

# CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT EDMUND EZRA DAY FOR THE YEAR 1944-1945

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

\*



Flower Nat. Sily  
Dec. 2, 1946

LD  
1347  
V. 37

no. 14889

~~X3~~  
~~Cil~~  
~~OP~~  
1945-46





## CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.....	5
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.....	19
APPENDICES	
I Report of the Registrar.....	21
II Report of the Dean of the University Faculty.....	28
III Report of the Dean of the Graduate School.....	32
IV Report of the Librarian.....	40
V Report of the Curator, Collection of Regional History.	45
VI Report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.	46
VII Report of the Dean of the College of Architecture....	50
VIII Report of the Dean of the College of Engineering....	52
IX Report of the Acting Dean of the Law School.....	54
X Report of the Dean of the Medical College.....	59
XI Report of the Dean of the New York State Veterinary College .....	80
XII Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Director of the Cornell Uni- versity Experiment Station.....	84
XIII Report of the Director of the New York State Agricul- tural Experiment Station at Geneva.....	90
XIV Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics.....	94
XV Report of the Director of the School of Education....	105
XVI Report of the Director of the School of Nutrition....	108
XVII Report of the Director of the Summer Session.....	112
XVIII Report of the Director of Extramural Courses.....	114
XIX Report of the Director of Military Training.....	115
XX Report of the Director of Physical Education and Ath- letics .....	118
XXI Report of the Chairman of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.....	119
XXII Report of the Director of Admissions.....	124
XXIII Report of the Counselor of Women Students.....	127
XXIV Report of the Director of the University Placement Service .....	133
XXV Report of the Acting Dean of the School of Nursing..	136

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

### *TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:*

I HAVE THE HONOR to present the following report for the academic year 1944-1945. Reports of the deans, the directors, and the heads of independent divisions may be found in the appendices. These describe in detail the operations of the several divisions of the University, and are commended to your attention. The complete financial report of the Treasurer has been sent to you separately.

### THE UNIVERSITY AT THE WAR'S END

As hostilities were approaching their end at the close of the academic year, the pattern of life and work on the Cornell campus began to change. For nearly five years, the forces which had been at work in bringing the resources of the nation to bear upon the problems of war had played a dominant part on the University's scene. When the end came, we had laid the groundwork for our program of reconversion. Our Office of Veterans Education, created in June 1944, with Professor Loren C. Petry as Director, had been provided with competent staff to serve the needs of returning servicemen in all appropriate phases of testing, guidance, and general counseling. New curricula, developed to strengthen the University's offering in a changing society, were ready to begin operation. Adjustments in existing courses of study, looking toward substantial improvements, were either in the planning stage or already adopted. While the problems of conversion from a wartime basis to a postwar program are in no way to be minimized, it may truthfully be said that the University has prepared itself well for what lies ahead.

In a sense, the war began at Cornell on October 16, 1940, when our students first registered for Selective Service. Since that time, nearly 4,500 undergraduates have left Cornell to enter the armed forces before they could complete their studies here. Some 3,755 more have been able to graduate, either in the Navy V-12 program or as civilians, and many of them have gone directly from the campus to active duty. Estimates of the total number of Cornellians of all classes who served in the Second World War run as high as 16,000. Great changes have taken place since they last climbed the Library slope, and the veteran who returns in the fall of 1945 finds

the campus a place somewhat different from the one he left a few short years ago. Many of those who went away will not be coming back. My records of those who have given their lives are not yet complete, but I find that within the past three years I have written to the families of 241 former students who died in the service of our country.

In this report on the eighth year of the present administration, I want to review the major developments that have occurred here since the war came to the campus, as well as to report on the state of the University during the year that brought the return of peace.

### THE WAR YEARS

It is one of the paradoxes of our history that a great University, founded by a Hicksite Quaker and dedicated to the ways of peace, should find itself converted into an intensely active center of war training and research. In his address on the occasion when the University was opened, Mr. Cornell expressed the hope that the institution should "combine practical with liberal education, which shall fit the youth of our country for the professions, the farms, the mines, the manufactories, for the investigations of science, and for mastering all the practical questions of life with success and honor." A goal farther from the purposes of war is difficult to conceive. The importance of preparedness for national service is, however, explicit in the Morrill Act, under which the University was founded, and is perhaps implied in Mr. Cornell's reference to "mastering all the practical questions of life."

Before Pearl Harbor, the work of turning our resources to the purposes of national defense was well under way. The part that the University played during the trying years that followed, when it was necessary to devote so much of our energies to the fight for freedom, is one in which every Cornellian may feel justifiable pride.

The total numbers of Army and Navy men who were trained at Cornell since the war began are impressive. Between June 14, 1943, and September 15, 1945, there were 3,758 Army men enrolled in the following programs: Area and Language, Basic Engineering, Personnel Psychology, Pre-Professional, Returned R.O.T.C., United States Military Academy Preparatory, and Veterinary. Between March, 1941, and August, 1945, a total of 13,577 Navy men had been assigned here for the courses in Diesel, Indoctrination, General Service, Midshipmen's School, and V-12.

From the beginning of instruction in December, 1940, until the last class in June, 1945, the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program, conducted as an extension offering for war workers by the College of Engineering, enrolled a total of 30,144 in 23 industrial centers. In addition to the offerings for industrial workers, ESMWT administered special programs for the Army in Ordnance Materiel Inspection and Electrical Communications.

Though the last class of midshipmen will graduate on December 7, 1945, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, it has been announced that Cornell has been selected as the site for a unit of the Navy R.O.T.C., the program to become effective on November 1, and to continue during peacetime. The V-12 program will continue until June, 1946. The Advanced Course of the Army R.O.T.C., which was suspended by the War Department in institutions throughout the country, will be reactivated with units in Field Artillery, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps.

