courses offering health advice in general terms seem to meet greater resistance than before the war.

A course in x-ray diagnosis for seniors in the College of Veterinary Medicine again was given by this Department. Acquaintance with the hazards as well as the diagnostic aid expected from x-ray is of definite value to these students.

CLINICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Student Medical Clinic

The volume of Clinic patients was substantially less this past year than during the war years. The physical wear on the Clinic of the war years necessitated considerable refinishing on the inside of the building. Maintenance outside called for repairs and painting of 5 Central Avenue.

The effect of war on personnel was evident also during the reconversion to peacetime operation. One of the evils of war, as applied to a medical service, is the necessity for organization on a mass production basis. Certain hours were reserved for military personnel at the Clinic and large numbers of patients were screened for mild or serious illness. This method develops in the physician certain habits, unrecognized at the time because of pressures, which result in impersonal medicine. This does not indicate that high standards of practice and careful thought are sacrificed. On the contrary, very efficient care of illnesses and injuries can be accomplished in this manner. It is, nevertheless, impersonal medicine. During the reconversion period these habits and policies of wartime must be converted back to less impersonal ways. It has been interesting to observe the staff's readjustment to the realization of the differences between peacetime and wartime medicine. This topic has occupied space on the agenda of staff meetings of the department from time to time during the latter part of the year. The practice of medicine should be a cooperative venture, and the stronger the doctor-patient relationship or the physician-patient interest, the more satisfactory is the job done. During the war, as an efficiency measure, certain physicians handled certain types of illnesses. Consequently, when war ended these staff members found that their patients consisted chiefly of referred patients. This so-called "specialization" was a pressure necessity and was almost devoid of doctor-patient relationship. In the reconversion period, the physicians have found it necessary to reevaluate their responsibilities and again to become physicians interested in the whole and not just the part involved. Toward the end of the year, the prewar type of specialization began to assert itself.

The Orthopedic Clinic was more active during the year than in the prewar period. The increase was largely brought about through disabled veterans. Following the custom of previous years, the physician in charge of this division was responsible for those patients who were placed on the special panel for orthopedic consultation clinics held monthly. Further clarification of financial responsibility for cost of appliances must be worked out with the Veterans Administration; otherwise, re-evaluation of orthopedic defects, the cost of which is borne by the Infirmary and Clinic, will be unfruitful unless the proper appliances can be purchased where indicated. This clinic also supervised the special exercise classes conducted by the Department of Physical Education. These classes, instituted during 1944-1945, have proved of value in orthopedic therapy. They also provide some physical training for non-orthopedic conditions where moderate exercise is indicated.

The responsibilities and therapy load of the mental hygienist continues to be heavy. At the beginning of the year 23 cases required continuing treatment from the previous year. One hundred and eighty-five new cases were carried for a total of 208. Of these, 50 were veterans; 16 were Navy, and 2 were Army; the balance were civilians. Out of the total number of cases, 19 required leaves of absence for mental hygiene reasons. Of the 19, 11 were men (5 veterans, 1 Navy, and 5 civilians) and 8 were women. Two of the group were genuine psychoses.

The large number of referred patients showing psychopathology together with those having psychosomatic symptoms required that provision be made to relieve the mental hygienist of non-medical emotional conditions. To this end arrangements

have been made for the counselors of men and women to take a more active part in the handling of non-medical emotional upsets. This arrangement provides close cooperation between the counselors and the psychiatric division of the Clinic.

The Dental Clinic has been maintained by the services of a part-time dentist during the past three years. While this clinic was initiated as a war expedient, it has definite peacetime application. This clinic has, in a large measure, been responsible for the lowering of the hospital admissions for mouth infections. While considerable pressure has been brought to enlarge the scope of this clinic to include reparative dentistry, these pressures have been resisted. It is felt that responsibility for dental conditions which are emergency in nature and have a definite bearing on the immediate welfare of the patient is the clinic's responsibility and, contrariwise, that the repair of teeth of an elective nature is not the clinic's responsibility. In order to maintain adequate emergency dentistry, non-elective conditions should be treated by a private dentist. The dental consultant is, however, available at all times to give advice regarding the urgency of these elective conditions and has assisted patients by making recommendations to local dentists if the student wished to be treated in Ithaca.

Infirmary

At the Infirmary the number of patients admitted was slightly larger than the previous year. No change in operational policy was made. Staff conferences were held regularly and were well attended. All requirements for continued approval by the American College of Surgeons were maintained. The practice previously adopted of semimonthly clinical symposia, at which scientists from many departments of the University participated, not only provided fine educational opportunity but also served to increase acquaintance with faculty members. Another excellent result of these meetings has been the feeling of responsibility and teamwork which has grown up among the staff.

Two deaths occurred in the Infirmary during the year, both civilian students. One was a suicide from mercuric chloride poisoning, and the other a student injured in an automobile accident who sustained multiple fractures of the skull, brain lacerations, and multiple fractures of both legs. The staff invited and received early medical consultation for the former, and neuro-surgical consultation for the latter.

The nursing service was efficiently administered and all patients received adequate nursing care. The shortage of nurses was not acute, but as the year drew to a close and preparations for the coming year were made, it seemed certain that new shortage problems would arise next year. During the year the practice of maintenance as part of salary was discontinued, and salaries were adjusted to a cash basis with reimbursement provision for those who elected to live in.

The laboratory continued active. Addition of new equipment enabled the laboratory to increase the scope of its work. During the war, tissue examinations were made at New York Hospital. On the return of our pathologist from military service, tissue examinations were again made locally.

The x-ray department again contributed much to the diagnostic work of the Infirmary and Clinic. During the year the obsolete portable equipment at the Infirmary was replaced by a modern, portable, shock-proof outfit. The policy of liberal use of x-ray as an aid in diagnosis of orthopedic injuries was continued. Because of the large numbers of orthopedic re-evaluations, the x-ray department took more orthopedic films than ever before. The amount of time involved in this work required the employment of a full-time x-ray technician.

Changes on the Infirmary and Clinic staff this year included the creation of the emeritus visiting staff group who have reached the age of retirement. Dr. Royden M. Vose became Visiting Surgeon, Emeritus. Drs. J. Frank Allen, Harry H. Crum, and Willets Wilson became Visiting Physicians, Emeritus. During the year the Department received the resignations of Dr. Daniel Deyoe and Dr. Adrian G. Gould as Attending Physicians at the Infirmary and Clinic and Assistant Professors of Clinical Medicine, and Dr. P. K. Li, Resident Physician. Both Doctor Deyoe and Doctor Gould severed their connections with Cornell after many years of service to become hospital administrators; the former with a civilian hospital and the latter with the Veterans Administration. Dr. Arthur B. Berresford, Consulting Allergist, was lost through death during the year.

Thirty-two hundred and ninety-six physical examinations on entering students were carried out promptly after matriculation. Of these, 2,573 were men and 723 women. During the reconversion period follow up examinations of remediable defects discovered on physical examination were not possible. With the advent of the 1946-1947 year, plans are under way to follow up remediable defects found on physical examination and to make re-examinations periodically where indicated. For the autumn of 1946-1947 arrangements have been completed to x-ray all students in the examining line by means of a photo-Roentgen unit.

