

Private Universities Develop Financial Plan

The private colleges and universities in New York State have developed a plan of action aimed at strengthening the system of higher education in the State, minimizing the burden on taxpayers, and preventing the financial collapse of private educational institutions.

The plan, announced in December, is based on the fact that New York State faces "a crisis in the financing of higher education," one element of which is the impending financial collapse of many private colleges and universities in the State.

The financial crisis and the plan were discussed at a news conference at the Cornell University-New York Hospital Medical Center.

At a meeting were Cornell President Dale R. Corson, chairman of an informal group of six private university presidents (Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, NYU, Rochester and Syracuse), and other private university and college representatives including Hamilton College President John W. Chandler, chairman of the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities (CICU). The plan of action was prepared by the six universities on behalf of CICU, an organization representing private institutions of higher education in the State. Corson chaired the drafting committee.

The plan was also presented to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller; T. Norman Hurd, chairman of the Task Force on the Financing of Higher Education in New York State; legislative leaders and top educators in Albany.

The plan cites three elements of the State's crisis in higher education financing: 40 per cent more student places will be needed in the next decade; 43 per cent of the current student places are jeopardized by the impending

Corson Shows 'Guarded Optimism' on Finances

President's News Conference Topics Also Include CAL Sale Problems

The continuing concern about Cornell's financial future and complications connected with the possible sale of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (CAL) in Buffalo were major topics of discussion in a January news conference featuring University President Dale R. Corson. The hour-long session in the Day Hall Board Room was the second in a series of meetings between Corson and the local news media.

Corson, Neal R. Stamp, University counsel, and William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs, talked about a number of topics.

These included the election of student trustees, a report on a proposal for a two-year medical program in Ithaca and the recent Big Red basketball dispute.

On the financial front, Corson sketched a picture of guarded optimism. After reviewing the "serious deficit position" Cornell has been in and the plans to work out of it, he said that for the current year "we're right on target, possibly slightly better, if everything breaks in our direction."

He went on to point out that Cornell will provide salary increases in 1972-73, a situation that differs from some other colleges and universities which will not be able to increase salaries.

In response to a later question about University finances, Corson made it clear that the problems go beyond 1973-74, the year the deficit is supposed to be reduced to zero. "We're not out of the woods" when that time comes, he said, and observed that the University cannot continue

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Annual Report Notes \$700,000 Cut In Planned Deficit for 1970-71

A reduction of some \$700,000 in Cornell's planned deficit for 1970-71 is one of the major achievements noted by President Dale R. Corson in the University's Annual Report for 1970-71.

The report, which includes a message from the president, highlights of the year and a financial statement, is directed to the Cornell Board of Trustees. Copies are also sent to alumni and friends, corporations and foundations, and legislative and education leaders. The report is available to anyone who requests it from the Office of University Publications.

In his two-page message, Corson stated that Cornell's planned deficit for 1970-71 of \$2.5 million was reduced to about \$1.8 million. He called this "a heartening sign of progress toward the balanced budget we have programmed for 1973-74."

The budgeted deficit for the current fiscal year is \$1.56 million. The following year the planned deficit is \$1.1 million.

Corson gave credit for some of the budget progress to Cornell alumni who "continued a high level of support." The Cornell Fund, the University's annual unrestricted giving program, received \$3,510,327 from 28,692 donors. This was the second highest dollar total in the fund's history and the highest donor total ever.

Total gifts to the University from alumni, friends, corporations and foundations in 1970-71 were \$25,627,415 an increase in voluntary support of some \$1.3 million over the year before. By source, alumni gifts, including those restricted for special purposes, totaled nearly \$6.8 million while non-alumni gifts were just over \$2 million. Corporations gave Cornell



University President Dale R. Corson

'Not As Well Educated' Gould Discusses Law Students



Milton S. Gould '30

One of the nation's leading trial lawyers, Milton S. Gould '30, Law '33, sees little difference in the Cornell law students of 40 years ago and today — except in one area: "Rather reluctantly, I must say that they come to law school not as well educated as we were.

"Somewhere, in the secondary schools, maybe in the primary schools, maybe in the colleges, they have not been exposed as we were to as broad a panorama of the substance of human experience. They don't know as much about history, they don't know as much about literature. They're mostly insensitive to the heritage of literature. If you quote Wordsworth to them, they're not sure who Wordsworth was. They don't have the same degree of language skills that we have, in English and in foreign languages.

"They don't know anything about punctuation. They don't know anything about grammar. They don't know how to parse a sentence. To suggest to them that as a matter of style we don't split infinitives, not

Cornell, SUNY Begin Sea Grant Program

The State University of New York and Cornell have undertaken a comprehensive, long-term program to develop New York's Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes environments to benefit the people of New York.

Federal and state officials announced in October that 11 State University components and Cornell will participate as a consortium in the New York Sea Grant Program designed to determine how the state can best utilize its 2,400 miles of coastline along the ocean, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

It represents a major, cooperative effort to make intelligent use of largely untapped marine resources for economic development, more job opportunities, recreation and ecological advances.

The consortium of the State University and Cornell received a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer of the State University accepted the grant — the first in New York — on behalf of the consortium from federal officials. A total of \$967,935 in funding is available for the first year of the New York Sea Grant Program.

Boyer said the new program, bringing together public and private institutions of higher education, reflects the commitment of the State University and Cornell to help create a proper

Trustee Committee Issues Report On Cornell-N.Y. State Relations

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

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

The trustees received the report from the committee's chairman, Morton Adams of Rochester, president of the New York State Agricultural Society.

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

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

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

In recommending establishment of a standing trustee committee on Cornell-State relations, the report said the committee should serve on a continuing basis and concentrate on the affairs of the statutory colleges. Such a committee would give special attention to Cornell's responsibility as a land-grant institution and would be charged with maintaining and improving Cornell's relations

with the State University of New York and with other offices and agencies of the state government. It would also be charged with "furthering the welfare, development, and special mission of the statutory colleges as essential components of the total University."