The tremendous size of the job the University was called on to handle during the war years is reflected also in the value of the contracts — based on cost and subjected to renegotiation — entered into with agencies of the federal government. In 1941-1942, there were nine contracts totaling \$223,427.47; in 1942-1943, there were 39 contracts totaling \$1,445,241.30; in 1943-1944, there were 44 contracts totaling \$5,427,371.94; and in 1944-1945, there were 29 contracts totaling \$3,513,271.00. In addition to the Army and Navy training programs and ESMWT, these contracts covered war research for both services, for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Federal Security Agency.

The University has learned certain things from the experience of the war years. We now know, for example, that the accelerated program of instruction does not offer college men and women as effective an education as the normal program. Acceleration was necessary during the war, and we shall doubtless make it available to veterans who want it during the next few years; but for the regular student we shall return to the usual four-year plan rather promptly. We have learned a good deal about teaching techniques in certain fields, especially through the intensified instruction of the Area and Language work. The extension program under ESMWT has given us an experience that will inevitably be of value as we move into our new work in Industrial and Labor Relations. These



are but a few of the areas where our experience since 1940 may be turned to advantage.

### THE CIVILIAN STUDENT BODY AT THE WAR'S END

During 1944-1945, the undergraduate civilians were for the most part boys under eighteen years old and women. There were a few boys physically disqualified for military service and about 150 veterans who had received honorable discharges. In all, 4,898 students enrolled during the year, an increase of 412 from the year preceding.

Of great concern is the determination of a wise policy in the future handling of applications for admission. With the greatest number of women in the University's history enrolled at the present time, we must provide for the acceptance of adequate classes of entering women students and yet avoid overloading classrooms and laboratories as the return of veterans adds another factor to the difficult problem of admissions. The likely answer seems to be the establishment of quotas, looking toward an eventual return of the proportions of men and women students which prevailed in the years preceding the war.

The changes in enrollment during the past twelve years may be seen in the following table.

TABLE A. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1933-1934 TO 1944-1945 INCLUSIVE

	<i>Entire University excluding Arts duplicates &amp; Sci.</i>		<i>Separate Colleges and Schools</i>								
			<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Agr.</i>	<i>Econ.</i>	<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Vet.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Med.</i>	<i>Grad.</i>
1933-34	5947	1894	860	162	1064	468	166	179	143	284	791
1934-35	5910	1823	827	161	1172	454	194	157	144	288	853
1935-36	6019	1825	812	151	1257	441	209	131	162	290	816
1936-37	6341	1883	938	135	1358	417	254	151	156	299	935
1937-38	6684	1980	1025	129	1513	449	271	154	149	289	955
1938-39	7055	1886	1145	136	1616	479	291	163	186	288	1050
1939-40	7174	1827	1269	140	1651	479	326	164	207	296	1000
1940-41	7315	1881	1384	147	1568	492	326	160	191	295	967
1941-42	7148	1894	1580	142	1458	512	319	157	162	314	722
1942-43	6850†	1815	1689	118	1214	529	251	199	68	309	596
1943-44	4380†	1355	821	67	460	649	70	41	49	42	612
1944-45	4783†	1552	661	86	552	684	105	148	53	68	625

† Civilian students only are included in the figures for these three years. There were 320 students registered in the School of Nursing in 1943-1944, and 364 in 1944-1945.

The number of degrees granted in 1944-1945 was 1450, an increase of 139 over the year preceding. Full details for the separate colleges and schools for the past twelve years are given in Table B.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1932-1933 TO 1943-1945 INCLUSIVE

	<i>Entire</i> <i>University</i>	<i>Separate Colleges and Schools</i>									
		<i>Sci.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Agr.</i>	<i>Econ.</i>	<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Vet.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Med.</i>	<i>Grad.</i>
1933-34	1384	429	181	19	179	90	40	44	43	56	303
1934-35	1393	408	181	24	202	109	35	56	35	64	279
1935-36	1439	412	179	31	202	111	29	23	51	64	337
1936-37	1379	370	152	25	177	106	30	35	42	71	371
1937-38	1446	383	156	24	237	89	43	31	49	66	368
1938-39	1493	404	148	25	254	87	49	40	53	63	371
1939-40	1581	441	158	14	268	104	44	43	55	70	384
1940-41	1647	411	185	15	287	121	71	38	52	63	404
1941-42	1439	349	217	17	240	104	48	43	59	75	287
1942-43	1384	360	204	18	201	107	53	37	28	75	291
1943-44	1211*	285	287	12	86	129	9	79	17	75	213
1944-45	1450*	293	246	14	69	198	14	32	9	156	200

\* Includes 19 degrees granted in the School of Nursing in 1943-44 and in 1944-45.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Enrollments in the college training programs conducted for the Army and Navy at Cornell during 1944-1945 showed a marked decrease in comparison with the number in training here during the year preceding.

The Army assigned to the University small contingents of men in Basic Reserve and Russian Language units, and two substantial groups in the United States Military Academy Preparatory program. The program operated at the Medical College was continued.

TABLE C. REGISTRATION IN THE ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM, 1944-1945

ASTP, September-December, 1944.....	81
USMAP, September 1944-March 1945.....	467
USMAP, March 1945-June 1945.....	230
Russian Language.....	110
Medical College.....	202



The Navy Training School at Cornell, which had added a Midshipmen's School to its offerings in the spring of 1944, enrolled a total of 1740 men in the V-12 program in 1944-1945 and 93 men in the Medical College. A total of 10,725 men were enrolled in the Midshipmen's School.