STATISTICS

Medical Clinic

Student Visits.....	32,986
Navy Visits.....	15,630
Army Visits.....	670
Infirmary Out-patients.....	695
	<hr/>
	49,981

Infirmary

Medical Service (Patients Discharged).....	2,167
Communicable Disease.....	84
Other than Communicable Disease.....	2,083
	<hr/>
Consultations.....	48
Deaths.....	1
Surgical Service (Patients Discharged).....	377
Major Operations.....	33
Minor Operations.....	216
Fractures requiring reduction in casts.....	55
Consultations.....	162
Deaths.....	1
Laboratory	
Clinical Pathology—examinations made.....	19,255
X-ray	
Examinations of chest.....	4,447
Examinations other than chest.....	1,241
Examinations at Clinic.....	345

PUBLIC HEALTH

The water supply of the University has been satisfactory throughout the year. It is estimated that the supply will meet adequately the increased requirements next year.

The milk supply has been generally satisfactory. So long as demand exceeds supply, and supplemental milk must be purchased in addition to that produced by the University, the prewar level of quality probably will not be reached.

Sanitation of dining halls under University operation has been generally satisfactory in spite of the increased use of cafeterias by students and faculty.

At a meeting of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene in 1945, the Clinical Director was asked to consult the Policy Committee of the University Faculty regarding the feasibility of the adoption of a policy requiring all faculty members to have periodic x-rays of the chest. While the Committee approved the proposal in principle, it hesitated to recommend adoption of the plan until a general policy was established by the administration which would provide adequate maintenance for a faculty member found ill with tuberculosis. If and when the policy of x-raying faculty members is adopted, progress will have been made in the control of tuberculosis, for it will then be possible to make compulsory the examination of other employees who come in close contact with students—such as chaperons, maids, janitors, etc.

RESEARCH

The study of the relationship of the protein content of the diet and resistance to cold, conducted in conjunction with the School of Nutrition and the College of Engineering for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, was concluded during the year. The Army has shown interest in further investigation of the physiological effects of cold and are at the present time negotiating with Cornell University to continue these studies.

The research project sponsored by the Teagle Foundation for the long-term study of the relationship between developmental changes in the adolescent breast and cancer of the breast in later life completed its first year of study. Data thus far obtained are highly gratifying. A definite contribution towards further information regarding these relationships looks promising at this time.

Cooperation of this department in research conducted primarily by the School of Nutrition continued. Several investigations are under way which require direction, in part, by members of this department. In addition, this department assumed responsibility for research patients of the School of Nutrition.

At the close of the year a grant from the United States Navy was made to this department and the School of Nutrition for instigation of dental research, with especial emphasis on the factors affecting the soft tissue and vestment membranes of the mouth.

During the year five thousand dollars was contributed by an anonymous donor to the research funds of the University, the income of which is restricted to research in the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

Many lessons have been learned regarding the operation of this department. Attention has been called to objectives reached. This report would not be complete without recording objectives as yet unfulfilled. The difficulties caused by separation of the Clinic from the Infirmary cannot be resolved until they are housed in the same building or very nearby. The major difficulty in the present arrangement is the extra expense involved, both in personnel and facilities. The Clinic, if it meets the University requirements, must be open ten hours each day, and it must be manned with doctors, nurses, and clerks during these hours. It is true that often a slack hour occurs, only to be followed the next hour by a large volume of patients. If the Clinic were in the same building as the hospital, the slack hours could be utilized to advantage by attending physicians in making hospital rounds or for research. Under present conditions the time consumed in traveling back and forth between buildings prohibits fluidity of movement of both doctors and nurses. Hence, a larger medical and nursing staff must be maintained than would otherwise be necessary. Duplication of equipment is also necessary. When one considers the number of extra personnel and the amount of equipment required by the present two-unit system, it is estimated that a saving of twenty to twenty-five per cent in operation could be made if both the Clinic and Infirmary were in the same building. Also, a better liaison between Clinic and Hospital, so important for morale purposes, would be possible.

To accomplish improved personal medicine at the Clinic will require space for physicians' offices apart from the general Clinic. At present there is not enough space available for each physician to have a consultation room. This must be corrected.

While this department has called to the attention of the faculty the various separate rules and regulations of the different colleges regarding excuses for classes missed, no improvement in the development of a common denominator has occurred. In the meantime, the department stands steadfast and gives no medical excuses. However, statements of fact regarding time lost through hospitalization continue to be given at the time of discharge.

NORMAN S. MOORE, Chairman,
Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

APPENDIX XXIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

To the President of the University:

SIR: In 1945-1946, for the third successive year, the University admitted new students at the beginning of each of the three terms,—summer, fall, and spring. The three terms began, respectively, on July 2 and November 2, 1945, and on March 6, 1946, and the figures under Table I, A and B, following, show the applications and admissions for each of the three terms.

TABLE I

This table shows the number of applicants and the number admitted to each of the undergraduate colleges. In counting applicants, only those have been included who actually filed formal application on the University's regular blank as candidates for admission to a degree course; those who merely expressed intention to apply, or those who actually applied for admission as special students (including two-year special students in Agriculture), have not been counted in the total. As applicants for the Graduate School, the Medical College, the Law School, the six-week Summer Session, and certain "special" courses, like those in Contemporary Russian Civilization, do not pass through this office, they have likewise not been included. (For data on the population of these divisions here omitted, see Table II and III in the Report of the Registrar.)

Under "Admitted" are included those who met all University requirements and the requirements of the particular college concerned and were notified that they were entitled to matriculation as regular students (whether they finally "registered" or not).

A. Applications and admissions from secondary schools:

	Summer 1945		Fall 1945		Spring 1946		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Agriculture								
Men.....	(No admissions)		313	156	164	31	477	187
Women.....			80	37	3	...	83	37
Architecture								
Men.....	2	...	48	20	50	6	100	26
Women.....	...	...	17	6	1	1	18	7
Arts and Sciences								
Men.....	368	40	513	170	394	12	1275	222
Women.....	20	5	1119	247	32	1	1171	253
Engineering								
Men.....	380	165	515	262	537	116	1432	543
Women.....	...	...	28	18	...	...	28	18
Home Economics								
Women.....	(No admissions)		385	144	1	1	386	145
Hotel								
Men.....	17	6	124	42	148	20	289	68
Women.....	...	...	20	6	3	...	23	6
Total								
Men.....	767	211	1513	650	1293	185	3573	1046
Women.....	20	5	1649	458	40	3	1709	466
GRAND TOTAL.....							5282*	1512*

*These do not include 151 applicants for admission to the 2-year special courses in the College of Agriculture of whom 71 were admitted.

