

The ROTC Report

While other institutions have begun to relegate ROTC to extracurricular status, Cornell is attempting to fit military training into its normal academic program. Last fall, President Perkins appointed a commission of faculty, staff and students to study the role of military training at Cornell. In its year-end report, the Commission stated that a majority of its members found it appropriate for Cornell to cooperate with the armed services in their efforts to educate officer personnel "as long as the resulting program is not incompatible with the academic function of the University."

Among the Commission's specific recommendations:

1. Courses with substantial political or policy content such as history, military affairs and national security . . . should be offered by the appropriate academic departments and should not be taught by military officers on active duty.

2. University credit should not be granted for courses offered solely by the military services. Certain technical courses should be offered by academic departments, and, when a military officer is the best qualified instructor, he should be recommended for academic appointment

as the instructor.

3. All drill, indoctrination and training in military skills should be non-credit activities and should be confined to summer camps and cruises, or made totally extracurricular.

4. The President of the University should seek the cooperation of at least four other universities in developing a joint proposal on the role of campus military training, to be submitted to the Department of Defense by mid-1969.

Shortly after the Commission reported, the commanders of Cornell's Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC units issued a statement objecting to "certain inaccuracies" in the body of the Commission report and indicating "some areas of disagreement." In dealing with the proposed denial of credit for certain courses, for example, the commanders said in their statement: "All three Military Department Heads consider that this would be a serious violation of the agreements in effect between Cornell and the respective services."

Both the Commission's report and the military commanders' statement are scheduled to be presented to the University faculty this month for comment. Action by the administration or the Trustees, if required, will



ROTC drill at Barton Hall — outmoded?

be based on such comment.

Doubts have also been raised at several other major institutions recently regarding the relevance of ROTC courses to various university degrees and the propriety of awarding professorial rank to ROTC in-

structors. The faculties of the colleges of arts and sciences at Harvard and Yale recently voted to deny credit for ROTC courses, an act which is expected to curtail military training at these institutions.

Approve \$159 Million Budget

The University administration submitted the highest budget in its history to the Trustees in January, calling for 1969-70 operating costs of over \$159 million. The budget anticipates expenditures of \$2 million in excess of current income, to be met by withdrawals from the budget stabilization reserve. The Board of Trustees approved the budget, but added a request to the administration for specific recommendations on increasing University income and decreasing 1969-70 expenditures for the endowed colleges at Ithaca.

At the same meeting the Board approved two administration requests designed to increase operating income — one to raise tuition and general fees, (see box), the other to eliminate compulsory contract dining and increase housing and dining rates.

University Provost Dale R. Corson offered his views on the University's present fiscal situation to the Trustees along with the proposed budget. A condensed version of his message is on page two.

1969-70 Tuition and General Fees at Cornell

ENDOWED DIVISIONS			
Law School	— \$1925	All other colleges	
Medical College	— \$1900	and schools	— \$2350
STATUTORY DIVISIONS			
	State Residents	Non Residents	
College of Agriculture	\$750	\$1150	
College of Home Economics	\$825	\$1225	
I.L.R. School	\$700	\$1100	
Veterinary College	\$825	\$1225	

Figures represent annual tuition increase in Medical College (\$100) and all endowed divisions (\$125) except Law School, and annual fee increase (for Health Services, Student Union, etc.) of \$25 in all divisions except Medical College.

Afro-American Studies Center Proposed

Black student demands have become a major issue on many campuses. Cornell is no exception. But the sort of violent confrontation seen elsewhere has been avoided, and a solution which is meaningful to black students and in accord with University structure gradually appears to be taking shape.

President Perkins is expected to recommend to the Trustees next month establishment of a Center for Afro-American studies, following the pattern of the University's existing centers. He may also be able to report the hiring of a black director for the Center.

The present issues began to emerge in December when members of Cornell's Afro-American Society for the first time expressed their dissatisfaction with the Afro-American studies program announced by President Perkins in September. The students demanded that Perkins establish an autonomous black college at Cornell, funded by the University but operated solely by and for black students.

Perkins rejected the demands, explaining that he had neither the legal power, nor the inclination, to authorize establishment of such a college. He repeated that the University was committed to establish a black studies program which the students would have a large share in developing. He also designated Vice Provost W. Keith Kennedy to work with black students and the faculty on the program. The concept of the Center emerged from subsequent discussions called by Kennedy.

Kennedy recently discussed the proposed structure of the Center.

Its director will develop an educational program with the cooperation of students, he said, and be responsible for recruiting and recommending appointments of faculty members, lecturers and guest speakers. The Center will hire its own faculty, starting with approximately five professors, and some professors from University departments may be invited to participate in the program of the Center.

Kennedy stated that the Center will not be a degree-granting unit, but that "it will offer courses for credit," adding that each school or college of the University will determine if such credit fulfills graduation requirements. On the question of establishing a major in Afro-American studies, he said "we should move in this direction as quickly as possible," but indicated that it is difficult to estimate how long it will take to assemble enough faculty to offer an appropriate array of courses.



Cornell Beats Harvard to Retain Ivy Hockey Crown

Senior Ted Coviello (center) scores a tie-breaking goal against Harvard, February 26, on the way to a victory which clinched Cornell's fourth consecutive Ivy League hockey championship. Wings Bob Aitchison (left) and Bill Duthie assisted on the goal. Harvard goalie Bruce Durno sprawls on the ice. Trailing by 2-0 after seven minutes of play, Cornell rallied for three first-period goals and went on to win 6-3. The victory gave coach Ned Harkness' Big Red team a 22-1 won-lost record. The team also had the first undefeated record in Ivy League history as it headed into the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference (ECAC) championships.

Corson: Plain Talk About The Budget

Dale R. Corson, provost of the University, submitted to the Trustees with the 1969-70 proposed budget his views on Cornell's fiscal situation. Following is a condensed version of his message.



Over the past decade, major private universities have been experiencing about a 12 per cent per year increase in operating expenses. At Cornell we averaged about 11.5 per cent.

There are several factors which contribute to this situation.

Rapid Growth. During the last decade, we have seen a demand across the nation for important new areas of study. At Cornell this has taken the form of international studies, materials science, computer science, comparative literature, and a new emphasis on basic biology. These new areas of study, as well as rising standards in established areas,

have required new staff and facilities. Olin Library and Clark Hall are major examples.

During the 10-year period the faculty has increased about 41 per cent while the size of the student body has increased about 28 per cent. There are many reasons for such growth. During the preceding decade, for example, faculty growth lagged considerably behind expansion of student enrollment. Therefore, the more rapid increase in size of faculty over the last decade corrected a previous imbalance and led to a notable improvement in the quality of undergraduate instruction.