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

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

Weld and Co.; and Bruce Widger of Marcellus, representing the State Grange.

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

Among these were:

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

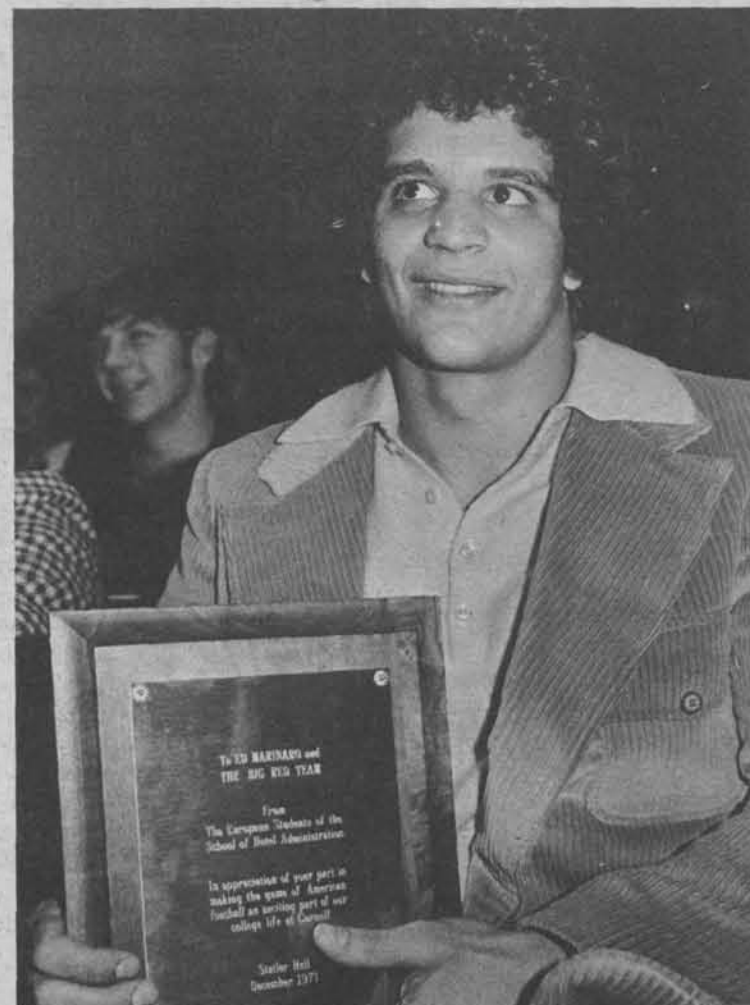
—particular emphasis should be placed on communicating the special responsibility of the faculty in the statutory colleges for research and public service, including extension, as these relate to the needs of the State and the larger society.

—an effort is required to increase awareness of the role and importance of the statutory colleges within the entire Cornell community including faculty, students, the (University) Senate and alumni.

—the supervision of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Big Ed Reaps Rewards



RECORD-BREAKER — Ed Marinaro, Cornell's record-breaking tailback, may also set a record for honors and awards. His 1971-72 laurels include: AP, UPI, Football Writers, Kodak Coaches, Sporting News and every other All America team named; Maxwell Club Trophy; UPI Player of the Year; Eastern College Athletic Conference Player of the Year; Sporting News Co-Player of the Year; Bushnell Cup (Ivy Player of the Year); player of the year awards from touchdown clubs in Washington, D.C., Columbus, Ohio and Cleveland; New Jersey Sports Writers College Player of the Year and Lou Little Award as outstanding athlete in New York City area.

Cornell, SUNY Begin Sea Grant Program

(Continued from Page 1)

relation between people and their physical environment.

Cornell President Dale R. Corson said, "Cornell's participation in the Sea Grant Program pays tribute to the tradition of the land-grant institution of New York State. As the land-grant college, Cornell has a continuing responsibility for teaching, research and extension. Through legislation and technology this responsibility is being expanded and Cornell welcomes the opportunity to address itself to the problems and concerns of the sea as well as the land."

Headquarters for the New York Sea Grant Program will be at the Marine Sciences Research Center at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Dr. Donald F. Squires, director of the research center, will be in charge of the new program.

Offices for the program's advisory services and Great Lakes segments will be at Cornell and the State University College at Oswego, respectively.

According to Squires, New York State, under the National Sea Grant College Act of 1966, is beginning to do for marine resources what once was done for the land as a result of the historic Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862.

The Sea Grant program involves taking an inventory of New York's coastal waters, wetlands and two major lakes; training technical and professional personnel for new and expanded marine-related industries; carrying out a wide variety of research projects, including environmental studies; and disseminating study findings through an advisory services program patterned after the farm extension program that resulted from the Morrill Act.

In the first year, 26 projects will be undertaken on campuses across the state in three areas — marine environmental quality, coastal utilization and management, and resource development.

Within these areas, research will deal with such matters as:

—The development of new aquaculture industries, such as seaweed and shellfish farming, in the Atlantic Ocean and two Great Lakes.

—The impact of waste-heat disposal on these waters.

—The utilization of marine mineral deposits.

—The management of wetlands.

Black Studies To Be Viewed By Committee

A University trustee-mandated review of progress of the Africana Studies and Research Center has been established by President Dale R. Corson.

In announcing the composition of the review committee, Corson said that the University Board of Trustees, at the time of Africana Center was established, called for the establishment of the center for an initial term of three years "with an opportunity for a complete review of the progress of the Center at the end of two years prior to making a decision concerning the support of the Center beyond June 30, 1972."

Lisle C. Carter, professor of public policy in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and former vice president for social and environmental studies at Cornell, is chairing the committee.