TABLE D. REGISTRATION IN THE NAVY V-12 PROGRAM DURING 1944-1945

	Summer Term	Fall Term	Spring Term
Navy Basic .....	291	151	103
Navy Engineering .....	1040	995	763
Navy Pre-Medical .....	86	60	37
Marine Basic .....	47	32	60
Marine Engineering .....	74	117	67

### THE BUILDING PROGRAM

New construction, except for temporary structures like the Navy Diesel Engine Laboratory, the Mess Halls, and the Gun Shed, has been out of the question since 1941. Plans for substantial additions to the plant were under way when the war came, and only Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering, which was already under construction, could be completed. During the summer of 1945, however, ground was broken for a new women's dormitory, to house some 425 students, directly behind Balch Halls. Though this is of primary urgency to replace the quarters formerly available in Sage College, it is of almost equal importance that the University move in fairly promptly on the housing problem for men.

Work will begin almost immediately on a new administration building, designed to accommodate the major administrative offices, at the corner of Tower Road and East Avenue. In providing much needed additional space and a vastly improved physical arrangement, the new administration building should bring about a much better co-ordination in the functioning of the various executive branches.

Other major projects scheduled for early construction include Statler Hall, made possible by the Statler Foundation, which will house the Department of Hotel Administration and the University Faculty Club and provide accommodation for University guests; a new field house to be known as Jack Moakley House; a metallurgy and materials testing laboratory; Savage Hall, the new biochemistry and nutrition laboratory made possible through a gift of the Grange

League Federation; and a series of new State College buildings. These last include an Agricultural Library building, an Agricultural Engineering building, and an addition to the Veterinary College building — all at Ithaca — and a large Food Science and Technical building as well as a central heating plant, at Geneva. It is hoped that we may soon be in position to announce a great indoor sports building which will rank with the foremost structures of this sort in the nation.

Construction already in view will require several years to complete and will involve an outlay of some ten million dollars.

### THE PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

It is in the nature of modern warfare, involving conflict of technologies even more than conflict of men, that great emphasis should be placed on technical instruction in our colleges and universities during the period of hostilities. Correspondingly, interest in the humanities undergoes a slump. The technical divisions of Cornell did a notable job at a time when they were required to train a greater number of students — both servicemen and civilians — than had ever before enrolled for specialized instruction. The College of Engineering and the scientific departments of the College of Arts and Sciences were not the only divisions involved in the boom. The colleges and schools whose work was designed to contribute directly to the national health and welfare likewise carried exceptional loads. The Medical College and the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing in New York City, the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the Veterinary College, and the School of Nutrition all had wartime assignments involving heavy responsibilities both in teaching and in research.

The College of Arts and Sciences is making a study of its curriculum and is looking ahead to the return of large numbers of civilian students. The primary purpose of the Arts College, which in no uncertain sense is the center of the University, is to give instruction in those subjects that have long served as the means whereby man has come to understand himself and the world in which he lives. Liberal education was at a considerable disadvantage during the war, and it is of the utmost importance that colleges and universities bring it back into its proper perspective. The current inquiry into the curriculum of the Arts College at Cornell and into ways in which

instruction may be made more effective gives reassuring promise of leadership in education in both the humanities and the sciences on this campus.

The School of Business and Public Administration and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations have been formally activated; and the work of organizing the staff will proceed during the course of the coming year. The School of Business and Public Administration will admit students in the fall of 1946. The School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the administration of which was turned over to the University's Board of Trustees last winter, will admit students in the fall term of this year. The opening of this new division of the University will be celebrated in a convocation on November 12, with Governor Thomas E. Dewey as guest speaker and a number of distinguished guests representing industry, labor, education, and the state government on hand.

The College of Engineering, which announced its expanded five-year curriculum last year, has added a graduate school of Aeronautical Engineering, designed to offer the best possible facilities for training and research. Plans are being drawn for a modern airport, within easy access of the campus, to provide both an air terminal for the city of Ithaca and a laboratory for the School of Aeronautical Engineering.

### FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The continued low enrollment of civilian students, the completion of many federal contracts, and increased costs added to the difficulty of our financial operations during 1944-1945. On the whole, the results were somewhat better than we might have expected.

When the books were closed on June 30, they showed an operating deficit of \$64,741.43 in the educational budget for the endowed colleges at Ithaca. There were, however, surpluses from auxiliary enterprises operated by the University and these were applied in part against depreciation and in part to build up a reserve against postwar readjustments. The Medical College showed an operating surplus of \$31,089.31. The average return on endowment funds was 4.16 per cent, an increase of .10 per cent from the rate during 1943-1944. Gifts to the University totaled \$2,811,230.18 as compared with \$1,928,933.40 during the year preceding.

That the University was able to come through the year in relatively good shape financially is in large measure due to the support that was given the Alumni Fund. In 1944-1945, contributions to the Fund reached a total of \$211,711.38. We were fortunate to have had the fine leadership of Matthew Carey, President of the Fund, and of his capable associates. The re-election of Mr. Carey for another term inspires confidence that the Fund will enjoy an even more successful year in 1945-1946. My warm personal gratitude goes to every loyal alumnus who has responded to the Alumni Fund, and who has in this vital way done what he could to share in the University's work.