Escalation of Appetite. As we have moved into new areas and added faculty members, the opportunity, and desire, to excel has developed. Satisfaction of such desires has led to more appointments at the full professor level, and to the rapid increase in number of tenure appointments. The strength built into the University through this route is remarkable.

Standard of Living. Reflecting the general affluence of the times, the standard of living demanded in all parts of the University has risen sharply. The new Chemistry Research Wing, for example, is fully air-conditioned, and it could not claim to be a modern research laboratory unless it was.

Competition for Manpower. We are in a period of severe competition for faculty and other skilled manpower. As a result, faculty salaries have doubled in the last ten years, and even so we have lost ground.

Social Legislation. Measures beyond our control exert serious financial pressure on us. These include increased Social Security benefits, Medicare, minimum wage laws and Fair Labor Standards legislation.

When we look to the future we see no relief. Present trends are certain to continue and we must ask how we are to deal with our financial problems. Only three possibilities exist: cut expenses, increase income, or continue deficit financing.

Obviously we must cut expenses wherever possible but it is unwise to believe that we can solve our problems substantially through this route. Expense cutting must be done cautiously if the quality of the operation is not to be injured. Control over new programs which would inevitably add to future expense must be exercised vigorously. The use of capital funds for operating purposes can at best be a temporary measure.

The only long-range solution lies in the production of new income. There are several potential sources:

1. **Public funds** will undoubtedly increase. This category has been the most rapidly growing source over the last ten years with a fivefold increase in that period.

2. **Gifts** are increasing rapidly—tripling in the past ten years—and we have moved boldly to organize ourselves to promote such growth. The response from alumni and friends of the University is gratifying.

3. **Investment income** is also growing rapidly—again about three times as much as ten years ago—and the new capital fund established last year should provide even more growth.

4. **Tuition and fees** will have to continue to rise. Our projections call for \$150 per year increase for the next few years.

All the new income anticipated from these sources, and more, will be needed to keep our financial heads above deficit waters. We are confident of our ability to succeed, but we also recognize that this is a task that must involve the total University community, faculty, students, staff and alumni. Organization of this community program is our most vital budgetary task.



Alfred E. Kahn

New Arts College Dean

Alfred E. Kahn, the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics and a member of the Cornell faculty since 1947, will become Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences on July 1. He replaces Stuart M. Brown Jr., who was named Vice President for Academic Affairs at Cornell.

Kahn is a faculty trustee and member of the Faculty Council. He has served as chairman of both the Council's Committee on Academic Affairs and the President's Committee on Undergraduate Instruction at Cornell. The latter committee produced the Kahn-Bowers Report, a detailed analysis of undergraduate education which has prompted many changes since it was published in 1965. He was chairman of the Economics Department from 1958 through 1963.

Kahn has held numerous consulting positions in government and business, including serving on the U.S. Attorney General's committee to study the antitrust laws, in the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, and in the Department of Commerce. He has been a consultant to the Justice Department, Federal Trade Commission, National Commission on Food Marketing and the Ford Foundation. He currently serves on the board of economic advisers to American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and is a consultant to National Economic Research Associates of New York City.

Kahn plans to devote the spring term to finishing a book on the economics of government regulation, volume one of a larger work on microeconomic policy.

Cornell First In Woodrow Wilson Fellows

Cornell leads American and Canadian institutions in number of Woodrow Wilson Fellowship designates this year, with 30 seniors receiving the distinguished award. The other institutions immediately following Cornell in number of designates are: University of Michigan (24), University of Toronto (24), University of Wisconsin (17), University of Kansas (16) and University of Texas (14). In addition, eight Cornell seniors won honorable mention classification.

Seven of Cornell's 30 winners were members of the experimental Six-Year Ph.D. Program, as were two of the eight honorable mention winners. These students, representing the first members of the Program to reach their senior year, receive their bachelor of arts degree in three years, their master's degree at the end of four years, and complete their doctorates after six years.

Given by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation on the basis of competition, the awards designate the recipients as the best future college teachers to be found in the United States and Canada.

This year, 1,106 students in both countries were designated for the award, and 1,111 students received honorable mention classification.

Stephen M. Parrish, associate dean of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences, noted that Cornell has always ranked high in the number of Wilson Fellows, currently being tied with Yale in cumulative number of awards granted, behind Harvard and Princeton. This year Harvard and Radcliffe combined to produce 12 designates. Princeton earned 10. Yale had nine.



1969 CAU Faculty

Two separate faculties will alternate one-week sessions of Cornell Alumni University this summer, July 13-Aug. 9. The professors (l.r.): Donald Kagan, ancient history; Walter F. Berns, government; Anthony F. Caputi, English; James B. Maas, psychology; Sidney Saltzman, city & regional planning; George J. Staller, economics; Richard D. O'Brien, neurobiology; Charles D. Ackerman, sociology. Lecture and seminar subjects will be "Modern Life: Problems and Responses Here and Abroad" and "The Search for Value." Alumni may enroll for any one week or two consecutive weeks.