B. Applications and admissions from other higher institutions (not including transfers from one college to another within Cornell University):

	Summer 1945		Fall 1945		Spring 1946		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Agriculture								
Men.....	(No admissions)		68	45	86	16	154	61
Women.....			27	10	4	..	31	10
Architecture								
Men.....	2	2	25	20	59	15	86	37
Women.....	..	..	7	..	1	..	8	..
Arts and Sciences								
Men.....	41	9	222	103	293	12	556	124
Women.....	7	1	311	15	25	1	343	17
Engineering								
Men.....	14	10	224	149	447	83	685	242
Women.....	..	..	8	3	3	1	11	4
Home Economics								
Women.....	(No admissions)		88	23	6	4	94	27
Hotel								
Men.....	31	28	64	32	101	3	196	63
Women.....	..	..	7	1	3	3	10	4
Veterinary								
Men.....	(No admissions)		107	23	(No admissions)		107	23
Women.....	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Total								
Men.....	88	49	710	372	986	129	1784	550
Women.....	7	1	463	52	42	9	512	62
GRAND TOTAL.....							2296	612

When the figures under A and B for the year 1944-1945 are compared with those for 1945-1946, six points are conspicuous: (1) The great increase in the total of applications presented—from 4179 to 7578. (2) The great increase in applications from men—from 2121 to 5357. (3) The concentration of this increase in the fall of 1945 and spring of 1946 because of the discharges from the Army and Navy. (4) The unfortunately small proportion of the men applying for the spring term, 1946, whom it was possible to admit—only 314 out of 2279. (This, of course, was to all concerned the most disappointing and disturbing feature of the year's operations, even though it was inevitable). (5) The increase in the proportion of men admitted as compared to women—from less than one-half to more than three-quarters of the total. This was accomplished not only by increasing the men admitted from 773 to 1596, but also by decreasing the women admitted from 796 to 528. (6) The extraordinary increase in the number of admitted men who had previously attended some other college or university—from 107 to 550. Nearly all of them were veterans who had been in attendance elsewhere in some Army or Navy training program.

The totals for the two years follow:

	Summer 1944		Fall 1944		Spring 1945		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Men.....	865	282	792	345	464	146	2121	773
Women.....	187	52	1687	735	184	9	2058	796
	Summer 1945		Fall 1945		Spring 1946		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Men.....	855	260	2223	1022	2279	314	5357	1596
Women.....	27	6	2112	510	82	12	2221	528

It is of interest to compare the total admitted in the year 1945-1946 with the total admitted in the five years immediately preceding.

	From Second- ary Schools	From Higher Institutions
1945-1946.....	1512	612
1944-1945.....	1304	265
1943-1944.....	1226	222
1942.....	1562	218
1941.....	1672	228
1940.....	1603	201

TABLE II

The students admitted in all three terms (summer, fall, and spring 1945-1946) direct from secondary schools (See Table I A) divided as follows according to the method by which each one offered the greater part of his entrance credit:

Certificate from school.....	589
Regents examinations.....	920
College Board tests.....	3
	<hr/> 1512

Many of the students offered credit by more than one of the three methods. The following shows the number offering credit by any one of the three.

Students presenting some credit by certificate.....	1509
Students presenting some credit by Regents examinations.....	920
Students presenting some credit by College Board tests.....	896*

*These do not include the 942 applicants who took only the Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of the spring term, 1946, I concluded my work as Director of Admissions after seventeen years. Here I should like to record my appreciation of the support and cooperation which I have invariably had from you, Mr. President, from my colleagues of the Faculty, and from the Committees on Admissions to the several colleges. Once more, too, as I have so frequently done in past reports, I must point out the indebtedness of the University to those devoted Alumni who, year after year, participate so actively in the selection and guidance of new students. Finally I should like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Office of Admissions who have worked so hard and so loyally at a difficult task.

E. F. BRADFORD,
Director of Admissions.

APPENDIX XXIV

REPORT OF THE COUNSELORS OF STUDENTS

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to present the report of the Counselors of Students for the year 1945-1946.

There has been the closest cooperation in all particulars between the men's and women's departments in this office. Frequent meetings have been held to coordinate the joint efforts of the counselors. These include personal counseling, scholarship assistance, social planning, student records, part-time positions, vocational information, student government, and housing.

ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGES: (WOMEN)

	<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term</i>
Arts and Sciences.....	998	944
Home Economics.....	609	576
Agriculture.....	230	204
Veterinary.....	11	10
Architecture.....	42	35
Engineering.....	37	35
Hotel Administration.....	35	36
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	20	22
Law.....	15	20
Graduate School.....	203	189
Total.....	<hr/> 2200	<hr/> 2071

HOUSING (WOMEN)

There were fifty-five housing units for women at the beginning of the year. Six of these were closed the second semester. Of the six chaperons thus released, one voluntarily left the staff, four replaced head residents who were leaving because of illness or other personal reasons, one was retained as a substitute chaperon but began work full time at the end of the third week because of the illness of one of the head residents.

*Distribution by Houses**First Term Second Term*

Balch (4).....	326	330
Risley.....	193	196
Cascadilla.....	137	139
Comstock (2).....	80	81
Sage.....	38	38
Circle Cottages (5).....	86	88
16 University cottages.....	293	268 (2 closed)
12 Fraternity houses.....	283	213 (4 closed)
13 Sororities.....	295	291
Off-campus.....	450	413
Martha Van Rensselaer Apartments.....	12	10
Teaching off-campus.....	7	4

The housing of women for the most part was adequate. The greatest difficulty arising from the housing arrangements was the congestion caused by feeding the women from Cascadilla Hall in the Willard Straight Cafeteria. The situation will be remedied another year by the opening of a dining room in Cascadilla. The establishment of a dining room at the Oaks this year relieved a very difficult situation in food service for women.

Returning the remaining eight fraternity houses to their owners and changing women to Clara Dickson will be a major improvement in housing for women in 1946-1947. The new dormitory will house 425. One Director, a full-time assistant, and two graduate students will administer this new unit.

Placing of 188 graduate women in approved houses off-campus has been a responsibility of this office.

INTERVIEWS (WOMEN)

Interviews with or about women students in this office for this year are estimated at 3500. The interviews in general include:

Student Aid (444)

Adjustments in areas of academic interests, social activities, study habits, and human relations (1800)

Vocational tests given in this office and interpreted (115); vocational and aptitude tests given by the Veterans Bureau and interpreted in this office (66); other vocational interviews (400)

Service to other University Departments and Committees (Personnel data for colleges, counseling by referral, etc.) (300)

Prospective students referred by the Admissions Office, Colleges, Alumni Office (100)

Student government and leadership (150)

Parents (60)

Planning and working with student organizations (121 meetings)

Professional and civic groups in the city, state, and nation (52)

A few of the above listed kinds of interviews deserve further comment:

Student Aid

The Student aid program included part-time employment, loans, scholarships and grants and budget counseling. Three hundred of the interviews were concerned with employment. An effort has always been made to present the accepted ethics in working relationships.

Data through investigation of needs and through records have been summarized for the Chairman of the University Committee on Student Aid. Fourteen undergraduate women and two graduate women have borrowed a total of \$1998.25 from University Loan Funds. One undergraduate and one graduate student were directed to funds supplied by other organizations and received loans of \$80, and \$130 respectively. Four undergraduate loans were granted for temporary emergencies and were borrowed from the Alumnae Loan Fund, without interest. These amounted to a total of \$85.

This office participated in the selection of the recipients of the Laura Osborne scholarships and the recipients of the Margaret Crouch Nottingham scholarships. Upon the recommendation of this office the university has made grants-in-aid to fourteen women students totaling \$1475.

A placement service has been maintained throughout the year for occasional part-time work. Two hundred and sixteen calls have been received for such help. Of these one hundred and sixty-nine were filled. The types of work were distributed as follows:

Care of children.....	128
Other domestic work.....	56
Office work.....	32

Work with Medical Staff

At the suggestion of the Medical Department of Cornell the members of the Counselor's Office have participated in certain kinds of counseling and have at Dr. Moore's suggestion made regular calls at the Infirmary. A total of eighty calls were made. The Medical Department has done much to facilitate the work of the Counselor's Office and has given helpful counsel at all times.