TABLE E. GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY, 1944-1945

Student Aid	
Ithaca .....	\$32,520.00
Medical College .....	2,925.00
Restricted Purposes — Misc.	
Ithaca .....	35,839.14
Medical College .....	4,510.00
Investigatorships	
Ithaca .....	355,848.10
Research and Departmental Development	
Ithaca .....	48,540.81
Medical College .....	365,809.26
Unrestricted Purposes	
Ithaca .....	211,921.33
Endowments — Income Restricted	
Ithaca .....	1,051,223.44
Medical College .....	163,567.79
Endowments — Income Unrestricted	
Ithaca .....	85,733.59
Non-Endowment Funds — Income Restricted	
Ithaca .....	444,365.33
Non-Endowment Funds — Income Unrestricted	
Ithaca .....	8,033.58
Gifts other than cash	
Ithaca .....	392.81
Total	
Ithaca .....	2,437,985.92
Medical College .....	373,244.26
Grand Total for year.....	\$2,811,230.18



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

Horace E. White Estate.....	\$494,452.51
Statler Foundation.....	135,000.00
John C. McMullen Estate.....	128,475.55
Francis N. Bard.....	100,000.00
S. C. Johnson & Sons.....	100,000.00
Millbank Memorial Fund.....	100,000.00
Hudson P. Rose Estate.....	78,382.92
Lederle Laboratories .....	75,000.00
Stromberg Carlson Company.....	75,000.00
Willis H. Carrier.....	42,013.37
Aviation Corporation .....	37,500.00
William J. Donovan.....	35,000.00
William G. Mennen.....	35,000.00
Candace C. Stimson Estate.....	35,000.00

## THE FACULTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION

Even before Pearl Harbor, members of the Faculty were leaving the University for national service in such numbers that in some fields it was difficult to maintain effective teaching. The outbreak of war precipitated a greater exodus. In addition to the hundreds of young assistants, teaching fellows, and instructors who served in uniform, many senior members of staff were away in the armed forces and in vital assignments as civilians.

The University is proud not only of the records of those who were called away to serve in every theatre where our army and navy fought, but also of those whose duty lay here on the campus and who worked under the trying conditions of the accelerated wartime program. The heart of the University is the men who teach students, and who, through their researches, are able to extend the frontiers of knowledge in our free society. The performance of the Cornell Faculty during the war years brought honor to the University and deserves the gratitude of every Cornellian.

Like every living thing, the Faculty must be provided with the means of growth and surrounded with conditions which will promote its strength. An obvious measure that may be taken is the bringing in of promising teachers and research men through new appointments. Another is the reward of well-qualified junior staff members by promotion to higher rank. In addition, the Faculty must be assured against loss of outstanding men who are shining targets for rival institutions prepared to offer higher salaries and

excellent research facilities. What, for example, should we do to hold together our excellent Physics Department, which now numbers some of the most brilliant of the country's younger men in the field of high energy particle physics? The matter of salaries is not of primary concern. These men want the laboratory equipment to carry on in the challenging field of nuclear energy, and this equipment carries an estimated cost of \$2,000,000. It looks as though the University will have to make a far-reaching decision as to whether it can better afford to spend \$2,000,000 or to pass up the opportunity for leadership in nuclear physics.

In less spectacular form, the problem of providing our Faculty with the resources needed exists in many other quarters of the campus. It deserves, and will receive, the most careful sort of study as we move toward the adjustments of peacetime operation.

On the administrative side, the following appointments are of interest: Walter C. Heasley as Acting Provost until the return of Captain Arthur S. Adams; Paul M. O'Leary as Dean of the School of Business and Public Administration; Irving M. Ives as Dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations; C. W. de Kiewiet as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Carleton C. Murdock as Dean of the University Faculty; Harold E. B. Speight as Dean of Students; C. R. Burrows as Director of the School of Electrical Engineering; Robert B. Meigs as Secretary of the Corporation; and Emmet J. Murphy as General Alumni Secretary.

### CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ITS COMMITTEES

Two new members of the Board were appointed by the Governor. Irving M. Ives was appointed to complete the remainder of the term of Horace White, expiring June 30, 1945, and for a five-year term ending June 30, 1950. Joseph P. Ripley was appointed for a five-year term ending June 30, 1949, succeeding George R. Van Namee.

The Board elected a new member, Larry E. Gubb, as successor to Jervis Langdon, and re-elected Victor Emanuel and Walter C. Teagle to succeed themselves, all three being for five-year terms ending June 30, 1949.

Further changes in the membership of the Board and in trustee terms resulted from the enactment of Chapter 603 of the Laws of 1945, effective April 15, 1945. That law added as ex officio members, The Industrial Commissioner, Edward R. Corsi, and the Commis-



sioner of Commerce, Martin P. Catherwood. It also provided for the election by the Board of three additional members, each for a one-year term, from the field of New York State labor. In addition it fixed July 1 as the beginning and June 30 as the end of all terms of appointed and elected trustees.

Pursuant to that act, the Board on June 23, 1945 elected Frank S. Columbus, Louis Hollander, and Thomas A. Murray to fill the remainder of the terms expiring June 30, 1945, and for the one-year terms beginning July 1, 1945.

Other changes in the organization of the Board were effected by the adoption of a partial revision of the By-Laws of the University on June 23, 1945. The three subcommittees of the Planning and Development Committee were eliminated, and the Finance Committee was changed to the Investment Committee. Provision was made for vice-chairmen of standing committees of the Board, and the terms of members of such committees was changed from their terms as trustees to one-year terms. The term of the Chairman of the Board was made a three-year term.

On the last mentioned date the Board re-elected Howard E. Babcock, John L. Collyer, and Maxwell M. Upson to succeed themselves as trustees for five-year terms, beginning July 1, 1945.

Trustee Howard E. Babcock was re-elected Chairman of the Board for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1945.

Harry E. Bull was re-elected as Trustee of the University for a one-year term, by the State Agricultural Society.

Harold M. Stanley was re-elected a trustee of the University for a one-year term by the New York State Grange.

The Alumni of the University re-elected Willis H. Carrier and George R. Pfann as alumni trustees to succeed themselves for another five-year term.