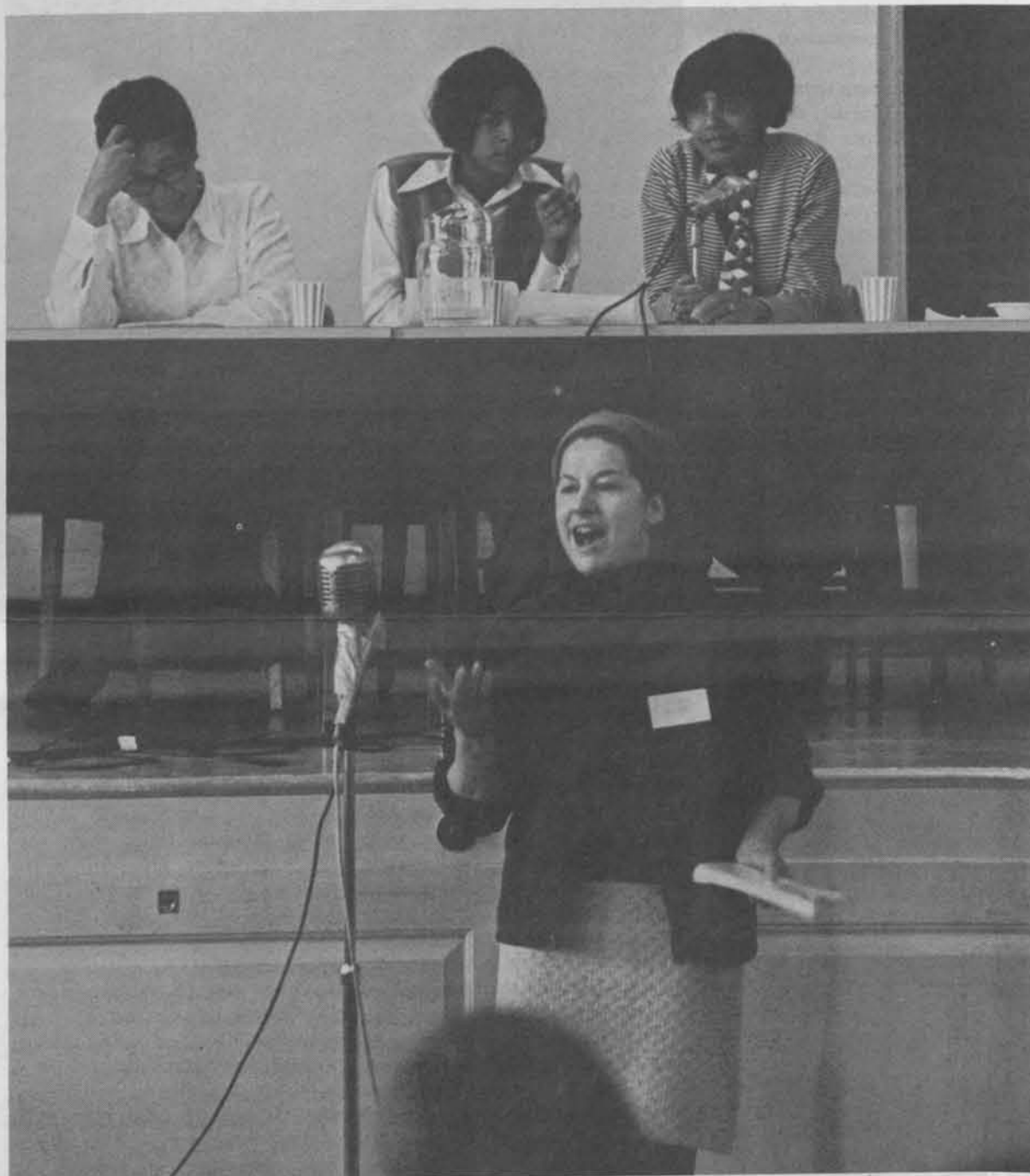


Hexing a panel of sociologists for "perpetuating the myths of male superiority" is a tambourine-waving member of WITCH (Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell).

New York City feminist Jacquie Ceballos pleads for unanimity after a panel of black women told the conference: "The black woman doesn't need the white woman's feminist movement . . . her struggle is the black struggle . . . the black woman wants to be her man's woman."

Liberate all Women . . .
Grasp the Initiative . . .
Repeal Abortion Laws . . .
Feminists demanded
at Cornell and proclaimed:

"WE ARE OPPRESSED"



From morning till night some 300 women, including some of the world's leading feminists, and a few hardy males gathered in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall to discuss a woman's place in today's world. Most participants concluded that women of all colors and creeds the world over are oppressed and that the oppressor is the white male.

Just why this is so, to what degree it is so, whose fault it is, and just what should be done about it, had almost as many interpretations as the conference had participants.

The four-day intercession program late in January was organized by 30 Cornell coeds and sponsored by the College of Home Economics.

Miss Sheila Tobias, assistant to Cornell's vice president for academic affairs, and a prime mover behind the conference, summed it up as a confrontation between working woman and housewife, old and new feminist, radical young girl and middle-aged woman.

Among the goals championed were abortion law reform, day-care centers for children of working mothers, total availability of contraceptives, and an overhaul of discriminatory laws against women.

Panelist Dr. Howard M. Feinstein, a psychiatrist, challenged women to stop hiding behind their men. "I suspect that you will find that men, with great relief, will give up the task of being jailor or keeper of the unemployed women. They will be happy to urge you on to your freedom, but don't wait for them to do it. It's up to you."

"America is years behind . . . when you women go back to work . . . you have to ask your husband . . . your children!" Feminist Mrs. Anne Marie Berggren from Sweden expresses amazement at the lag in attitudes between America and her country on women's rights.



"Women have a revolutionary job and we have to organize to do it," says Betty Friedan, author of "The Feminine Mystique." "One good child-care center, for instance, and some changes in laws and institutions that actually oppress, would do more than a thousand seminars."



CAL Sale Awaits Court Action

Almost a year ago the Board of Trustees decided to separate the University from Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, its non-profit applied research subsidiary in Buffalo, N.Y. The decision raised a difficult problem: how to effect the separation so as to protect the interests of both the University and CAL.

The University's proposed solution, to sell CAL to EDP Technology Inc. of Washington, D.C. for \$25 million, led to almost continuous public debate and to the initiation of legal action by the Attorney General of New York State.

Following the sale announcement last fall, the State Attorney General requested an injunction on the grounds that the University had received the Laboratory as a gift to be operated solely in the public interest, and that therefore CAL could not be sold to EDP or any commercial concern. The University argued against this contention in a preliminary hearing, but the State Supreme Court decided that the issue was of sufficient importance to warrant a

decision by trial. As yet no trial date has been set.

An alternative method of separating CAL would avoid the need for court action. A group of Buffalo businessmen and community leaders have offered to buy the Laboratory and continue operating it as a non-profit research center. Their latest proposal offers the University approximately \$12.5 million for CAL. Acceptance of the proposal would eliminate the need for court action but would raise two other difficult problems: 1) would acceptance, at about one-half the level stipulated by EDP, meet the Cornell Trustees' responsibility to obtain a reasonable return for the University from the sale, 2) would continuance of the Laboratory as a non-profit institution best serve its own long-term interests.

Following the January meeting of the Cornell Trustees, Board Chairman Robert W. Purcell announced that he was conducting a re-evaluation of the alternatives involved in the sale of CAL.