Social Advising

Social counseling has extended beyond registration of events, selection of chaperons, and interpretation of rules, to actual guidance in how to plan and execute both formal and informal parties given by women students. There was a total of some 1600 informational calls and interviews. This work has greatly helped Cornell women to do constructive planning.

Vocational work

Vocational interviewing has been done by the Counselors. The tests used for the most part are the A.C.E., Cleeton, Kuder, Mechanical Aptitude, and Fine Arts. One hundred and fifteen women have been tested by this office. Sixty-six have been given a battery of tests by the Veterans Bureau, which has at all times been most helpful and cooperative. The sixty-six batteries were interpreted by the Counselor's Office.

Four vocational areas had off-campus discussion leaders arranged by this office and, in one case, in conjunction with the Willard Straight Tea Committee. These areas were engineering, fashion, secretarial work, and mental hygiene occupations.

Five hundred new pamphlets on women's work were made available and forty new vocational books for women.

Prospective Student Work

At the request of the Admissions Office, the Alumni Office, and the College of Arts and Sciences, and the College of Engineering, the Counselor's Office has assisted in the interviewing of prospective women students. As a result more than one hundred prospective students have visited this office, and we have sent information to and corresponded with three hundred and fifteen others.

Women's Self-Government Association

The Women's Self-Government Association has carried on its governing and leadership activities with thoroughness and seriousness of purpose. It has been a

distinct pleasure to observe the excellent training courses, effective mass meetings, and well-executed civic and social affairs. Determined to keep up with world events, many dormitories and sororities have had frequent discussion groups led by faculty and members of such organizations as the League of Women Voters, A.A.U.W., etc.

Women's Self-Government Association has lent its support to, and cooperated with, the Student Council in every possible way. This organization has approved the discontinuance of its "V Book" in favor of cooperating in the publication of an all-university handbook, for which the Counselors of Students have acted as advisers to the Student Board.

Special Projects

A special committee composed of the Counselor of Women Students, the Counselor of Men Students, Mortar Board, Sphinx Head, and Quill and Dagger have jointly planned the orientation program for 1946-1947 freshmen which has been chaired from the faculty by the Counselor of Men Students and has been approved by the Medical Department and the various colleges.

Educational Participation

The Counselor has been on the special committee for graduate students in Personnel Administration and has taught in this field this year.

Additional Services for informational purposes:

A weekly bulletin has been issued to chaperons.

Calls averaging 150 a week have been received concerning events on campus, addresses, names of student officers, housing, part-time employment, personnel records, etc.

Approximately 2800 letters have been written concerning expenses, opportunities for earning, housing, prospective chaperons, rules, assistance in the making of surveys and questionnaires for research purpose are included.

For letters of recommendation the personnel records, kept in complete file with photographs, are the chief source of information.

NUMBERS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS (MEN AND WOMEN)

During the academic year there were 336 foreign students registered in the University, representing 42 countries, 302 in the first term and 237 in the second term. This included 65 Chinese trainees who were here for one term of instruction. They account for the difference in registration between the two terms since new arrivals at mid-years exactly made up for the regular students who secured their degrees in February or left for other reasons. These new arrivals had been accepted the previous summer for the fall term but had not been able to reach the United States at that time.

The following are lists showing the distribution of foreign students during 1945-1946 by colleges and schools and by countries:

<i>British Commonwealth (Except in India)</i>	<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term</i>	<i>Near East</i>	<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term</i>
Bermuda.....	1	1	Egypt.....	1	2
Canada.....	58	57	Iran.....	7	5
England.....	2	4	Palestine.....	1	1
Jamaica.....	2	2	Syria.....	..	1
New Zealand.....	..	1	Trans Jordan.....	..	1
South Africa.....	1	1	Turkey.....	10	8
St. Vincent.....	1	1		—	—
Trinidad.....	1	1		19	18
	—	—			
	66	68			

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*Europe**(Except England)*

Finland.....	1	
France.....	3	4
Greece.....	2	2
Iceland.....	3	3
Netherlands.....	2	3
Norway.....	3	7
Sweden.....	1	2
Switzerland.....	2	
	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>

Far East

Afghanistan.....	2	2
China.....	122	48
India.....	15	15
Philippines.....	1	2
Thailand.....	1	1
	<u>141</u>	<u>68</u>

Latin America

	<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term</i>
--	-------------------	--------------------

Argentina.....	4	3
Brazil.....	5	4
Colombia.....	4	10
Costa Rica.....	6	4
Cuba.....	6	5
Ecuador.....	7	7
El Salvador.....	1	1
Guatemala.....	1	..
Haiti.....	4	4
Mexico.....	12	10
Nicaragua.....	1	..
Panama.....	3	3
Peru.....	1	1
Uruguay.....	1	1
Venezuela.....	6	6
	<u>62</u>	<u>59</u>

Total.....	302	237
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Foreign Students by Schools and Colleges
Year 1945-1946

	<i>First Term</i>			<i>Second Term</i>		
	<i>G.</i>	<i>U.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>U.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture.....	133	27	160	77	27	103
Architecture.....	3	6	9	3	14	17
Arts and Sciences.....	17	19	36	17	16	33
Chemical Engineering.....	..	8	8	..	6	6
Civil Engineering.....	17	9	26	13	9	22
Electrical Engineering.....	12	1	13	3	1	4
Mechanical Engineering.....	5	17	22	4	16	20
Home Economics.....	5	3	8	4	3	7
Hotel Administration.....	..	15	15	..	17	17
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Law.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Veterinary.....	1	3	4	2	3	5
	<u>193</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>237</u>

G. Indicates Graduate Students

U. Indicates Undergraduates

The Chinese Trainees, although not registered in the Graduate School, have been considered as Graduate Students and are included in the above summary.

HOUSING (MEN)

In the Men's division the approximate figures relative to housing were as follows:

Single Men

Rooms in private homes.....	1722
Fraternities.....	947
University Residential Halls.....	575
Olin Hall.....	28
With parents or relatives.....	131
Working for room.....	96
Commuting.....	87

 3586
Married Men

Vetsburg.....	91
Apartments and homes.....	556

 647

 Total..... 4233

INTERVIEWS (MEN)

During the year the Counselor of Men Students had many interviews of varied types. A summary follows:

With students regarding:

Housing (many during first semester, when off-campus housing was handled in this office).....	50
Scholastic difficulties of varied types and degrees (referred to proper persons).....	100
Selective Service information (in consultation with Local Draft Board No. 495).....	85
Vocational interest tests and interpretations.....	57
Fraternity problems arising with members, advisers, and alumni.....	150
Small loans and scholarships.....	50
Requests for excuse from Physical Training.....	20
Prospective student proctors.....	30

 542
With other than students, regarding:

Residential Halls Office.....	30
Directors of Admissions and of various schools and colleges.....	45
Proctor Manning (student problems).....	15
Medical staff (physical and psychological cases).....	20
Instructors (students' scholastic difficulties).....	15
Cascadilla School (Mrs. Doyle) tutoring students.....	10
C. U. R. W. (Staff).....	12
Willard Straight (director, assistants, and secretaries).....	20
Miscellaneous (visiting alumni, college representatives, etc.).....	100

 267

The Counselor also served as Fraternity Adviser, and during the year inspected thirty-nine fraternities for proper fire protection and general sanitary conditions. Address and membership lists were maintained and considerable correspondence carried on with alumni and representatives of the various fraternities. He also served on committees, some of which are: Willard Straight Expansion; C. U. R. W. (Freshmen Camp); Arbitration (room contracts); Freshman Orientation; Cornell Desk Book. He also had fifteen or twenty opportunities for group counseling in student organizations and attended two conferences during the year.