Joseph C. Hinsey was re-elected a Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees from the Medical College for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1945.

The Board elected the following members to its standing committees for one-year terms beginning July 1, 1945: (re-election indicated by \*)

*Executive Committee*—Frank E. Gannett,\* Chairman; Albert R. Mann,\* Vice-Chairman; and the following members: Edward R. Eastman,\* Thomas A. Murray, Harold M. Stanley,\* George D. Stoddard,\* and Harry G. Stutz.\*

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

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

*Planning and Development Committee*—Neal D. Becker,\* Chairman; Larry E. Gubb,\* Vice-Chairman; the following members: Edward R. Eastman,\* Victor Emanuel,\* Robert E. Treman, and Maxwell M. Upson.\*

*Law Committee*—Mary H. Donlon,\* Chairman; George R. Pfann, Vice-Chairman; and Trustee Neal D. Becker.\*

The following Trustees were appointed to membership on administrative boards as indicated: (re-appointment indicated by \*)

*Board on Physical Education and Athletics*—Tell Berna\* and George R. Pfann.

*Board on Student Health and Hygiene*—Alice Blinn,\* Willis H. Carrier, and Harry G. Stutz.\*

*Board of Governors of Willard Straight Hall*—Martin P. Catherwood and Harry G. Stutz.\*

The following Trustees were elected to membership on college councils as indicated: (re-election indicated by \*)

*College of Architecture Council*—Albert R. Mann.

*Medical College Council*—Roger H. Williams.\*

*Council for the New York State Veterinary College*—Joe R. Hanley.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

When the University was opened seventy-seven years ago, the country was emerging from a desperate war and looking toward the problems of building a peace. New technologies were opening new horizons for industry and commerce. New ideas were bringing new freedom to the human spirit. The sense of progress and the challenge of the postwar era were reflected in the thinking which led to the founding of Cornell, and the spirit of pioneering infused the ideas of Andrew Dickson White and Ezra Cornell. Mr. Cornell's speech at the opening convocation, in which he expressed the University's

goal of combining practical with liberal education, showed the way toward educational leadership in a changing society.

There are many analogies between the period in which Cornell University was founded and the present. We, too, stand looking at the results of a war that has changed the face and the customs of the world as we knew it. New ideas, many of them born in social upheaval and violence, are abroad in the land. The growth of new technologies, a phenomenon of war, has this time been crowned with the emergence of atomic energy from the laboratory and the Sunday supplements as a force with which the world must reckon from this time forward, yet which the world is altogether unprepared to accept. Like 1868, the year finds us in an age of rapid transition.

I look forward with every confidence to the role that the University will play in the critical years to come. Cornell has a heritage of the pioneering spirit: of investigation and of building soundly on what we find to be of worth. Effectively to educate young men and women for citizenship we must continue to provide courses of study through which they may learn of the society that will receive them upon graduation, and the forces that shape it. Our technical and specialized instruction must give them the most expert and modern training in the skills they will use in their subsequent careers. It is by holding fast to the ideas of progress, so clearly put forward by the founders and so well proved in the University's experience for more than three-quarters of a century, that we must assure the future of Cornell.

EDMUND E. DAY,  
*President of the University*

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

*To the President of Cornell University:*

The following is a summary of the financial operations of the University for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

The total income of the University in all its divisions was \$15,747,518.49; the total expenditures were \$14,987,895.59.

For accounting purposes, the University is divided into six units, to wit: (1) the Endowed Colleges at Ithaca; (2) the Medical College in New York City; (3) the State College of Agriculture; (4) the State College of Veterinary Medicine; (5) the State College of Home Economics; and (6) the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

In the Endowed Colleges at Ithaca, the combined total of ordinary income plus the income from our auxiliary enterprises exceeded all operating expenses by some \$200,000. From this balance some \$57,000 was applied against the Campus Cottage account to clear the sites for new buildings; some \$66,000 to clear up the outstanding balances against the electric plant and six dormitory cottages; and some \$141,000 was added to the General Reserve to help take care of post-war adjustments. The ordinary income assigned to meet the general educational and administrative budget fell short by some \$64,000. Of this amount, some \$8000 was charged to the surplus account carried forward at the beginning of the year and the balance of some \$56,000 was charged against the Budget Stabilization Reserve.

The Medical College, after reserves, had an operating surplus for the year of \$31,089.31.

The State Colleges and the Agricultural Experiment Station each kept its expenditures within its income.

On our endowment funds, the average return earned for the year was 4.16%, a slight gain over the 4.06% earned the previous year. The market values of the investments exceeded our book costs by \$2,904,921.16. It looks at the moment as though the downward trend in interest rates on high grade bonds has reached a bottom. In addition to the slight improvement in the return earned on our productive funds, the turnover of investments during the year wiped out the deficit of \$443,552.54 in the Investment Reserve Account and left a credit balance of \$72,399.42 in that Account.

The budgetary rate on our endowments was again set at 4% by the Finance Committee, and resulted in increasing our Income Stabilization Account to \$108,530.96. The budgetary rate for the current year was also set at 4%.

Gifts and donations for the year totalled \$2,811,230.18. They compare with \$1,928,933.40 for the previous year. Of these gifts \$1,300,524.82 were added to endowment funds, and \$1,510,705.36 were expendable. The Alumni Fund Council again produced a new high in the total of unrestricted gifts for current account, for which the Trustees and Administrative Officers of the University are deeply grateful to the members of the Council, to its chairman, Mr. Matthew Carey, and its executive secretary, Mr. Walter C. Heasley, jr.