Rathjens Replaces Long as Vice President for Research

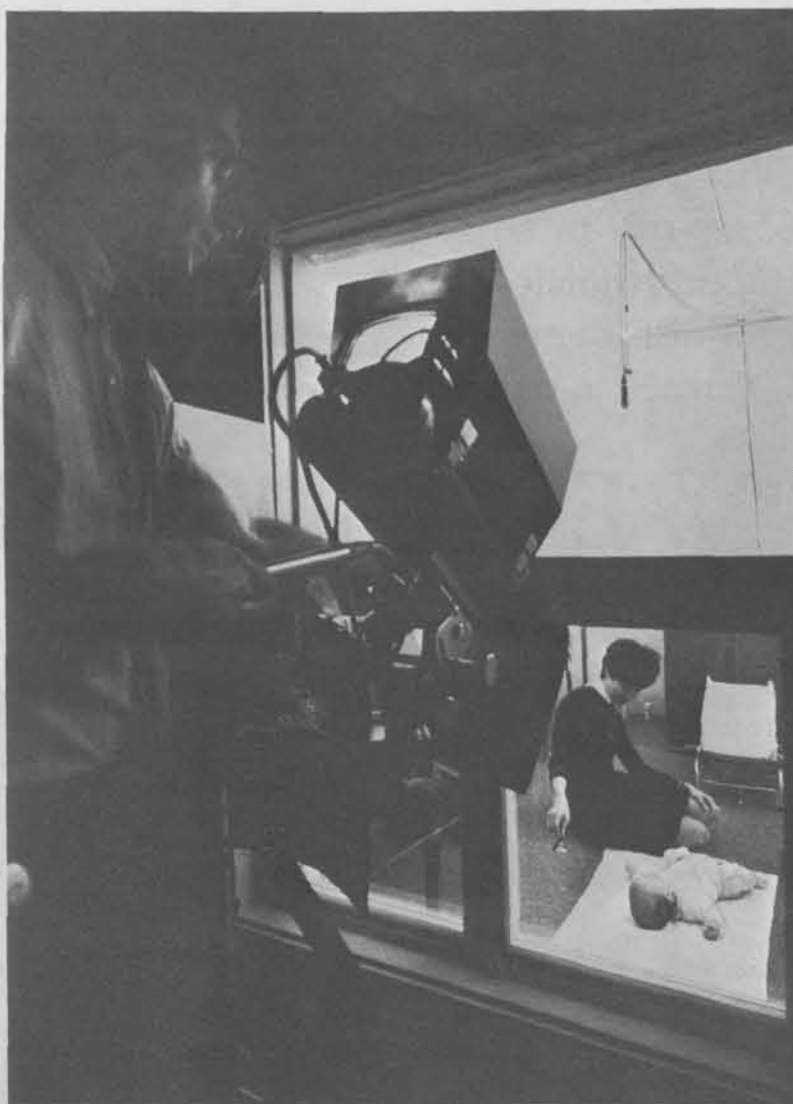
George W. Rathjens, visiting professor of political science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will become Vice President for Research and Advanced Studies at Cornell effective July 1. He replaces Franklin A. Long who will return to full-time faculty status in the Department of Chemistry, which he chaired from 1950 to 1960.

In addition to teaching, Long will take responsibility for the development of a new academic and research program, Science and Society. He describes the program as an attempt to study the impact of science and technology on the problems facing U. S. society. It will be an interdisciplinary effort involving scientists, engineers and social scientists.

Over the past 15 years, Rathjens has held numerous scientific-administrative posts. He has served with the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Department of Defense, been a member of the office of special assistant to the President for science and technology, and scientific advisor to the Weapons System Evaluation Group, Office of the Secretary of Defense. He served with the Institute for Defense Analysis from 1965 to 1968. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in chemistry from Yale, a doctorate in chemistry from the University of California, and taught chemistry at Columbia University from 1950 to 1953.



Incoming Research Vice President Rathjens (left) talks with incumbent Frank Long, soon to resume faculty duties in Chemistry Department.



Use of modern techniques, such as television, and broadened curriculum typify expansion at College of Home Economics.

Faculty Votes Name Change for College of Home Economics

Too many people still equate the term home economics with cooking and sewing, according to the first male dean of the College of Home Economics, David C. Knapp. For this reason, and because the teaching and research scope of the College is far broader than the term implies, the faculty voted recently to change its name to the College of Human Ecology. According to Knapp, the new name describes "man's relationship to his near surroundings, chiefly the home, school and community."

The change has been approved by Cornell and the State University of New York. Knapp anticipates confirmation from the state legislature this spring.

The dean hopes the new name will also serve to attract more male students to the College. Both men and women trained in home economics are needed, he says, in such fields as social work, consumer eco-

nomics, community nutrition, education and housing design, as well as in many areas of business.

From its turn-of-the-century goal of helping farmers' wives improve home skills, the College has expanded its curriculum to include urban problems facing many segments of society. For example, the staff of the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships now includes a large number of psychologists.

In the area of urban problems, the College recently started a night school in New York's East Harlem to teach low-income tenants how to care for rehabilitated apartments, buy food wisely and use credit. Among new courses being offered are "Perspectives on Poverty," in which students participate in poverty programs, and a course in which students scientifically predict future living conditions.

Record Alumni Turnout Aids Fund Drive

More than 5,500 alumni volunteers, the greatest number in the history of Cornell's annual giving program, are working on the University's 1968-69 Cornell Fund. According to University Trustee Gilbert H. Wehmann '28, national chairman for the campaign, "the effort by so many alumni is creating a dramatic upsurge in the number of donors to this year's Fund."

Wehmann also reported that by

the end of February the Fund had received gifts amounting to \$1,594,627, a 29.2 per cent increase over the figure at the same time in 1968.

The first two stages of the campaign, the regional and class programs, have been completed and the Fund has now entered its final phase, using direct mail and continuing the telephone (Phonathon) program of personal solicitation.

Vanek, Kahin, Austin Honored

Three Cornell faculty members were recently appointed to chairs in international studies and to a Goldwin Smith professorship.

Jaroslav Vanek, professor of economics and a specialist in the problems and structure of worldwide economics, was named to the Carl Marks Professorship in International Studies. George McT. Kahin, professor of government and an authority on the politics of Southeast Asia, is the new Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies.

The Marks chair honors the memory of Carl Marks, founder of the investment firm which bears his name. It was made possible by a joint gift from Robert S. '46, and Marjorie Marks Boas '45, of Great Neck, N. Y. Mrs. Boas is Marks' daughter. The Binenkorb chair was endowed by Aaron L. Binenkorb '25, of Middletown, N. Y., whose interest in international studies stems from extensive world travel as an award-winning cinematographer.

William W. Austin, professor of music history and appreciation, has been named Goldwin Smith Professor of Musicology. Austin is the first musicologist to hold a Goldwin Smith chair, the original five of which were established in 1912 with an endowment from the estate of Goldwin Smith, one of Cornell's first professors.

Hold Boston Convocation

In its continuing effort to serve alumni and the public, the University held a convocation for New England alumni this month (March 8) at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Boston. The program was similar to that of last year's New York City convocation: presentations by faculty members, an address by President Perkins on "The State of the University," and an afternoon panel program on "The Future of the University" with Perkins and presidents Ray L. Heffner of Brown University, Howard Johnson of M.I.T. and Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard.