Other responsibilities of this office include membership of the Counselors on the following committees: Student Aid, Undergraduate Scholarship, and Student Activities.

GENERAL NEEDS

The volume of work, while it has been large, has not by any means fulfilled campus needs or real demands. Research for the benefit of the whole campus is needed; additional assistance in the filing and secretarial departments is essential; additional follow-up work on cases referred by the Medical Department and other college departments is imperative. The already heavily taxed staff can, with a little more assistance, carry on vastly more significant work for Cornell, for the education of men and women, and for the mental and physical health of those who spend four years at Cornell.

LUCILE ALLEN,
FRANK C. BALDWIN,
Counselors of Students.

APPENDIX XXV

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY PLACEMENT SERVICE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Placement Service for the year 1945-1946.

GENERAL

The writer of this report returned from duties in the College of Engineering to assume full-time direction of the Placement Service on July 1, 1945. On March 1, 1946 he severed his connections again, and permanently, to assume other duties. Between March 1 and July 1, 1946, the Service has been managed by Mr. Culver A. Smith as Acting Director. Mr. Smith had previously served as Assistant Director and had been in active charge of the office during the two previous years.

It was quite evident in July 1945 that the war would not last much longer and that the big job of shifting servicemen and civilians in war jobs back to peacetime employment was soon to begin. The summer months were spent in preparation for this task, revitalizing the group of alumni field placement secretaries, putting mailing lists and files in order for most effective use, and gathering from business and industrial firms all information possible on postwar employment plans.

Veterans began to call at and write to the Placement Service in some numbers during September and this work grew in volume throughout the fall. The New York City office received the major load of personal interviewing but even in Ithaca the days became a steady stream of welcome young Cornell veterans. Fortunately, the offices were well prepared to give concrete information to these men. Large files of company letters describing both general and specific employment needs were available for their study, and were widely used.

A considerable number of veterans were approached directly by companies. This was made possible by furnishing to companies, with a known interest in writing to servicemen concerning employment, lists of our service alumni qualified by training and interest. How many actually obtained jobs in this way through the Placement Service will never be known, but both veterans and companies were enthusiastic at the opportunity of direct personal contact which our Service set up for them.

THE FUTURE

It is impossible for one who started with the Placement Service as it opened for business during the well-remembered bank holiday in March 1933, to write his final annual report without setting down his beliefs concerning the value of placement work as an activity of the University and his hopes for its further development.

Well conducted placement work for graduating seniors and for alumni is invaluable to Cornell University. Its values extend beyond the obvious function of assisting the young men and women whom Cornell has trained well to put that training to effective and satisfying use. The Service is a means of continuing the usefulness of the University to its alumni in a concrete way, through advice and information which lead to better and more satisfying employment. It is a means of creating greater enthusiasm for Cornell among her alumni and, to be quite frank, of increasing their interest in contributing to the Cornell Alumni Fund. This has been proven. It is a means of establishing and maintaining contacts with business and industry, large and small, and perhaps of furthering to some extent the growing concept that these organizations have a real stake in our educational system from whence come their trained workers and leaders. It is a means of enlisting the active interest of many Cornell alumni in a Cornell activity, which in turn prepares these alumni for other important assignments in our alumni organizations. It is also an inducement to secondary school graduates to select Cornell. Many choose Cornell because Cornell graduates get good jobs and do well in them, and because Cornell is interested in helping its students to their jobs.

The placement work is worthwhile, but it needs strengthening to realize its full usefulness. It needs principally a larger staff to handle more adequately the volume of work which has come to it and which will increase. The director of the Service needs two assistants as soon as they can be found. One, a woman, should assume responsibility for all women's placement work. Cornell has recently added divisions which will increase the number of women who graduate as persons trained for positions in business and industry. Women have gained a wider field of usefulness as a result of the war. These gains will not all be lost as men start back to work. Thus the placement work must be geared to handle a larger volume of placement for women graduates and alumnae. This phase of the Service's activity has never been well done.

A second assistant, a man, is needed to work with the director in the placement of senior men each year. By freeing the director of a part of the load of interviewing students, arranging for company interviews, and correspondence, time will be made available for the travel and development work which is necessary to the success of the whole program.

A vocational counseling program should have the active support and participation of the Placement Office. Nowhere else is assembled so much factual and timely information on work opportunities and requirements. Such support and participation is only possible if the Placement Office is staffed to carry the load. The addition of the two assistants described will be helpful in such a program.

ALUMNI PLACEMENT

Table I, below, indicates an increase in alumni placement. Figures given are, as always, incomplete. They are particularly so this year because of the type of assistance given. Our files have been opened to returning servicemen who obtained many employment contacts of which we have no record. Direct negotiation between employer and veteran came through the lists of men which were furnished to employers.

TABLE I
Alumni Placement Statistics

<i>Ithaca Office</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1944</i>
Number of Placements.....	31	16	9
Number of Positions Listed.....	1177	865	592
Number of Active Registrants.....	347	178	142
Number of Inactive Registrants.....	2558	2350	2222
<i>New York City Office</i>			
Number of Placements.....	65	27	27
Number of Positions Listed.....	850	650	490
Number of Active Registrants.....	230	187	209
Number of Inactive Registrants.....	2658	2383	2258

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Senior Placement

The sudden and large influx of returned servicemen to the employment market and the great delays in reconversion and full production due to the labor situation have contributed to hold down the formal recruiting of seniors considerably. Jobs have been plentiful, but the graduating senior has had to do more "looking" and as a result employment has been slower.

Undergraduate Placement

Term-time Placement: This activity of the Service is here reported for the last term. Mr. Smith, who has been responsible for the part-time employment work for some time, will continue to supervise it in the office of the Counsellor of Men. A great increase in the volume of part-time work is to be expected as a more normal student body comes to the campus and the regular student activities get under way.

TABLE II
EMPLOYMENT OF 1945-1946 GRADUATES

Placements Reported to the Service and the Several Colleges and Departments as of June 30, 1946

COLLEGE	Positions Reported	Armed Forces	Continuing Studies	Total Class	Per cent Unemployed or Not Reporting		
					1946	1945	1944
<i>Agriculture</i>							
Men.....	44	..	10	74	41%	23%	8%
Women.....	17	..	3	42	52%	41%	35%
<i>Architecture</i>	4	..	3	12	42%	27%	0%
<i>Arts and Sciences</i>							
Men.....	8	12	14	102	68%	42%	22%
Women.....	31	..	21	179	70%	42%	50%
<i>Engineering</i>							
A.E.....	8	2	..	10	0%	0%	13%
C.E.....	19	22	..	41	0%	0%	0%
E.E.....	23	26	..	49	0%	0%	2%
M.E.....	17	53	..	70	0%	0%	12%
Chem.E.....	3	1	1	5	0%	5%	0%
<i>Home Economics</i>	72	..	9	161	55%	30%	18%
<i>Hotel</i>	14	..	..	15	7%	55%	6%
TOTAL	260	116	61	760	42%	26%	19%

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF ALL EARNINGS BY UNDERGRADUATES

	<i>No. of Students</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i>
*University Residential and Dining Halls.....	400	\$75,577.22
*Home Economics Cafeteria.....	203	26,946.52
Fraternity Meal Jobs.....	204	46,114.00
Sorority Meal Jobs.....	19	5,712.00
Odd Jobs.....	184	5,297.32
Room Jobs.....	22	3,087.00
Room and Board Jobs.....	9	3,916.80
Student Agencies.....	13	6,170.61
Local Restaurants.....	34	12,997.37
*Willard Straight Dining Rooms.....	76	11,060.62
**Willard Straight Hall.....	95	10,592.37
(Game room, desk, library, amplifier, check room)		
	1,259	\$201,752.05

*Men and Women

**Women in Library only

Summer Placement: A considerable increase in summer employment is evident from the table below. This is due largely to the fact that students were again becoming available for such work. Accelerated courses were in less demand. Few, if any, companies carried on their prewar summer trainee programs but there is evidence that the activity will be on a larger scale than ever as conditions permit. There is no better preparation for after-graduation jobs than summer work experience related to the student's future occupation. The Placement Service is eager to develop this part of its work.