For all of us on the operating staff the year was saddened by the death of Mrs. Anna F. Grace, '10 who, since her student days, had devoted her entire life to the planning, development, and management of our student dining and dormitory system. Starting back in 1911 as assistant to the manager of Sage Hall (the only dormitory then on our campus) she had much to do with the furnishing and organizing of the dining and housekeeping services of Prudence Risley Hall and the first units of men's dormitories; and as Manager of Residential Halls since 1923 she was directly responsible for these and for Balch Halls, the later men's units, Anna Comstock Hall, and for many of the outlying cottages. She planned the buildings and organized and supervised the operation of the University laundry, bakery, meat market, ice cream plant, and the frozen food and general food storage plant at East Ithaca, which the inspectors from both the U. S. Army and Navy have pronounced the most modern and efficient they have found at any



university. As a consequence, when the University was asked to house and mess some 4500 Army and Navy Trainees, that operation was taken on in stride and was carried through to the satisfaction of all concerned. Her intimate knowledge and wide experience, her careful planning and cooperative leadership in her field are hard to lose and replace. She did a grand job, and the sound planning and development of our dining and dormitory system with its attendant facilities will ever stand as a monument to her wisdom and industry. Fortunately we have in her successor, Mr. Milton R. Shaw '34, a man who started work under Mrs. Grace during his student days, and who, as the Manager of the Willard Straight dining halls, has for many years been carrying on that division of our dining services with gratifying success.

The Treasurer again takes this opportunity to record the University's appreciation for the services rendered in this office by Professor Donald English who has been all through the past three years, and still is, giving all his spare time in helping to carry the largely increased volume of work occasioned by the war and the three-term program.

GEORGE F. ROGALSKY,  
*Treasurer.*

# APPENDIX I

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifteenth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1944-45 including the Summer Session of 1944 and for convenience, work between the end of the Spring term of 1943-44 and July 1, 1944, but excluding work between the end of the Spring term of 1944-45 and July 1, 1945.

TABLE I  
TERMS OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1944-45

AT ITHACA:		Days in Session
<i>Civilian</i>		
Summer Session	July 3-Aug. 11	30 <sup>1</sup>
Summer Term	July 4-Oct. 24	97
Fall Term	Nov. 1-Feb. 22	97
Christmas Day		..
Spring Term	Mar. 5-June 24	95
Spring Day	May 19-Holiday	..
<i>Army</i>		
U. S. M. A. P.*	Sept. 4-Mar. 3	147
Christmas Holiday	Dec. 24-Jan. 2 Inc.	..
U. S. M. A. P.*	Mar. 12-June 16	84
A. S. T. P.**	June 12-Sept. 2	72
A. S. T. P.**	Sept. 11-Dec. 2	72
Intensive Russian Lang. Courses	May 14-	..
<i>Navy</i>		
Summer Term	July 3-Oct. 24	98
Fall Term	Nov. 2-Feb. 22	96
Christmas Day	Dec. 25-Holiday	..
Spring Term	Mar. 3-June 24	95
Spring Day	May 19-Holiday	..
AT NEW YORK CITY:		
<i>Medical College</i>		
Summer Term	June 26-Sept. 26	79
Fall Term	Sept. 27-Dec. 16	69
Winter Term	Jan. 3-Mar. 24	67
Washington's Birthday Subtracted		
Spring Term	Mar. 26-June 26	79
<i>School of Nursing</i>		
Third Term	May 8-Sept. 26	118
Decoration, Independence, and Labor Day Subtracted		
First Term	Oct. 2-Jan. 21	98
Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day Subtracted		
Second Term	Jan. 22-May 13	94
Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays Subtracted		
Third Term	May 14-	..

\*United States Military Academy Preparatory

\*\*Army Specialized Training Program



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE II

## ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1944-45

College	Summer Term			Fall Term			Spring Term			Total		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Agriculture . . .	9	15	24	272	228	500	223	208	431	311	241	552
Architecture . . .	13	22	35	22	49	71	23	34	57	34	52	86
Arts and Sciences . . .	222	285	507	293	1017	1310	253	958	1211	406	1146	1552
Engineering . . .	371	12	383	424	25	449	373	24	397	637	24	661
Graduate School . . .	191	93	284	270	174	444	284	175	459	396	229	625
Home Economics . . .	360	360	...	552	552	...	522	522	...	684	684	...
Hotel . . . . .	14	4	18	37	41	78	48	45	93	57	48	105
Law . . . . .	17	10	27	21	17	38	28	14	42	32	21	53
Medicine . . . . .	16	25	41*	43	19	62	43	18	61	43	25	68
Nursing . . . . .	229	229	...	268	268	...	296	296	...	364	364	...
Veterinary . . . . .	133	10	143	125	9	134	101	5	106	139	9	148*
Totals . . . . .	986	1065	2051	1507	2399	3906	1376	2299	3675	2055	2843	4898

/\*Does not include introductive medical term of 23 men.

## ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Army Specialized Training Program—September 1944 to December 1944 . . .	81
U. S. Military Academy Preparatory, 1st phase—September 1944 to March 1945	467
U. S. Military Academy Preparatory, 2nd phase—March 1945 to June 1945 . .	230
Intensive Russian Language Course—May 14, 1945 . . . . .	110
Medical College . . . . .	202

REGISTRATION IN THE NAVY COLLEGE TRAINING PROGRAM V-12  
DURING YEAR 1944-45

	Summer Term 1944	Fall Term 1944-45	Spring Term 1945
Navy Basic . . . . .	291	151	103
Navy Engineering . . . . .	1040	905	763
Navy Pre-Med. . . . .	86	60	37
Marine Basic . . . . .	47	32	60
Marine Engineering . . . . .	74	117	67

There were 1740 men in V-12 Program and 93 Navy men in the Medical College.