Corson charged the study committee with obtaining input from University faculty and students as well as from off campus sources in determining the progress of the Africana Center.

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Grievances Resolved

Basketball Players' Dispute Settled

A dispute between Cornell basketball players and the coaching staff that became public on Dec. 9 was resolved by the players and Coach Jerry Lacey before the end of December. The team, which did not play or practice for 14 days because of the grievances and a 10-day break for final examinations, resumed practice on Dec. 26 and began play again on Dec. 30.

As of Feb. 3, the Big Red had won five and lost nine, equalling their 1970-71 victory total with 10 games still to play. Before Christmas they were 2-3 with wins over Scranton and Colgate. Since then Cornell has defeated Rochester, Columbia and Buffalo, the last two wins coming back-to-back in late January.

When the team resumed practice, Robert J. Kane, dean of physical education and athletics, said that a series of discussions and meetings had shown that several honest grievances did exist, but "they have been resolved by the players and Coach Lacey."

A five-man committee, established and chaired by University Ombudsman Byron Yaffe, began a five-day investigation on Dec. 13. Certain parties to the dispute between the coaches and the players requested assistance by the Office of the Ombudsman,

Yaffe said, and he noted that his involvement in the dispute was not initiated by the central administration.

On Dec. 18, the committee submitted its report and recommendations to interested parties in the dispute.

The report and recommendations, which were not made public, would "remain confidential for a short period of time in order to give the parties an opportunity to informally resolve the dispute based on the report's recommendations," Yaffe said.

It was understood that the Ombudsman's Office would not make the report public if the parties resolved the dispute based on the recommendations.

Committee members were Yaffe, Ramon E. Rivera, the University Affirmative Action officer; William Keene, a graduate student in education and coordinator of minority activities for COSEP; Charles H. McCord, assistant dean for external affairs for the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, and David L. Call, the H.E. Babcock Professor of Food Nutrition.

Yaffe announced the formation of the committee on Dec. 11, following the Cornell-Fairfield basketball game in Ithaca. The game was the second in a row in which the six black players on the team

had not participated. They did not dress for the game at Syracuse on Dec. 9 either.

The six players were John Coles, a junior from Washington, D.C.; Jeff Howard, a sophomore from Bridgeport, Conn.; Tom Sparks, a senior from Bridgeport, Conn.; Carmel "Skeeder" Stewart, a sophomore from Pittsburgh, Pa.; Otis Story, a sophomore from Jamaica, N.Y., and Brian Wright, a sophomore from Brooklyn, N.Y.

Bio Faculty Opposes Proposal for Transfer

Proposals to transfer the Division of Biological Sciences to a state unit of the University have met with stiff opposition from most faculty members of the division.

President Dale R. Corson said after a meeting with the Division's faculty on Dec. 13 that he and Vice Provost W. Keith Kennedy would develop alternate plans for the division, which has 120 faculty members. Corson has pledged to assure the continuing identity of the division as long

as that is what is desired by the faculty. A meeting of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences in November had voted unanimously against the proposed transfer.

A Ford Foundation grant which provides about \$400,000 annually now meets a substantial portion of the endowed units share of costs. The grant expires in 1980. Concern about the Arts and Sciences College's ability to meet its share of the financial needs after the grant expires resulted in a proposal to transfer the division to a state unit, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The division now is supported financially primarily through the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Faculty members who opposed the proposed change pointed to the critical condition of the state's finances and suggested that this is no time to transfer the division, even if a transfer were recommended. Faculty members also pointed to rigidity in state procedures. Many faculty members felt that if the reason for a proposed transfer of the division to the state is financial then a financial solution should be sought without destroying the present academic structure.

Letter to Reunion Classes

University President Dale R. Corson addresses the following letter to reunion classes. (Reunion this year is June 8 through 11.)

Dear Cornellian:

Alumni are always welcome on the campus, but Reunion has a special meaning because it is a time when the University is attuned to your presence.

We want you to come back — to renew old acquaintances, to enjoy the social activities, to learn from those programs planned for education and enlightenment — but most of all we want you to gain a deeper understanding of your University.

I could write of Cornell's continued growth in educational programs and facilities since your Class was last on campus, but to appreciate it fully you really should return and see it for yourself.

In the twenty-six years I have been part of the University, I have known many Cornellians as students and friends. For this reason, I welcome each Reunion as an enjoyable experience, and I hope that as many of you as possible will be with us in June.

Cordially,
Dale R. Corson

Development Office Sets Staff Shift

Five members of the staff of the Cornell University Development Office have been given new or expanded responsibilities as a result of changes announced by Robert J. Haley, director of development.

David R. Dunlop has been named director of Cornell's capital gifts program. Robert B. Rasmussen has been named to succeed Haley as director of the Cornell Fund, the University's alumni annual giving program. Bradley G. Corbitt succeeds Rasmussen as Upstate New York public affairs regional director. Stephen R. Martin, assistant to the director of development, becomes associate director of the Office of Estate Affairs. Richard B. Hemmings, associate director of development, will now be responsible for the reunion class program.

Corbitt, as Upstate New York regional director, will assist Cornell public affairs activity, with particular emphasis in areas where there are concentrations of alumni such as Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Ithaca, Rochester and Syracuse.

NCAA Presents Award To Jerome Holland '39

The United States Ambassador to Sweden is the 1971 winner of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) Theodore Roosevelt Award.

Jerome H. (Bud) Holland '39 was presented the "Terry" Award, the most coveted honor of the NCAA, Friday at the association's annual Honors Luncheon. The Honors Luncheon is one of the highlights of the NCAA Convention, held Jan. 6-8 in Hollywood, Fla.

Cornell Dean of Physical Education and Athletics Robert J. Kane '34 spoke on behalf of the University at the luncheon.

Holland, a member of Cornell's Board of Trustees, was selected for the award by a jury of prominent citizens and educators.