TABLE IV

Placements Reported	103
<i>Calls</i>	
For Camp Work	93
For Other Work	83
<i>Registrations</i>	
For Camp Work	86
(34 men; 52 women)	
For Other Work	237
(145 men; 92 women)	

Mr. John L. Munschauer, 1940, has been appointed as the Director of the Cornell University Placement Service effective July 1, 1946. He has the support and best wishes of all who are and have been associated with the placement work.

HERBERT H. WILLIAMS,
Director, Cornell University Placement Service.

APPENDIX XXVI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nursing for the year 1945-1946.

This year completes the fourth year since the establishment of the University school in July 1942. These have been war years in which nurses and nursing schools have been put to severe tests. The year just completed although marked by the cessation of hostilities has brought no relief to the very heavy responsibilities of the nursing service staff of the hospital of which the students and faculty of the school of nursing make up so essential a part.

THE FACULTY

In addition to very heavy teaching and hospital responsibilities all senior members of the faculty and many others have carried outside committee responsibilities connected with war activities and with other service and educational programs in nursing.

Miss Veronica Lyons, Assistant Professor of Medical and Surgical Nursing and Head of the Nursing Service of the Medical and Surgical Department, was on leave of absence for study during the first semester. Sixteen other members of the faculty and fifteen head nurses were registered in local universities for part-time study.

Miss Verda F. Hickcox, Associate Professor of Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing and Head of the Nursing Service of the Woman's Clinic, continued on leave for a second year of foreign service with the American Red Cross during which Miss Mary Klein continued to carry her responsibilities in the school and hospital.

I assumed my duties as Dean of the School and Director of the Nursing Service of the Hospital on March 1 in which capacity Miss Bessie A. R. Parker has been acting since the establishment of the University school in July 1942. We have been very

fortunate in having Miss Parker continue as Associate Dean of the School and Associate Director of the Nursing Service, and in the stability of senior members of the Faculty at a time when turnover of staff accompanied by extreme shortage of nurses has effected every aspect of the school program.

The following additional positions authorized in June for the coming year will help to strengthen the school—Assistant Department Heads in two departments: Woman's Clinic and the Medical and Surgical Department; Instructor for graduate nurse programs; Public Relations Officer.

Assistant Department Heads in at least these two departments should be able to relieve Department Heads of much administrative responsibility for both the school and the nursing service so that Department Heads may be able to devote a considerable portion of their time to study and improvement of actual nursing care in their clinical specialty. This will in turn result in better teaching of students.

ADMISSION POLICIES

New admission policies went into effect during the year relating to educational requirements, number of classes to be admitted each year, and marital status.

The teaching program in the school has been on a senior college level in many important respects for several years and 70 per cent of the present student body have had at least two years of college before admission and are eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Cornell University upon completion. Beginning with the class to be admitted in the fall of 1946 all students admitted will be required to have completed, prior to admission, two years of college work acceptable to Cornell University. Upon completion of the three-year program in the school of nursing, all students will be candidates for the degree. Beginning with the class to be admitted in the fall of 1948, incoming students will be required to have completed college work in chemistry—6 units, biological sciences—6 units, and psychology—3 units.

The significance of these requirements as a step in meeting the need in the field of nursing can be appreciated only in the light of the general picture in nursing throughout the country which in brief shows that,

1. There has never been an adequate supply of nurses for teaching and administrative positions and yet on these depends an adequate supply of bedside nurses.
2. All types of health services are now facing a period of marked expansion in which the need will be even greater.
3. Only four per cent of all students admitted to schools of nursing throughout the United States in 1945 were admitted to degree programs and the majority even of these were admitted from high school.
4. Out of 1246 nursing schools in the United States reporting in 1943, only five schools required two years of college for admission.

The class admitted in September 1945 was the only class admitted during the year. The original plan was to admit a second class in February as had been the practice during the three previous years but as there were few applicants in February the class was cancelled. In March the school reverted as a regular practice to its prewar policy of admitting only one class a year in the fall.

Revised policies regarding married students were put into effect in January. Only applicants who are single or legally separated will be accepted; students in the school are not permitted to marry except those in the 1946 and 1947 classes who may obtain special permission from the Dean to marry in the third year; those students who are married will continue to live in the Residence under student regulations.

STATUS OF ADMISSIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1946

As of June thirty, 39 applicants had been accepted for the fall class all of whom had completed the required two years of college. This number is approximately 60 per cent of the number we have hoped to admit as we had tentatively planned for a class of 60 to 70 students. Schools of nursing throughout the country have noted an even more marked drop in applicants for admission this fall. As of June thirty, only 37 per cent of the 40,000 students planned for by approximately 1200 schools of the country had enrolled for the fall class. Since high school graduates were expected to

make up approximately 91 per cent of this 40,000, it is clear that difficulty does not rest in too high entrance requirements.

If it were not for the general experience throughout the country, we should not be too discouraged by our acceptances to date as our experience in 1944 and 1945 shows that as of June 30 in those years we had accepted only 53 per cent and 47 per cent respectively of the total with two years of college preparation finally accepted. In 1942 only 20 per cent of the total accepted with two years of college had been accepted prior to June third. This indicates that attention needs to be given to earlier applications from college students. With two years of college now required for all students, we are already finding an increase in the number of high school girls writing for advice on their college work and we are in a much better position to advise these students than when they knew we were admitting some students without any college preparation.

A few scholarships have been made available to assure that good applicants would not be barred for reasons of tuition.

YEARLY NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO THE SCHOOL

During the war, yearly admissions to this school and to schools of nursing throughout the country increased so greatly and nursing staffs everywhere are still so short that continuation of large classes has come rather to be expected. The average admissions per year to this school during the three years, 1943-1945, in which two classes were admitted was 114.6 as compared with an average of 59 in the three prewar years, 1939-1941. The factors which should determine the size of the school need to be reviewed in the coming year.

Yearly Number of Admissions to the School—1932-1945

<i>Year of Admission</i>	<i>Average per Year</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Number of Classes a Year</i>	<i>Year of highest Number of Admissions</i>
1932-1942 (11 years).....	49.7	22-76	1	1942
1939-1941 (3 yrs. prewar).....	59	57-62	1	1940
1943-1945 (3 yrs. war).....	114.6	102-139	2	1944

ADMISSIONS TO THE SCHOOL IN THE PAST 14 YEARS (1932-1945 INCLUSIVE) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The following conclusions are based on a comparison of admissions in the 11 years just prior to the establishment of the University school (1932-1942 incl.) with admissions in the three years just following the establishment of the University school (1943-1945 incl.) The earlier period includes all students admitted from the opening of the new Medical Center to the establishment of the University school in July 1942. Students admitted in September 1942 are counted in this period as they were accepted prior to the change.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to say how much of the difference shown between these two periods has been due to the establishment of the school on a University basis with the accompanying modifications in policy, and how much has been brought about by factors incident to the war and to the Cadet Corps, especially the financial assistance to students through the Corps.