## REGISTRAR'S REPORT

23

## DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture—Architecture .....	1	..	1
Agriculture—Arts .....	6	7	13
Agriculture—Engineering .....	1	..	1
Agriculture—Home Economics .....	..	1	1
Agriculture—Veterinary .....	1	..	1
Arts—Architecture .....	2	5	7
Arts—Engineering .....	34	1	35
Arts—Home Economics .....	..	9	9
Arts—Hotel .....	..	1	1
Arts—Law .....	1	5	6
Arts—Medicine .....	7	..	7
Engineering—Architecture .....	1	..	1
Graduate School—Agriculture .....	10	2	12
Graduate School—Arts .....	6	8	14
Graduate School—Law .....	1	..	1
Graduate School—Home Economics .....	..	4	4
Graduate School—Veterinary .....	1	..	1
Summer Session—Agriculture .....	4	3	7
Summer Session—Architecture .....	..	1	1
Summer Session—Arts .....	2	38	40
Summer Session—Engineering .....	1	..	1
Summer Session—Graduate .....	11	16	27
Summer Session—Home Economics .....	..	8	8
Summer Session—Hotel .....	3	..	3
Summer Session—Law .....	..	1	1
Total .....	93	110	203

TABLE III

ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSIONS, ETC. 1944-45

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate .....	50	109	159
1944 Summer Session .....	251	617	868
Duplicates .....	50	109	159
Net Totals .....	251	617	868
Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program .....	2689	310	2999
Extramural Courses .....	31	18	49
Diesel Engineering .....	677	..	677
Steam Engineering .....	300	..	300

TABLE IV

NEW STUDENTS

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate .....	129	106	235
Advanced Standing .....	117	170	287
First Year .....	674	624	1298
Special Students .....	17	35	52
2 Year Special Agriculture .....	46	7	53
Medicine (New York City) .....	74	8	82
Summer Session .....	98	435	533

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE V

## DEGREES

October 1944; February 1945; June 1945

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. B. ....	90	203	293
B. S. (a)* .....	32	37	69
B. S. (b)* .....	..	198	198
B. S. (c)* .....	4	10	14
D. V. M. ....	31	1	32
B. Arch. ....	5	7	12
B. Fine Arts .....	..	2	2
B. C. E. ....	13	..	13
B. Chem. Engineering .....	15	..	15
B. M. E. ....	50	..	50
B. E. E. ....	24	..	24
B. S. in A. E. ....	16	..	16
B. S. in E. E. ....	21	..	21
B. S. in C. E. ....	17	..	17
B. S. in M. E. ....	65	..	65
B. S. in Chem. Engineering .....	24	1	25
B. S. in Nursing .....	..	19	19
A. M. ....	7	29	36
M. C. E. ....	2	..	2
M. M. E. ....	3	..	3
M. S. ....	31	22	53
M. S. in Education .....	4	4	8
M. S. in Agriculture .....	3	..	3
M. S. in Engineering .....	13	..	13
M. Regional Planning (under Arch.) .....	1	..	1
Ph. D. ....	68	13	81
LL. B. ....	7	2	9
M. D. ....	71	6	77
Total .....	617	554	1171
War Alumnus .....	3	..	3

\*a means Agriculture; b, Home Economics; c, Hotel Administration

TABLE VI

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

	DEGREES						
	Before 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Architects.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bachelors of Arts.....	11,888	380	348	360	287	293	13,556
Bachelors of Agriculture.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bachelors of Architecture.....	745	12	14	18	12	12	813
Bachelors of Chemistry.....	791	31	1	...	...	...	823
Bachelors of Chemical Engineering.....	...	1	...	27	40	15	83
Bachelors of Civil Engineering.....	164	22	35	29	22	13	285
Bachelors of Electrical Engineering.....	...	15	25	15	31	24	110
Bachelors of Fine Arts.....	31	2	3	...	...	2	38
Bachelors of Landscape Architecture.....	81	1	...	...	...	...	82
Bachelors of Law.....	2,417	52	59	28	17	9	2,582
Bachelors of Letters.....	264	...	...	...	...	...	264
Bachelors of Literature.....	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering.....	59	40	63	47	54	50	313
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	484	...	...	...	...	...	484
Bachelors of Science.....	3,712	...	...	...	...	...	3,712
Bachelors of Science (College of Agriculture)...	2,753	287	240	201	86	69	3,636
Bachelors of Science (College of Home Economics)	1,317	121	104	107	129	198	1,976
Bachelors of Science (Hotel Administration)...	461	71	48	53	9	14	656
Bachelors of Science in Admin. Engineering...	309	61	73	67	37	16	563
Bachelors of Science in Agriculture.....	357	...	...	...	...	...	357
Bachelors of Science in Architecture.....	123	...	...	...	...	...	123
Bachelors of Science in Chemical Engineering...	...	...	...	6	32	25	63
Bachelors of Science in Chemistry.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering.....	...	...	...	4	11	17	32
Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering...	...	...	...	1	14	21	36
Bachelors of Science in Mechanical Engineering	...	...	...	5	46	65	116
Bachelors of Science in Natural History.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bachelors of Science in Nursing.....	...	...	...	10	19	19	48
Bachelors of the Science of Agriculture.....	127	...	...	...	...	...	127
Bachelors of Veterinary Science.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chemical Engineers.....	57	16	18	...	...	...	91
Civil Engineers.....	3,053	9	1	3	...	...	3,066
Electrical Engineers.....	798	13	2	...	...	...	813
Forest Engineers.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Graduates in Pharmacy.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Engineers.....	6,274	8	...	...	...	...	6,282
Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Masters in Architecture.....	44	1	1	...	...	...	46
Masters in Forestry.....	86	...	...	...	...	...	86
Masters of Arts.....	1,898	65	58	42	33	36	2,132
Masters of Arts in Education.....	80	2	2	...	...	...	84
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....	2	1	1	3	1	...	8
Masters of Chemistry.....	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	292	5	5	3	2	2	309
Masters of Education.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	54	...	...	1	...	...	55
Masters of Fine Arts.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Masters of Landscape Design.....	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Masters of Law.....	64	1	...	1	...	...	66
Masters of Letters.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	276	2	...	2	2	3	285
Masters of Regional Planning (Under Arch.)...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Masters of Philosophy.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Masters of Science.....	1,268	93	46	65	41	53	1,566
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	437	18	9	6	10	3	483
Masters of Science in Architecture.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Masters of Science in Education.....	169	26	35	30	14	8	282
Masters of Science in Engineering.....	75	23	10	5	12	13	138
Masters of Veterinary Medicine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doctors of Law (Honorary).....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doctors of Medicine.....	2,209	63	75	75	75	77	2,574
Doctors of Philosophy.....	2,777	167	119	131	95	81	3,370
Doctors of Science.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	7	...	1	...	...	...	8
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.....	1,095	38	43	37	79	32	1,324
Total Degrees.....	47,339	1,647	1,439	1,384	1,213	1,171	54,193
War Alumni.....	313	2	1	1	...	3	320