The "Teddy" Award is given each year to a prominent American "for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement."

Past winners of the award were President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Justice Byron R. White, Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration official Christopher C. Kraft, Jr.

Holland's outstanding undergraduate career at Cornell and his distinguished service and leadership in teaching, research, educational administration, and international relations brought him the honor.

The ambassador met the award's initial requirement — earning a collegiate letter as an undergraduate — when he lettered in football at Cornell.

He was honored as an All-America end in 1938 and 1939 and has been inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame.

Holland was named by President Richard Nixon as Ambassador to Sweden in 1970. Prior to his appointment, he had represented the United States in many international conferences.

He served as president of Hampton Institute, 1960-1970, and as president of Delaware State College, 1953-1960.



THANKS TO SCANDINAVIA — Elisabeth Linusson, a Swedish student in Cornell's Graduate School of Nutrition, meets Jerome H. Holland '39, U.S. ambassador to her country, on campus. Miss Linusson is a recipient of a matching grant from Thanks to Scandinavia, Inc., a non-profit organization that provides educational opportunities in the U.S. for students from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, in memory of Scandinavian heroism in World War II.

Meanwhile, Back on the Hill ...a Potpourri of Studen



'Doc's Jocks' Begin Season

The sign in the locker room calls them "Doc's Jocks."

"Doc" Kavanagh has been training Cornell's new women's hockey team ever since the team was organized back in September. At the beginning of the school year, Regina Baker got together with Gail Murphy, her former biology teacher at Lansing High School, and decided to recruit a women's hockey team for the fun of the game and the glory of old Cornell.

"Doc" had them running up and down the steps at Schoellkopf Stadium five days a week. He drilled them in calisthenics and got them in shape for the ice. Some men saw nothing wrong with the shape they were in, but "Doc" had to get them set for the game and put a few muscles in the right places. He's apparently done a good job of it.

All 23 women, along with coach Murphy turn out on Tuesday and Friday mornings, hitting the Lynah ice at 8 a.m. Getting instructors for that early hour has been no problem. Some of the members of the freshman team and others who have played the game come in to blow the whistle. There are the usual bumps and sprains to look after and analgesic balm to be prescribed, so "Doc" usually comes in early too. So far in the practice sessions, a couple of teeth have been swept up in the ice machine, much to the discomfort of parentus remotus.

The only other collegiate women's hockey team in the United States is at Brown University. They've been organized for 10 years, but have had only Canadian teams to play against them. Now, things will be different with "Doc's Jocks" taking the ice.

The Cornell women's skaters opened their short season on Jan. 22 at Lynah Rink with a 14-0 loss to McMaster University. They were scheduled to play at home again on Feb. 5 against York University. On Feb. 25-26 they will visit Loyola College in Canada.

The epic contest between Cornell and Brown females is scheduled for March 5. Unfortunately for Cornell fans the game is slated at Brown, so they'll have to travel if they want to witness this frantic first.

Student Has Slithery Pals

When Guido Dingerkus saunters across the green lawns at Cornell, some of those who know him wave but give him wide berth.

It's not that the six-foot, three-inch blond uses the wrong deodorant or anything personal like that . . . they just don't like the company he keeps.

A freshman zoology student, Dingerkus often totes his company around the campus with him in a suitcase. That may be all right . . . except that his pals are an eight-foot-long python named George and a six-foot boa constrictor named Mary. And some people get fidgety around such company.

"But," the 18-year-old student from Monroe, N. Y., explains, "They're perfectly harmless and they're awfully good company. Why, they wouldn't harm a fly."

Besides George and Mary, Guido startles his human friends by keeping company with Tammy, a four-foot rainbow boa; Irving, a giant scorpion, and Herman, a bright red tarantula. He also has several lizards, rats and assorted insects. They're all housed in the Jordani Room in Stimson Hall.

Guido acquired some of his snakes while doing some research back in Monroe-Woodbury High School where he used to "milk" rattlesnakes to determine how fast they could reproduce the venom he extracted. He got some of his other prizes by traveling about the country. He acquired still others through pen pals who swapped things with him.

Besides his living animals, Guido has a fine collection of more than 20,000 preserved reptiles, birds, mammals, skulls, skeletons, minerals, fossils and shells. Right now, some of these are in his modest two-bedroom home in Monroe where he has a museum and laboratory in his basement.

Guido takes his snakes to laboratory sessions where they are used to study locomotion in reptiles. He used to carry them around in a brief case, but this got too small and he now uses suitcases.

"George gave me some trouble the other day," Guido said. "He bruised his nose in the suitcase coming up in the car from Monroe and I was afraid the infection might spread to his mouth. So I took him to the Vet College. It took four people to hold him down and two others to work on him."

Guido said the veterinarians took their python patient in stride, but some of the vet students looked a little startled by it all.

"Poor George," he said. "We had to put iodine on his nose and he didn't like that much."



Ecology Ho

Recent popular usage of the word "ecology" has led to a destruction of property along with a backward slant.

But to members of the Cornell Ecology House, it probably means smashing trucks, probably refers to dealers in Ithaca and Elmira.

The Ecology House, a dormitory, was established in 1968 and is interested in ecological projects. The Cornell Country Club has been recycling the aluminum deposited in its residents each week. The tons of paper to Ithaca and eight tons of glass to Thatchers.

"And the volume is p. Marks, faculty advisor for madhouse on weekends" biology, ecology and system Sciences at Cornell.

He estimated that Ecology House has about 35 man hours of project. The volunteers sort from bottles, smash the glass metal containers until it is away. The recycling, known as (IRP) was begun last year by students, Ronald C. (Chris) and by Steven Loehr, president.

The project initially moved to the Ecology House to accept paper and aluminum.

But ecology is more than a small group of students in the vicinity of the dorm, plants and animals.