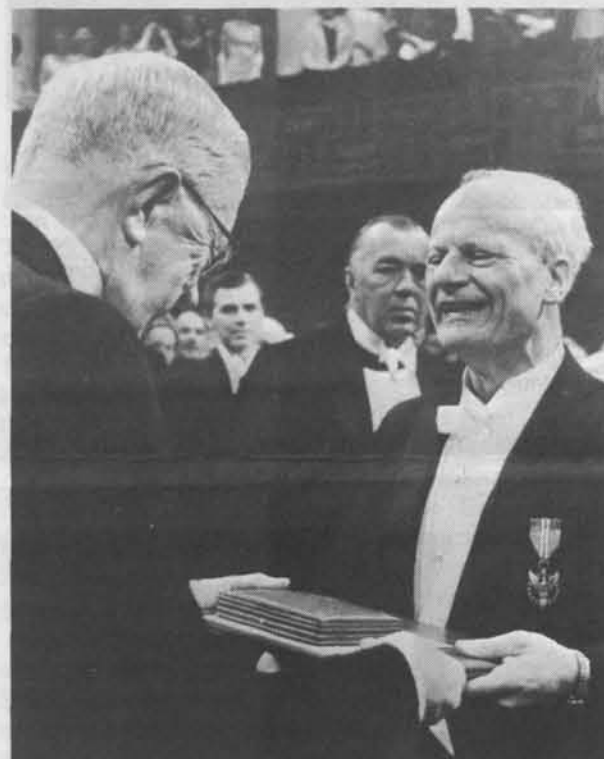
Three faculty panels discussed "The Quality of Life" in the morning session. Speaking on "Humanities" were John Freccero, Italian and Romance Studies; David Kaser, director of libraries; Thomas W. Leavitt, director, Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art and L. Pearce Williams, history of science. Discussing "International Affairs" were Michael J. Brenner, government; John W. Mellor, agricultural economics; Arthur W. Rovine, government and William F. Whyte, industrial and labor relations. Speaking on "Scientific and Technological Aspects" were Leonard Dworsky, director of Cornell's Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center; Gerald Salton, computer sciences and A. Richard Seebass, acting director, Cornell Center for Applied Mathematics.



President Perkins fields students' questions in Temple of Zeus coffee shop last spring.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

The President's report for 1967-68 is now available. This page and the two following contain the section describing broad developments at the University. The full report includes an essay by the President on "The University and the New Priorities" and a summary of recent educational changes at Cornell.



Hans A. Bethe, John Wendell Anderson Professor of Physics, receives 1967 Nobel prize from Sweden's King Gustave VI.

To suggest that 1967-68 was a momentous year in the affairs of Cornell University is to indulge in understatement. There were many high points: an immensely successful alumni convocation in New York City; a Nobel Prize for a Cornell scientist; the One Hundredth Commencement; impressive new successes in fund raising; the start of the Second Century Program; and the dedication of several important University buildings. In addition, a number of other major building projects moved into the construction stage, and Cornell opened several regional offices across the country.

Faculty

The work of two important committees, both named in the spring of 1967, claimed the attention of the faculty. One group, headed by Professor Vernon Jensen, associate dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, reviewed the adjudicatory system involving students. The other, the Commission on the Interdependence of University Regulations and Local, State, and Federal Law, considered the relationships between University and civil regulation of student conduct and, in passing, also made suggestions for changing the adjudicatory system. Its chairman was Allan P. Sindler, professor and chairman of Government. In the fall of 1967, the Jensen Committee recommended that faculty legislation be amended to provide joint student-faculty disciplinary boards.

The Sindler Commission also reported in the fall, and by December the faculty had adopted the principal thesis of its report, namely, that University discipline should be reserved for offenses that actually disturbed the pursuits of the University, and that violations of civil law were grounds for University disciplinary action only if the University itself was affected. While the Sindler Commission report was adopted in essence, reform of the adjudicatory system proved more difficult. In the end, the faculty chose to share disciplinary powers by dividing membership of adjudicatory bodies between faculty and students.

Draft deferments for students, a revised academic calendar, and the University's relationship with the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory were other matters for faculty consideration. Debate on the draft question arose when the national director of the Selective Service System strongly implied that students protesting the presence of military recruiters on campus could expect loss of student deferment status. The Faculty Council initially expressed its view that so long as this threat persisted, recruiters ought to be excluded from the campus. The problem subsided when the threat of reprisals by the Selective Service was dissipated by statements from the White House.

Although each innovation in the new academic calendar had its champions, Dean of the Faculty

Robert D. Miller concluded that "few were pleased with the combined effect." In the spring of 1968, proposals to revise the calendar met opposition and the matter was put off until fall. This meant that no change in the existing calendar could go into effect before the fall of 1969.

On the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory question, the faculty moved from an early expression of some misgivings over the status quo to a resolution stating that it saw no alternative to a dissolution of ties between the University and the Laboratory. This led in time to a trustee decision to sell the Laboratory.

The list of honors won by faculty members in 1967-68 was impressive indeed. Professor Hans A. Bethe won the Nobel Prize for Physics and brought great honor to the University with which he has been associated since 1935. Professor Bethe received the award for his contributions to the theory of nuclear reaction, and especially for his discoveries concerning the energy production of stars. Manfred Eigen, an Andrew Dickson White Professor-at-Large and a member of Cornell's Committee of Visiting Professors in Chemistry, was named one of three winners of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. For his book *Music in the Twentieth Century*, Professor William W. Austin was awarded two major prizes in musicology: the E. J. Dent Prize of the International Musicological Society and the Otto Kinkeldey Award of the American Mu-

sicological Society. Professor John W. Wells of the Department of Geological Sciences was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and William R. Sears, John L. Given Professor of Engineering, was elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