Conclusions in comparing admissions before and after the establishment of the University school:

1. In the last three years (since the establishment of the University school in July 1942) 69 per cent of the total admissions to the school have had two or more years of college preparation as compared with 45 per cent for the three years just prior to the establishment of the University school. The comparison is the same if made with the entire 11 years prior to the establishment of the University school.

In actual numbers we have admitted in the past three years almost as many students with two or more years of college as were admitted in the entire 11 years prior to the establishment of the University school.

2. In the last three years (1943-1945) 69 per cent of the students admitted to this school have had two or more years of college before admission as compared with 3 per cent to 5 per cent of all first year students in schools of nursing throughout the country in those years.

3. Students admitted to this school with two or more years of college preparation tend in recent years more markedly than in the earlier years to have completed two years only.

The proportion of admissions with *more* than two years of college has decreased. Nevertheless, 11.3 per cent of all students admitted to the school in the past three years have had more than two years of college as compared with one per cent of all first year students in nursing schools of the country in that period.

4. The great majority (over 91 per cent) of all students admitted to this school with two or more years of college preparation come from universities or senior colleges rather than from junior colleges. This was the case both in the earlier period and in the last three years.

5. The largest number of students from single colleges or universities have come from Temple University, Cornell University, and Hunter College (70, 57, and 48 students respectively.) Over one quarter of the admissions (27.9 per cent) came from these three schools. The other 72.1 per cent (451 students) came from 195 different schools ranging from 1 to 19 admissions from each school. The schools are in 39 states and 6 foreign countries although the North Atlantic area greatly predominates.

6. In the 11-year period prior to the establishment of the University school, one-third of all students admitted to the school failed to complete the course. This is slightly higher than the per cent not completing in all schools throughout the country in approximately the same period which probably reflects higher standards as much as it points to the need here and in all schools for better processes of selection. Completion figures for the first class of students admitted since the establishment of the University school cannot be compiled until after the close of the year 1946.

7. Students admitted to the school in the last few years with at least two years of college preparation show less tendency to drop out than do those who have not had such preparation.

ENROLLMENT

	Enrolled as of June 30, 1946	Completed Course During the Year 1945-46
<i>Three year course</i>		
First year students.....	47	
Second year students.....	91	
Third year students.....	90	
Total students in 3-year basic course.....	228	66
<i>Courses for affiliates and graduate nurses</i>		
Affiliating students (4 to 8 mos.).....	37	100
Postgraduate students		
Hospital course (4 to 6 mos.).....	23	60
Field students from Columbia University (4 wks. to 5 mos.).....	0	14
Total affiliates and postgraduates.....	60	174
Grand Total.....	288	240

Degree status of students completing the basic 3-year program during the year

Class	Total Com- pleting	Received Degree and Diploma	Received Diploma
Sept. 1945.....	51	25	26
Feb. 1946.....	13	6*	7
Sept. 1946**.....	2**	2	0
	66	33	33

*Includes one student receiving the degree at September Commencement 1946.

**Two students with Bachelor degree before admission completed the course six months in advance.

U. S. CADET CORPS

All but 14 of the 228 basic students in the school at the close of the year were Cadets in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps of the U. S. Public Health Service. Admissions to the Corps were discontinued as of October 15, 1945, approximately six weeks after the signing by Japan of the Articles of Surrender on September 2. The class admitted in September 1945 is the last class eligible for admission to the Corps. However, as long as Cadets are in the school (until September 1948) the accelerated program and senior Cadet period remain in effect for these classes. Cadets are also still obligated to remain in essential nursing positions according to the classification of positions earlier by the War Man Power Commission. Cadets are still urged to accept Federal Service during their senior Cadet period as the need in the Veterans Administration is particularly great. Three members of the 1946 classes have been assigned for senior Cadet periods in the Naval Hospital Oakland, California, in the Talahina Hospital, Oklahoma, under the Office of Indian Affairs, and in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D. C. Maintenance reimbursement for Cadets has been reduced from \$45 to \$35 a month.

CURRICULUM

Aside from acceleration of the program, the two main changes in curriculum have been in relation to public health nursing and in an improved correlation of four related courses of the first year.

Due to the serious depletion of staff in the public health agencies, our student program in public health nursing was still further reduced in March of this year. Previously reduced from two months' experience to one week's observation for each student, the observation was again reduced in March to one day. Students have reported to the class on their visits so that all may benefit to some degree. Student one-day observation with the Department of Educational Nursing of the Community Service Society and visits to numerous health centers and health agencies, conferences with the Associate Professor of Public Health Nursing, stress on family and home situations in relation to in-patients and out-patients cared for, have constituted indispensable but totally incomplete opportunity for giving the student a point of view beyond the hospital walls.

A trial of a new plan for teaching with better correlation for related first year-courses was begun in January and has resulted in a recommendation to continue the plan next year. The four courses are, Nursing Arts, Medical and Surgical Lectures, Medical Nursing, and Surgical Nursing.

STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS

Sixty-two new graduates took State Board Examinations in New York State during the year. Two of these failed to pass the examinations.

As shown by a study reported by the State Education Department for a ten-year period 1935-1944, this school had a failure rate of 4.2 per cent for new candidates as compared with 11.7 per cent for the 108 schools from which candidates came. The failure rate of individual schools ranged from 1.2 per cent to 36.1 per cent. This school stood 11th on the list.

COURSES FOR GRADUATE NURSES

Sixty graduate nurses completed clinical courses during the year and twenty-three were in the school at the close of the year. Several of the courses were temporarily suspended this spring and summer largely because of lack of housing but will be offered again in the fall. The course in Operating Room Technique and Management in which approximately 12 students can be taken at a time, three beginning each month, is filled through February 1947. This course is in great demand by well-qualified applicants.

Courses for Graduate Nurses

Number completing these courses during the entire period at the new Medical Center, number completing during past year, and number enrolled as of the end of the year:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

	1932—May 30, 1946		1945-1946	
	Length	Number Completing	Number Completing	Number Enrolled as of June 30, 1946
Obstetrical Nursing.....	4 mos.	563	15	12
Psychiatric Nursing.....	8 mos.	47*	0	0
Surgical Nursing.....	4 mos.	387	13	0
O. R. Technique.....	4 mos.	7	6	0
O. R. Technique and Management.	6 mos.	216	26	11
Total.....		1225	60	23

*For three special students included in psychiatric nursing the course was only 4 months in length.

The Committee on Courses for Graduate Nurses has had several plans under discussion for changes in the programs. The present courses will be continued until the fall of 1947. There is no doubt that these courses are serving a real purpose in strengthening the preparation of nurses who come, often from great distances, to take them but they are not for the most part on an advanced level. Since the opening of the Medical Center, a period of nearly 14 years, 1225 graduate nurses have completed these courses. This number represents ninety-four per cent of those who were admitted to the courses. Nearly half of the total number have been in obstetrical nursing.