Members of the Ecology House are serious, although for some. For example, the dorm's decorations are recycled. Some students have felt it was "scraggy" decorations were recycled. And no lights, of course, but



Photos by Russ Hamilton

Activity



Artsie Is Top Soil Judge

Jackie Mangum, a pretty 19-year-old junior majoring in government at Cornell, is the top intercollegiate soil judge in the Northeast.

She led Cornell's soil judging team to a surprise second place finish in the regional soil judging competition at Rutgers University last fall. At the end of the grueling four-hour competition, Miss Mangum, who hails from Huntsville, Ala., emerged from the judging pits with an amassed score of 714 points.

In her first exposure to competition, Miss Mangum had outscored some 80 other competitors, among them veteran intercollegiate soil judges from the University of Maryland's perennial powerhouse in soil judging competition.

Maryland's all male team complained that Miss Mangum offered unfair competition. "She's too distracting," they said.

Maryland, however, still showed its overall power by taking first place in the team scoring with a total of 2,100 points. Cornell's team placed second with a total of 1,970 points. It was the first time the Cornell team placed higher than third in five years.

The other members of Cornell's winning team were Larry Lewis, Cindy Gartland and her husband, Philip. Lewis placed seventh in the individual scoring. Maryland's winning team members placed three, four and five in individual scoring.

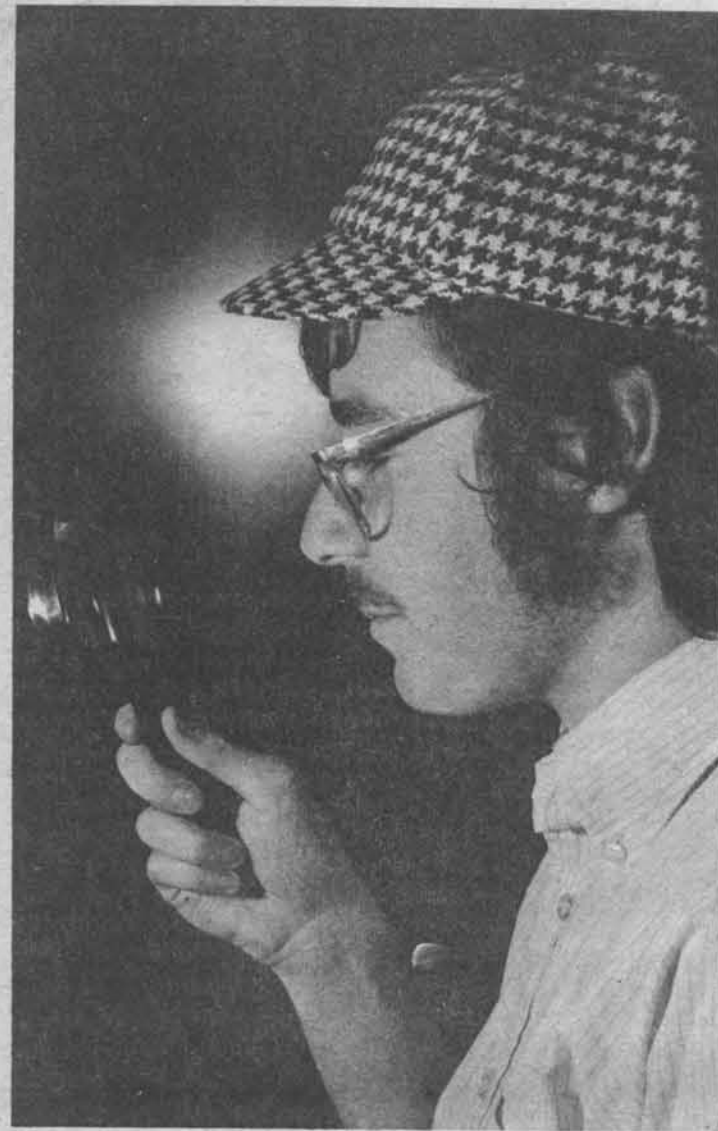
Cornell's squad, coached by Gerald Kling, a graduate student in agronomy, had three teams of four members each entered in the competition.

A team's total score is based on the top three individual scores of its members. Competition consisted of 25 minutes of concentrated judging time in each of four dirt pits in widely separated areas of the Rutgers campus.

Miss Mangum, who approaches her sport with the philosophy that "If you're going to get dirty, might as well get good and dirty," said she didn't really get a good clean judging practice all fall.

"Every Sunday we practiced, except one, it rained," she said. She explained she had never heard of soil judging until she saw posters on the campus inviting students to try out for the team.

"I just thought it sounded interesting; a change from regular study, you know, out of doors, weekly field trips on Sunday. I guess I just like to play in the dirt rather than study," Miss Mangum said.



Sherlock Buffs Organize

Wearing a black and white hounds-tooth cap, its flaps secured with a black grosgrain ribbon, the president of the Baker Street Underground at Cornell has announced his contention that Sherlock Holmes walked the streets of London, and that his exploits were chronicled by a John H. Watson, M.D. Dr. Watson's 56 short stories and four novels were published later by his literary agent, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Elementary.

Andrew Jay Peck, a sophomore in the College of Arts and Sciences, nonchalantly explained that the group, or scion, will "probably discuss the final problem of Holmes... the problem of his 'death' and 'resurrection' a few years later" at its meetings this year.

"Historically," Peck commented, with the casual fastidiousness of a true connoisseur, "the explanation in the books is very weak. It would have been impossible. The problem is," he said, "practically unsolvable."

Then Peck backed out of this logical cul-de-sac with a note of optimism. "Other problems have been solved," he added, meaning that at least most Sherlockians have agreed on a conclusion.

The Baker Street Underground was organized at Cornell five or six years ago and, according to Peck, now has about a dozen members. He noted that meetings were irregular, but commented that "irregular meetings are typical of all Sherlockian groups." Cornell's scion is just one of an international network of Sherlockian groups.