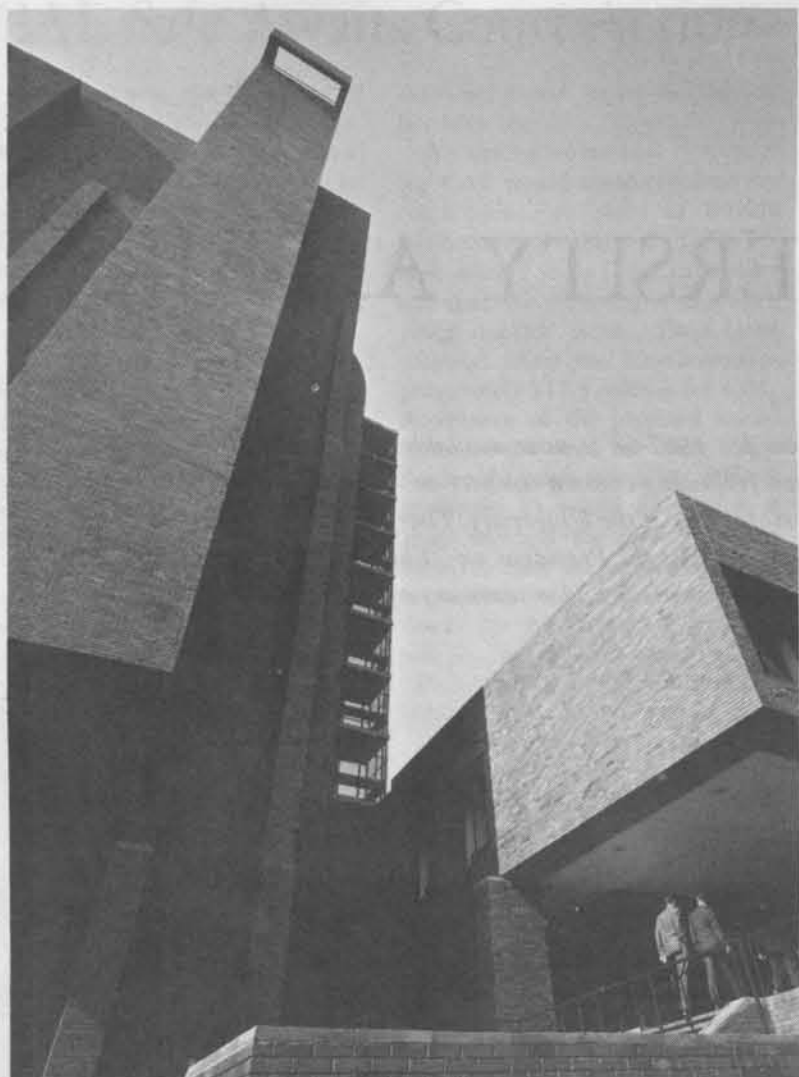
Students

Student concern over such matters as the war in Vietnam, civil rights, and the draft continued to affect the character of campus life. (Months of argument and conjecture over the selection of the national presidential nominees did prove some distraction, though not to the extent that some had predicted.) In the area of immediate University affairs, the debate that led to the dissolution of student government stirred most controversy. A feeling among some individuals that "student power" on campus was virtually nonexistent led to the Cornell Student Association's decision to abolish itself. A commission headed by Robert S. Morison, director of the Division of Bio-

logical Sciences, was named to study the role of students in decision making within the University. The deliberations of this body continued through the summer of 1968.

A lengthy search for a man to fill the post of dean of students ended in August with the appointment of Elmer E. Meyer, Jr., who came to Cornell from the University of Wisconsin. As dean of students and assistant vice president for student affairs, Mr. Meyer is expected to number among his responsibilities the further implementation of the recommendations of the Saperston Commission on Residential Environment.

The size of Cornell's enrollment continued to lie within the controlled growth pattern established in 1966. Following a 6.4 percent increase in the fall of 1965, the plan held growth to 0.8 percent in 1966 and 2.0 percent in 1967. The planned increase for 1968 was 1.2 percent. This pattern should lead to an enrollment of 14,900 students by



Eleven-story agronomy building (Bradfield Hall) towers over neighboring Ag Quad and Cornell campus. It was dedicated in December with Emerson Hall and Guterman Bioclimatic Laboratories.

time were three employees for forty-five years of service, twenty employees for forty years, forty employees for thirty-five years, fifty-nine employees for thirty years, and ninety-three employees for twenty-five years. Achievement of this kind speaks for itself.

Military Training

Year-end reports from the three military science departments on campus — Air Force, Army, and Navy — reflected the national attitude of many young people toward military service, as well as conditions at Cornell. The Department of Naval Science reported a historic low in enrollment and in the number of officers commissioned. In Army ROTC, freshman enrollment went into a sharp decline, and the Department of Aerospace Studies recorded a "noticeable decrease" during the second half of the year, following an increase at the beginning.

Athletics

In intercollegiate sports, Cornell fared best in hockey, lacrosse, and football. The hockey team, in what was supposed to be a rebuilding year, won twenty-seven and lost two on the way to its third straight Ivy League title and its second straight Eastern championship. The team finished third in the National Collegiate Tournament and four players were named to the first All-American



John W. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, addressed graduates at Cornell's One Hundredth Commencement. President Perkins and former chairman of the Board Arthur H. Dean are immediately behind Gardner.

assistant for the last five years. MacNeil had served as coach for nine years. In women's athletics, Cornell teams won the Women's National Intercollegiate Fencing Championship and the Women's Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Championship.

Commencement

At the University's One Hundredth Commencement on June 1, nearly 2,800 men and women received degrees. In a break with tradition, an individual from outside the University was invited to be the Commencement speaker. John W.

er, also addressed the class and presided at the conferring of degrees.

Libraries

The close of the year brought a change in directors for the University Libraries. Stephen A. McCarthy, director since 1946, left Ithaca to become executive director of the Association of Research Libraries. David Kaser succeeded him, coming to Cornell from Nashville, Tennessee, where he was director of the Joint University Libraries. The more than twenty years under Mr. McCarthy's leadership was a period of tremendous growth and development for the Libraries, both in the physical plant and the collections. (The three-millionth book was added in 1966-67, and new volumes since then have pushed the total to 3,257,399.)

New acquisitions and the increased use of the eighteen campus libraries continue to place great demands on available facilities. Each year for some time the director's report has stressed the need for alleviating the space problem, and this year the recommendation is more urgent than ever. Viewed as especially critical is the need for more space for the fine arts collection.

Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art

Two major events made the year a significant one in the history of the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art: the appointment, after a lengthy search, of Thomas W. Leavitt as director and the selection of I. M. Pei & Partners as architects for the new Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art. Mr. Leavitt began his new assignment near the end of the academic year, coming to Ithaca from his post as director of the Santa Barbara Museum of Art. The existing museum at Cornell, meanwhile, continued to attract a large and varied audience. A number of undergraduate majors in the History of Art Department were trained to present gallery talks for several major exhibitions, and public response was highly favorable.

University Press

Continuing its high level of activity, Cornell University Press published sixty-eight books during the year. Sales, which exceeded \$1 million for the first time in 1966-67, reached \$1,122,000 in 1967-68.