In cooperation with the Nursing Education Department of Teachers College, Columbia University, field experience has been offered to 14 graduate nurses registered at the College. Two of these students, preparing for the position of head nurse, spent 32 hours a week at the hospital in supervised experience for head nurse work. The others preparing to teach in the various clinical fields chosen, spent 16 hours per week in one of the following departments: medicine and surgery, pediatrics, or psychiatry, studying nursing care including nursing problems related to such factors as age and personality as well as disease conditions. These programs have proved stimulating to the members of our faculty and staff. We plan to continue and expand them to the extent we can assign faculty time to them, as the opportunities for advanced preparation which they offer are very badly needed.

COURSES FOR AFFILIATING STUDENTS

Agreements have been renewed with one university school and three hospital schools of nursing to offer to their students the basic course, both theory and practice, in one or more of the clinical services. During the year 100 students from these schools completed their work with us. These schools and courses are:

<i>School of Nursing</i>	<i>Clinical Course Offered</i>	<i>No. Students Completing in 1945-46</i>
Skidmore College, Dept. of Nursing, Saratoga and New York, N. Y.....	Obstetrics 16 wks.	30
Burbank Hospital School, Fitchburg, Mass.....	Pediatrics 16 wks.	19
Samaritan Hospital School, Troy, N. Y.....	Pediatrics 16 wks.	20
Moses Taylor Hospital School, Scranton, Pa.....	Pediatrics and Obstetrics 32 wks.	31
Total.....		100

HEALTH

The average number of days illness per student in the school was 13 which is practically the same as in the prewar year 1940-1941 selected for comparison. However, three students were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis—one moderately advanced and another, who is a married student, having been complicated by pregnancy, necessitated six months' infirmary care. All three students were at Trudeau at the end of the year.

Beginning January 1 routine chest X-rays are being taken three times a year in-

stead of once a year on all students and nursing staff. The tuberculosis control program reported by Doctors Muschenheim, Bunn and Lansdown in the "Annals of International Medicine, June 1946" summarizes the results of a five-year study of nursing and medical students and staff at this hospital, and outlines the program by which students are meticulously observed and safeguarded. Students have manifested keen interest in this program which has contributed to their knowledge of prevention and control of tuberculosis as well as to their own health. The policy inaugurated last July in Obstetrics which requires chest X-ray for every patient has provided not only a valuable health service for these patients but also has given students an opportunity to observe an effective case-finding program in operation. When the hospital administration is able to institute this practice in all divisions of the hospital, there will be provided an additional safeguard for student health and opportunity for learning.

The fluoroscope for the infirmary has become a reality. This will save exposure on ill students and staff and obviate the transfer of some illnesses from the infirmary to the hospital.

FOREIGN VISITORS

The school has always had among its visitors quite a number of nurses and others from foreign countries interested in nursing. In the last three months programs have been planned for an average of 7 foreign visitors each month representing European and Latin American countries and Canada. Many of these are Rockefeller Foundation students who remain from one day to 3 or 4 weeks, occasionally longer. Recent visitors have included the chief nursing officer of the British Ministry of Labor, Matron of the Red Cross School of Nursing in Stockholm, and Director of the School of Nursing at the University of Brussels.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE CURRICULUM TO THE STAFFING OF THE HOSPITAL

The necessary release from pressure for both students and faculty is dependent upon our being able to obtain sufficient staff for the nursing service of the hospital. Nurses have been discharged to date from military services in considerable numbers but have returned to civilian hospital service in such small numbers that the size of our nursing staff at the close of the year shows no increase over a year ago. The shortage is further complicated by the fact that the hospital census is 10 per cent higher, volunteers have disappeared, fatigue has accumulated, and the quality of supplementary personnel is noticeably less satisfactory.

We hope that many more of our alumnae will be interested in serving on the faculty and the hospital nursing staff. At present, alumnae of this school make up 19 per cent of the graduate nurses on the total faculty and staff.

THE FUTURE

The acceleration of the curriculum in nursing during the war was an acceleration of an already accelerated and crowded curriculum. Other educational programs are indicating a return to the more leisurely academic pace considered essential for the development of the normal college student and the need for this in nursing is doubly great and with it the need for evaluating student progress less by immediate ability to produce. In spite of the conspicuous place given to the necessary extension of health services for the country—in fact in the international picture—the need for college women in nursing is not accepted or understood. There are therefore broader problems of public relations to be faced by the school as well as those of curriculum and admissions in order to bring into the school the type of young women needed. We must face the obligation to prepare our students for general staff positions in public health nursing as well as in hospital nursing and find the way to arrange the curriculum with this constantly in mind. The faculty of the school are greatly in need of release from day to day pressure to enable them to give more time to teaching and more thought and study to the improvement of nursing care itself in all of the clinical specialties.

VIRGINIA M. DUNBAR,
Dean of the School of Nursing
and Director of the Nursing Service
of the Hospital.

APPENDIX XXVII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VETERANS EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Office of Veterans Education for the academic year 1945-1946.

The academic year opened with an enrollment of 130 veterans, of whom 6 were registered in the summer session and 124 in the regular summer term. With the end of the war, the anticipated rush became actual and the fall term opened with an enrollment of 1,259 veterans. With the beginning of the spring term the total rose to 2,627. Excluding duplicate registrations, 2,932 persons who had seen service in the armed forces of the United States and allied countries were enrolled in the University during the academic year.

As anticipated, the demands of veterans for distinctly vocational and professional courses have been heavy, and the Colleges of Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, and Industrial and Labor Relations quickly filled their quotas. Demands for pre-professional courses, together with an interest in general education greater than was anticipated have resulted in an early filling of the quota of the College of Arts and Sciences. Only in the College of Agriculture have the applications of veterans for admission been relatively light. Enrollments in the various Schools and Colleges, by terms, are given in the following table.

VETERAN ENROLLMENT, 1945-1946

	<i>Summer Term</i>	<i>Fall Term</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>
Arts and Sciences.....	22	302	495
Engineering.....	19	353	852
Agriculture.....	1	200	444
Law.....	12	48	154
Architecture.....	1	32	69
Veterinary Medicine.....	49	43	27
Hotel.....	14	106	182
Labor Relations.....	..	59	107
Graduate School.....	6	116	290
Home Economics.....	..	..	7
Summer Session.....	6	..	..
Totals by terms.....	130	1259	2627
Grand Total.....			4,016
Less Duplicates.....			1,084
Total Veterans Registered.....			2,932
Men.....2916		Women.....	16
Canadian Veterans:.....	27		
Previously registered in Cornell.....	1403	(includes 14 women)	
Not previously registered in Cornell.....	1529		
Married at time of registration.....	581		
Unmarried.....	2351		

In addition to the 2,932 veterans registered in regular courses, 133 veterans have registered for short courses, ranging from one to six weeks in length. Nine such courses have been offered by the Department of Hotel Administration and the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and these have established their importance in meeting the needs of veterans.

Exact statistics are not available to show the relative academic standing of the veterans as compared with non-veterans. Without exception school and college

officers report that the work of the veterans is at least as good as that of non-veterans. The Director of one School reported that the scholastic average of the veteran group in the fall term was approximately 5 per cent above that in the non-veteran group. Until exact data are at hand it can only be said with certainty that the veterans can do the academic work of the University satisfactorily and that their presence will not result in any lowering of academic standards.

LOREN C. PETRY,
Director of Veterans Education.