Interest in Holmes and in the societies is "part escapism, part mystery and part literary interest," Peck explained. These motives, or some combination thereof, would seem to be all that would be necessary to join the Underground, which has no formal membership requirements. But that would be jumping to premature conclusions, for unless a member has read the complete works about Holmes—"read them all, several times"—as Peck has, he would be at a disadvantage among true Holmesian enthusiasts.

Peck is editing "Underground Jottings," the scion's official newsletter at Cornell.

Volume 1, No. 1 deals with obscure facts about the Cornell Libraries that only a Holmesian could uncover. For example: Cornell has the original handwritten manuscript of "The Adventure of Solitary Cyclist," one of the short stories. Unfortunately Peck noted, the last page is missing.

Established

"trashing" meaning the "trucking" meaning walking the body.

Ecology House, trashing bottles for recycling and the recycleable materials to be sold.

University's second residential in September for students. Located in the Residential dorm's biggest single project of glass, newspapers and cardboard by ecology-minded area currently sends about three processors weekly and about 100 in Elmira bi-weekly.

up," according to Peter L. living unit. "The place is a is an assistant professor of in the Division of Biological

House members contribute peer help each week to the glass by color, remove metal reduce volume, and store it in loaded on trucks to be taken the Ithaca Recycling Project by two Cornell graduate ugler and Frank Slansky Jr., of the Ithaca Youth Council. only glass, but when it was the fall, the project began to ell.

During the fall, Marks took day morning nature walks in g and identifying species of

se take their stated rationale ans a second thought or two. as tree, a white pine cut by operty, was "natural and ever, he said, were reported the tree-trimming party, the pottles and aluminum strips. n electricity.

Memorial Book Fund Honors George Healey

A memorial fund for the purchase of books in the humanities has been established in honor of the late George H. Healey, professor of English at Cornell since 1940 and curator of rare books.

Healey died Nov. 16 after a long illness. He was 63.

The memorial fund is directed by two of Healey's colleagues and long-time friends, Francis E. Mineka, The Class of 1916 Professor of English, former chairman of the English Department and former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Giles F. Shepherd Jr., associate director of University Libraries.

In announcing the memorial in honor of Healey, Mineka and Shepherd said, "We cannot replace him, but we can provide a fitting memorial to a great teacher, bookman and scholar. No honor would have pleased him more than the establishment of a memorial fund in his name for the purchase of significant



George H. Healey

books in the humanities."

Books purchased through the fund will become part of the general collection of the Cornell University Libraries. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Development Office, Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Long Time Benefactor Dinner Honors Nicholas H. Noyes

One of Cornell's long time benefactors and most active alumni, Nicholas H. Noyes '06, a retired executive of the Eli Lilly Co., was honored in Indianapolis at a dinner in November attended by more than 100 business associates, personal friends, Cornell alumni and representatives of the University.

Presiding over the dinner at the Columbia Club was Robert W. Purcell, chairman of Cornell's Board of Trustees. Noyes served on the board from 1933 to 1956 when he was named a University trustee emeritus, an event which Purcell pointed out did not in the least curtail Noyes' support of Cornell.

Noyes has given more than \$5 million to Cornell as well as countless hours of service as a trustee and alumni worker.

President Dale R. Corson was among several speakers who mentioned the many contributions Noyes has made during various aspects of his public, private and business



Nicholas H. Noyes '06

life. The other speakers were Eugene N. Beesley, chairman of the board of directors of Eli Lilly Co. and a long time friend and associate of Noyes; and Harry V. Wade '26, former president of the Cornell Club of Indiana and former president of the Cornell Alumni Association.

Among Noyes' most recent gifts to Cornell was the Million Dollar Challenge Grant made to the 1969-70 Cornell Fund, the University's alumni annual-giving campaign. As a result of his challenge, the campaign shattered all previous records with a grand total of \$4,005,164, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year.

Asked to comment on the gift, Noyes said, "Higher education must receive and continue to receive far greater support from more private citizens. The alternatives are intolerable: the weakening and eventual disappearance of independent institutions, or drastically lowered academic standards. No one with any faith in the future or concern for it wants those things to happen."

In 1965 Noyes gave \$3 million to the Cornell Centennial Fund and the Cornell Medical College.

Corson Views Finances, CAL Sale at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

indefinitely to make program cuts as a way to balance income and expenses.

He also said that in order to keep private higher education competitive with public institutions it was his objective "to stop the increase in rapid tuition rise, or at least to get the increase in the tuition rate no greater than the increase in inflation." This, however, will not occur until the deficit is wiped out.

Corson addressed himself to such immediate concerns as the rise in tuition and fees and the impact of Governor Rockefeller's budget message on Cornell's statutory units. He first stated that the Board of Trustees had agreed to hold off final determination on tuition and fees for the statutory colleges in 1972-73 until the Governor's budget is analyzed.

The Governor's budget creates a "critical situation for the State University and their troubles are reflected in what's projected for our statutory college units," Corson said. He said the overall budget cuts for all State University units range from 3 to 7 per cent, with a 5.4 per cent average cut in money for Cornell's statutory units.

Two units which may be required to make a greater reduction are the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) and the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva. ILR faces a cut of 8.8 per cent while the Geneva unit may be cut 11.5 per cent. Corson said University officials are not sure why these differences exist, but "we will

be exploring the situation as rapidly as possible."

On the sale of CAL, Corson reported that the board had reaffirmed its 1968 policy decision of total separation of the laboratory from the University sale. Through the fall there was "a vigorous effort to assess the sale potential," but the recession in the aerospace industry and the general economy hampered progress.

"Another factor has entered the picture," Corson said. He said that the Tax Reform Act of 1969 has brought about "complications having to do with the separation of the laboratory from the University."