Included on the Press's list were the first six volumes of an important new series, *Aspects of Greek and*



Robert W. Purcell (left) new chairman of the Board of Trustees, tours 10-billion electronic volt Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory with Vice President Franklin A. Long (center) and Boyce D. McDaniel, director, Laboratory of Nuclear Studies.

team. Ned Harkness was named Coach of the Year by the American Hockey Coaches Association. In lacrosse, another Harkness-coached team went all the way, compiling a 12-0 record for the second time in three years. The Big Red football team, coached by Jack Musick, had a 6-2-1 record, the best since 1950. The wins included a 47-13 victory over Princeton at Schoellkopf Field. In basketball, coach Sam MacNeil resigned at the end of a 14-11 season and was succeeded by Jerry Lace, his

Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, warned that where human institutions are concerned "love without criticism brings stagnation, and criticism without love brings destruction." Men must therefore, he said, "be discriminating appraisers of their society . . . (and) discriminating protectors of their institutions, preserving those features that nourish and strengthen them and make them more free." The University President, who traditionally is Cornell's Commencement speak-

Admissions

Sharply rising application figures over the last two years have made the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell "one of the half dozen most selective liberal arts colleges in the country by any measurable standards." Supporting this declaration, Dean of Admissions Walter A. Snickenberger reported that while the number of freshman places available each year remains the same, applications to Arts and Sciences have increased 25 percent, in two years. In 1967-68 alone, the increase was 12 percent to 7,228. In the University as a whole, the number of requests for undergraduate admission increased 6 percent, to 13,517, over those in 1966-67. Minority-group freshman applications rose approximately 59 percent over those in 1966-67, and the freshman enrollment of such students in the fall of 1968 was expected to be 38 percent higher than in the year before. That would place the total at about 95 persons. Alumni participation in the admissions process was greater, too. Completed interview reports sent to the Admissions Office by Alumni Secondary Schools Committees members totaled 7,106, the highest number in history. This means that approximately 60 percent of the applicants for the freshman class were interviewed in their home areas.

Nonacademic Employees

About five-thousand nonacademic employees now work at Cornell, providing support for faculty and research personnel, as well as essential services for students. The loyalty and dedication demonstrated by these important members of the Cornell community was underscored at the annual Twenty-five-Year Recognition Dinner in June. Honored at that

1970-71. Of these, 10,000 will be undergraduates and 4,900 will be graduate students.

The development of student housing continued to receive top priority. In January, 1968, the Board of Trustees authorized the construction of a dormitory complex to include two high rise units, five lower residential units, and a commons building. The dormitories will provide coeducational housing for 1,080 students. The budget for this project, which is the first phase of a two-part construction program, was set at \$17,489,000. To complete the construction, the University is making use of the long-term financing accommodations of the New York State Dormitory Authority. Progress on this job gives substantial impetus to the University's established policy of improving student housing and integrating the student's residential life with other aspects of his academic experience at Cornell.

Important building projects completed during the year included the Noyes Student Center, the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory, the agronomy building, the addition to Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the bioclimatic laboratories (phase II), the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Room at the Laboratory of Ornithology, and the William Hale Harkness Medical Research Building at the Medical College. Major projects under construction or in architectural planning, in addition to the dormitory complex, include the Statler Hall addition, the campus bookstore, the new Arts College building for the social sciences, the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, and the Baker Laboratory renovations. On June 30, projects costing approximately \$45 million were under construction in Ithaca.

Roman Life, edited by Professor H. H. Scullard of the University of London. Cornell University Press acquired the American rights for the series as part of a continuing program of cooperation with major European publishers, through which significant foreign titles are brought to this country. Published in the same manner was *Irish Art During the Viking Invasions*, the second of three scheduled volumes in the distinguished series by Francoise Henry of University College, Dublin.

Regional Resources and Development

University involvement in regional and community affairs through the Office of Regional Resources and Development continued at a high level. A "regional city" concept has been established, and the year ahead will bring delineation of specific development projects and efforts to interest developers in them. In its second year of full operation, the Office reported that faculty participation in research based on the Cornell region had far exceeded expectations.

University Health Services

A review of University Health Services by the University Board of Health led to a decision to discontinue major surgery at Sage Hospital as of September, 1968. The small number of major surgical cases dealt with, plus the problems of maintaining proper facilities, were reasons for the change. Surgical patients will be admitted to Tompkins County Hospital and then returned to Sage Hospital for convalescent care. In his annual report, Dr. Frederick Beck, chairman of University Health Services, wrote that thought still is



New acquisitions and increased use of campus libraries place great demands on available facilities.

been given to infirmary needs of the future. "With the advances in medicine in the past decade," he suggests, "our need for such a large facility as Sage Hospital is not warranted. It seems logical to plan a more efficient and less expensive infirmary."

Computer Services

In its first year of operation, Cornell's Office of Computer Services had to find ways to carry on business as usual while major new equipment was installed. Problems of installation and reprogramming were complicated by a shortage of opera-



Carnegie Commission's Clark Kerr, President Perkins, Ford Foundation's McGeorge Bundy and Yale president Kingman Brewster discussed "The University in America" at Cornell sponsored convocation in New York City last March. More than 1,700 alumni heard faculty presentations, an address by Perkins and the panel discussion.

tors and programmers of adequate capability, but the job was accomplished. A new central facility was established in Langmuir Laboratory. In addition, three satellite IBM 360/20 computers were set up on the campus, in Upson Hall, Clark Hall, and Warren Hall, with direct linkages to the central computer. Many problems associated with computer technology are not Cornell's alone; they are nationwide and they are likely to be with us for some time. Meanwhile, National Science Foundation assistance has helped to keep the computer operation from becoming an intolerable burden on the Cornell budget. The foundation originally awarded the University a \$650,000 grant for the two-year period ending June 30, 1969. Recently Cornell requested and was granted an additional \$215,000 from NSF for support in 1969-70.

Alumni

The year was one in which Cornell alumni played a greater role than ever before, in service, in giving, and in warm response to University programs. More than 1,700 alumni from the New York City area attended the March 9 convocation at the Commodore Hotel. Presentations by nineteen members of the Cornell faculty on "The Quality of Life," an address by the University President, and a panel presentation on "The University in America" made up the all-day program. Guest participants with President Perkins on the panel were Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University; Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education; and McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation.

In addition to the New York City convocation, alumni conferences were held during the year in Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.

After three years of distinguished services as chairman of the Cornell University Council, Austin H. Kiplinger retired and was succeeded by Charles E. Dykes. Both men are University trustees. In the Cornell Alumni Association, Dr. Charles J. Blanford retired as president after a two-year term, and that post was filled by Bruce W. Hackstaff.