He noted that though "this is a highly complicated, technical tax problem, it isn't the kind of problem that will prevent the University from divesting itself from the laboratory in an appropriate manner, but it will have serious effect on the details, the form, in which that separation takes place."

When pressed for the exact nature of the tax problem, Corson called on Stamp, who said there is not a "particular, specific obstacle," but rather that the University has adopted a position of proceeding slowly and cautiously to make certain Cornell is in compliance with "a very technical statute."

In response to questions about when, to whom and for how much CAL might be sold, Corson stated that "the market's not very good for sale at the moment, though we've talked to a number of conceivable buyers."

Corson was asked if, as an alternative to sale, the laboratory could be put to other uses by the University. He replied that about 25 per cent of CAL's work is in the non-defense area, but it is difficult to expand this because there is little money available for such work. Also, he said, there are areas of the laboratory that would be of interest to Cornell's College of Engineering, but funds are not available to make such a project practical.

On the question of the future election of student trustees, Gurowitz said the board had ruled that student senators are qualified to elect a student trustee and are expected to do so this month.

The board is required by a New York State law to decide if student members of the University Senate are "truly representative" of their constituencies before they are authorized to elect one student trustee.

Gurowitz said that in his view the board ruled as it did because most senators were elected before the law was passed. Freshmen senators, who were elected by 31 per cent of the vote, were also seen as meeting the criterion, according to Gurowitz.

Corson said that he and Gurowitz had explored the entire matter with State Senator William Smith (R-Big Flats) and others and that all agreed that such election procedures were the business of the University.

Corson said he had received and read a report on a proposed two-year medical school in Ithaca. The report

came from an ad hoc University committee headed by Dr. E. Hugh Luckey, vice president for medical affairs and president of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The committee rejected the idea of a two-year medical program in Ithaca, but suggested Cornell could assist health education, possibly through an Area Health Educational Center. Corson said he could not comment on implementation of the report until he had time to interpret it.

Cornell-State Relations

(Continued from Page 2)

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

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

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

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

—the President should consider appointing a

committee on the role of Cornell as a land-grant institution. The charge to the committee should be to consider what the "mission-oriented" role of the statutory colleges should be at this point in history.

Ag 'Friends' Recognized

A plaque in Roberts Hall recognizing "FRIENDS" of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences has been presented to the college by Myron M. Fuerst '29, special gifts chairman of the college. The "FRIENDS" of the college program recognizes contributions of \$5,000 and above for Founder members and \$3,000 to \$5,000 for Charter members. The Agriculture and Life Sciences Fund now totals over \$350,000, with a three-year goal of \$1 million.

Private Universities Develop Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

financial collapse of the State's private colleges and universities; and present burdens on State taxpayers are excessive.

The long-term aspect of the plan calls for two changes: first, that public institutions develop user charges which cover full educational and other student-related costs such as meals, rooms and health services with students who can afford it paying full charges; second, that students who need financial assistance should receive it in the form of a greatly expanded Scholar Incentive plan based on need. The highest awards, the plan says, should equal full user charges at the public institutions. The awards should be usable by students at New York institutions of their choice, whether public or private.

According to the plan, the two long-term proposals are based on the contention that "in the long-run, the interests of taxpayers, students, and the higher educational system in the State will be best served by a program that enables students, regardless of income level, to have free choice of the institution, public or private, which meets their academic needs. Those who have the least ability to pay should have as much freedom to select and attend the institution of their choice as those from the highest income levels. By the same token, those who can afford to pay for all or part of their higher education should do so, whether they attend a private or public institution. It is unfair to impose on the taxpayer a burden which these students and their families can reasonably bear."

The proposal of the private colleges and universities also recognizes that the Governor and the State Legislature are faced with "extremely difficult" budget decisions for the next fiscal year. To that end, the plan proposes keeping

the system of higher education going at the least cost to the taxpayer in 1972-73 without jeopardizing the system.

Among these short-term proposals are: (1) Bundy aid (current state support of private institutions) continued at least at present levels. A reduction in Bundy institutional aid, the plan says, would be disastrous for many private institutions. (2) A first step expansion of the State Scholar Incentive Program as a part of the long-term financing plan. For 1972-73, awards should increase from a maximum of \$600 to \$1,500. (3) A temporary emergency fund established to sustain those private institutions facing immediate financial disaster. This fund should be administered on a state-wide basis. (4) Categorical aid to professional schools and for educational opportunity programs should be continued.

The plan says that the financial plight of private colleges and universities in the State is indeed serious.

Deficits for the six private universities alone, excluding their medical schools, totaled nearly \$16 million in 1969, rose to more than \$23 million the next year, and was just short of \$29 million for the year ending this June. The report says the situation would have been much worse without the Bundy money.

The projected total deficit for the six private universities, assuming Bundy aid continues on the current basis, is \$29,664,000 for 1971-72. Without Bundy aid this figure would exceed \$43 million.

In answering the question "How long can an institution continue to support deficits?", the report states: "Only so long as it has liquid assets to cover them. In the case of New York University ... the exhaustion of liquid assets is close at hand. The same is true of a number of four-year private institutions. Others will reach the end of the road

during the next few years ... reduction in state institutional support will sharply accelerate the process of financial collapse."

The report says the underlying causes of the financial plight of colleges and universities are inflation and the increased demands on and responsibilities accepted by institutions of higher education.

Concerning the user charges and Scholar Incentive Plan, which should be phased in over some five years, the CICU report says "It is evident also that the plight of private institutions will worsen unless the gap between their user charges and those of the public institutions is narrowed."

The CICU report continues by saying that the private colleges and universities in the State have effected "severe" economies and that cost reduction programs have been developed in all institutions.

However, the report says, there is a point "beyond which cost reduction seriously jeopardizes the character of the educational institution. This is just as true for a public institution like the State University of New York as it is for a private college or university."

Annual Report Notes Cut in Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

another \$2 million and foundation gifts were \$8.3 million. Bequests in 1970-71 totaled \$6.2 million.

Applauding internal budgetary efforts, Corson said, "Improved management and planning techniques ... resulted in significant internal economies and I wish to commend the faculty, staff, and employees, whose cooperation made these economies possible."

More than half of Corson's message in the report is devoted to the financial problems of higher education



AWARD WINNER — Benjamin Perez, a junior in Cornell's College of Engineering, has received a Ford Foundation partial scholarship given to selected minority group graduates of two-year colleges. He is the first student to receive such an award who selected Cornell for his continued studies. Perez, who is of Puerto Rican extraction, graduated from the Community College of Allegheny County in Pittsburgh, Pa.

and ways to solve the problems. He stated that increased public funding is vital, but can only be achieved through public confidence and public pressure.

"Only when legislators become convinced that the American public has faith in higher education and the ability of educators to adjust to the times, will we see education taking a higher place on the list of national priorities, with public funding adequate to propel colleges and universities into the most productive period of their history," he said.

Noting that inflation, lagging income and state and federal budget problems continue to hurt higher education, Corson said, "the most immediate task for all of higher education is to restore public confidence and achieve financial solvency."

He said everyone must be reminded of the positive benefits and values of higher education over the last 100 years. "Americans have come to take the universities and colleges too much for granted," Corson stated.

He said that in the future there must be more programs in higher education for men and women of all ages, more involvement with other social institutions, and more cooperative ventures among colleges and universities.

Corson observed that the changes must come gradually and that they will be costly. In order to meet the cost, private support must continue,

assistance from business and industry should increase, and governmental help must be substantial, according to Corson.

"If the nation is to achieve the objective of universal postsecondary school education, state and federal governments must provide substantial long-term financing for higher education, but the intricate politics of providing this essential funding is proceeding with agonized slowness," he said.

Corson called on the general public and "the millions of university alumni in the country" to express their concern about the future of higher education to legislators.

In his report Corson noted that "restoration of the campus as a place of learning continued ... in 1970-71". He praised the efforts of students, the University Senate and the "streamlined" faculty and administration and described developments in minority group education.

"The number of minority students entering the University last year increased by more than 100 percent, with significant gains in enrollment in the professional schools and colleges, as well as in the Graduate School," he reported.

There are approximately 700 minority group students now at Cornell.

"A revised and expanded administrative and counseling structure for minority students was also established (last year)," Corson said.

Gould

(Continued from Page 1)

with just one word, but split them so you can drive a truck through them, they don't know what you're talking about."

Gould's observations were based on his experiences in the fall as a visiting lecturer at the Cornell Law School. Gould took a three-month leave of absence from his New York City law firm of Shea, Gould, Climenko and Kramer, in which he is senior managing partner. He explained that he wanted to use his 38 years of law experience for "the benefit of someone besides myself."

He donated his time and energy to instituting a course in corporate litigation at Cornell. He also taught a course in trial advocacy.

He said his vacation, as he called it, "gave me a chance to reflect on what I've been doing all these years." He said he had to prepare harder and read more than he ever had in any of the cases he has tried.

When he left for New York City to return to his practice, Gould said, "This has been a very interesting, very rewarding experience. I've never had more fun in my life."

On his desk in Myron Taylor Hall was a new pipe, a pipe cleaner, tobacco and other smoking paraphernalia that the students in his seminar had presented to him. They told him it was the best "grass" in town and that they were tired of seeing him clean his ever-present pipe with his pen.

Gould also had a present for each of his students. He bought out the entire supply of Strunk's "The Elements of Style" at the Campus Store, because they "don't know anything about English."

"I'm a little timid about expressing these views," he said, "but I think when I came here, I was apprehensive about the attitude of the students. I thought that they were far more revolutionary, far more disaffected than I find them to be."

Cornell Alumni University



Each Friday during Cornell Alumni University all faculty participants meet with all of the CAU students to discuss questions raised during the week. These sessions often spark further intellectual activity for all concerned.



Cornell Alumni University is an opportunity for alumni from the 1900's to rub elbows with alumni from the 1960's and 1970's, both in class and during informal coffee hours such as this one in the Temple of Zeus.



Cornell faculty members who participate in CAU are deeply involved with their subjects and their alumni students. Here, Anthony Caputi, a professor of English, makes a point in a seminar session.

Cornell Alumni University is many different things. It's exposure to the scholarly mind at work, learning from other Cornellians, brushing out the intellectual cobwebs, relaxing with new friends. It's alumni from the early 1900's rubbing shoulders with those from the '60s.

The full academic program consists of two one-week courses offered in consecutive weeks and run by separate groups of four faculty members. After the initial two weeks, the program is then repeated in its entirety, extending Alumni University over the course of four weeks in all. In this way, alumni have the option of attending any one-week session out of the four or of coming back to Cornell for two consecutive weeks.

The themes are: "The United States—Technology and Changing American Values" (weeks I and III); "China—A Search for Understanding" (weeks II and IV).

What do you know about scientific race prejudice? How about conflicting priorities within the Chinese Communist Party? Is the Cultural Revolution in China a reflection of the search for a new strategy? This is your chance to attend CAU and review America and China: In tandem. In comparison. In conflict.

The inclusive cost per week is \$130 for adults and \$90 for children. This covers tuition, fees, room, meals, books, and all supplies. A registration fee of \$25 per adult and \$15 per child (not refundable after June 1) is required, but these sums will apply to total charges. (Parents of Cornellians and friends are welcome, providing space is available.) Space is limited and reservations will be taken on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information, write to G. Michael McHugh, Director, Cornell Alumni University, 431 Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.



It's the rule rather than the exception to see alumni at lectures either listening attentively or taking notes in the CAU notebooks provided in the program.

Photos by Sol Goldberg

CORNELL REPORTS

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