During his first year in office as director of alumni affairs, Frank R. Clifford attended some forty alumni meetings outside Ithaca. In that same period the Alumni Affairs staff assisted with arrangements for 179 Cornell Club meetings away from the campus, and seventy-six speakers from the University were scheduled for addresses before alumni groups. Members of the Cornell Glee Club became goodwill ambassadors too, devoting their Christmas vacation to a cross-country tour in celebration of the Club's 100th anniversary.

Regional Offices

Several of the Cornell regional offices authorized as of July, 1967, were opened or advanced to the ready stage in 1967-68. The New England regional office in Boston opened under the direction of Richard C. B. Clark, and the Middle Atlantic office in Philadelphia opened with Raymond L. Handlan as director. James I. Maresh joined the Public Affairs staff in July, 1968, and was to open the East Central office in Cleveland in the fall. Max F. Schmitt was scheduled to assume the directorship of the Southeast office in Florida late in 1968. James E. Reilly has succeeded Mr. Schmitt as director of the Eastern regional office in New York City, and Arthur G. Peterson is associate director. In Chicago, a Midwest office has been functioning for some time. To coordinate the activities of the regional offices, Frederic A. (Ben) Williams, Jr., has assumed duties as coordinator of regional offices, with an office on the Ithaca campus.

Capital Fund

The University Board of Trustees voted, after extended study and deliberation, to divide Cornell's large pool of invested funds into a Capital Fund and an Endowment Fund. In its determination, the Board agreed to admit to the Capital Fund only those funds that were expendable as to both principal and income, leaving to the Endowment Fund all true endowments and other funds restricted as to the expenditure of principal. The Board further acted to authorize the expenditure of limited portions of principal from the Capital Fund for the regular support of current operations. The long-term

effect of this action is to introduce greater flexibility into the University's investment policies without impairing the security or violating the terms of its capital funds.

Fund Raising

The University received \$24,214,600 in total gifts from private sources, an increase of more than \$1 million over the year before. The Cornell Fund increased by almost \$500,000 for the second successive year, resulting in an unprecedented twenty-four-month rise of \$1 million, or 72 percent. The number of donors rose by 4,000 during the year to a total of 24,482. Alumni continued to express their concern for the future of the University by including Cornell in their estate planning, and bequests during the year totaled more than \$5 million.

Second Century Program

A new, long-term development effort, formally called Cornell's Second Century Program, was announced at the annual Tower Club dinner in May. Under the Program, Cornell is not formally engaged in a campaign and has no specific target figure. Instead, the Second Century Program is a coordinated, permanent, high-intensity development effort. Its goal is threefold: to foster more effective total alumni relations with Cornell; to provide the University with the necessary funds from private sources for the maintenance of academic excellence; and to stimulate interest among a growing number of people in Cornell's plans and programs. Implementation of the Program will rest primarily with alumni who have agreed to serve as Second Century chairmen in key areas throughout the country, with directors of regional offices, and with the Public Affairs staff in Ithaca.

Trustees

At the April, 1968, meeting of the trustees, Arthur H. Dean announced that he would retire at the end of June as chairman of the Board. While his announcement marked the end of nine years of distinguished service as chairman, he does remain a member of the Board. The trustees elected Robert W. Purcell of New York City, chairman of the finance committee of the International Basic Economy Corporation,

as chairman for three years to succeed Mr. Dean. The Board also created the new post of vice chairman and elected Jansen Noyes, Jr., to that position for a term of one year. The trustees and the entire Cornell family suffered a sad and serious loss with the death of Trustee William Littlewood on December 3, 1967. Mr. Littlewood was serving his third five-year term as an alumni trustee and was chairman of the Buildings and Properties Committee.

It is with great sadness that we also note the death of Francis H. Scheetz on September 25, 1968. A Cornell trustee since 1950, Mr. Scheetz was named a trustee emeritus, President Councillor, and a recipient of the Cornell Medal at the Board's meeting in June, 1967.

On June 30, the terms of three members at large, Walker L. Cisler, Leslie R. Severinghaus, and Charles T. Stewart, expired. Trustees Cisler and Severinghaus retired from active service and were elected trustees emeritus. Mr. Stewart was re-elected for a five-year term. To fill the two remaining vacancies among the members at large, the Board elected Trustee Philip Will, Jr., and Charles E. Dykes '36 to five-year terms. Mr. Will was completing a five-year term as an alumni trustee and was serving as interim chairman of the Buildings and Properties Committee. Also on June 30, the



Viewing dormitory model are (l.-r.) Board Chairman Purcell, Vice President Mackesey, Trustee Will.

term of Alumni Trustee Victor H. Grohmann expired. The alumni re-elected Mr. Grohmann and elected Charles E. Treman, Jr., '30 to a five-year term succeeding Mr. Will. In addition, the alumni elected Walter G. Barlow '39 to a two-year term, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Littlewood. The Board elected Royse P. Murphy, professor of plant breeding and biometrics, to fill the vacancy among the faculty trustees left by the resignation of W. Keith Kennedy, the newly elected vice provost. In another trustee action, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller reappointed Mr. Purcell to a five-year term as a member of the Board.

Single copies of the complete President's report may be obtained by writing to Cornell Reports, 122 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.



GREEN THUMB: Museum director Thomas W. Leavitt tends a "work" created by artist Hans Haacke for the Andrew D. White Museum's midwinter Earth Art Exhibit. "Come with an open mind," Leavitt advises visitors, "and you can enjoy the way these artists have brought contemporary art back to earth."



LAST-SECOND WIN: Sophomore guard Dom Calderone leaps for joy after sinking a 50-foot shot to give Cornell an at-the-buzzer 65-64 victory over Yale in Barton Hall last month. The team ended its season with a 12-won, 13-lost record.



IFC WEEK SPEAKER: Former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali spoke on "Black Hope" during recent Interfraternity Council Week. Here a student asks Ali his future boxing plans.

Far Above...



TRAY SLIDING ANYONE? Some things don't change. Sliding on Libe slope is still a favorite Cornell winter sport. Three students on one tray make the trip.



PHOTO FINISH: Judges relied on phototimer to pick places in the 60-yard dash at the Heptagonal Games in Barton Hall, February 22. Don Martin of Yale won in 6.2 seconds. Cornell's Walter Jones (3rd from right) who won the long jump for the second straight year, took second.

CORNELL REPORTS

With this issue "Cornell Reports" adopts a new format. The editors intend, with expanded picture and story treatment, to bring readers fuller coverage of developments at the University.

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