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE VII

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE SINCE 1939-40

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Agriculture.....	1,568	1,458	1,214	460	552
Architecture.....	147	142	118	67	86
Arts and Sciences.....	1,891	1,894	1,815	1,355	1,552
Engineering.....	1,384	1,580	1,689	821	661
Graduates.....	967	722	596	612	625
Home Economics.....	492	512	529	649	684
Hotel Administration.....	326	319	251	70	105
Law.....	191	162	68	49	53
Medicine.....	295	314	309	42	68
Nursing School.....	160	157	169	320	364
Veterinary.....	160	157	199	41	148
Total, excluding Duplicates.....	7,315	7,148	6,850	4,486	4,898
Architecture—Summer Term.....	...	...	51	...	...
Arts—Summer Term.....	...	...	7	...	...
Candidates for Degree only.....	40	45	51	...	...
Curtiss-Wright Course.....	...	...	115	104	...
Eleven-Week Summer Term.....	...	...	540	...	...
Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program.....	...	...	9,096	6,171	2,999
Engineering—Summer Term.....	...	...	414	...	...
Extramural Courses.....	53	78	19	65	49
Extramural Courses Engineering.....	123	...	...	...	...
Federal Engineering Defense Training Program.....	1,464	4,354	426	...	...
First Five-Week Summer Session.....	...	...	61	...	...
First Summer Session—Law.....	...	...	153	101	...
Graduate—Personal Direction.....	...	...	283	138	159
Graduate Work in Summer.....	755	502	26	...	...
Graduate—Summer Term.....	...	...	13	...	...
Russian—June 15–July 25.....	...	...	15	...	...
Russian—June 15–Sept. 12.....	...	...	212	...	...
Second Five-Week Summer Session.....	...	...	57	...	...
Second Summer Session—Law.....	...	...	994	460	868
Summer Session.....	1,986	1,647	119	...	...
Unit Courses.....	...	...	157	...	...
Veterinary—Summer Term.....	...	...	...	...	...
Winter Agriculture.....	103	49	...	...	677
Student Officers—Diesel Engineering.....	...	...	...	570	...
Steam Engineering.....	...	...	...	264	300



TABLE VIII

## AGE AT GRADUATION

The following table shows in years and months the age at graduation. For the age at graduation, taken at ten-year periods from 1870 to 1900, and at five-year periods from 1900 to 1930, see the Report of the Registrar, 1933-34.

	Class of 1935			Class of 1940		
	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Agriculture						
Men.....	19-8	22-10	39-3	20-1	22-9	40-3
Women.....	20-7	21-11	26-8	19-10	21-8	31-2
Architecture						
Men.....	21-3	23-5	44-2	21-6	24-4	28-1
Women.....	22-5	23-3	24-1	21-4	23-5	24-9
Arts						
Men.....	18-11	21-8	28-1	19-2	21-10	33-3
Women.....	19-8	20-6	27-9	19-11	21-6	36-3
Engineering						
Men.....	20-	22-3	39-10	20-2	22-5	48-9
Women.....				25-8	25-8	25-8
Home Economics						
Men.....	21-5	22-7	25-9	20-	22-11	27-2
Women.....	19-2	22-1	36-4	19-7	22-	37-
Veterinary						
Men.....	20-9	23-4	61-8	20-6	24-	29-6
Women.....				21-7	22-6	25-1
Masters						
Men.....	20-7	27-7	72-5	21-1	27-9	55-10
Women.....	20-2	27-5	47-4	21-6	27-7	50-6
Doctors of Philosophy						
Men.....	24-	29-3	47-3	23-2	29-6	49-5
Women.....	20-7	27-2	46-10	24-9	34-11	45-8
Law						
Men.....	22-	24-5	27-2	21-11	24-4	29-2
Women.....				24-	25-2	26-7
Medicine						
Men.....	22-11	25-11	35-3	22-11	25-10	30-1
Women.....	24-3	26-6	36-9	24-3	26-3	33-5
War alumnus						
Men.....				51-2	51-2	51-2

TABLE IX

## THE ISSUE OF TRANSCRIPTS

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

E. F. BRADFORD,  
Registrar.

\*This does not include 5699 miscellaneous photostats made for the various offices in this University.



## APPENDIX II

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Faculty for 1944-45.

There were included in the faculty membership during part or all of the year, 931 persons whose rank and place of service are shown in the following table. Under the heading "Administration" are listed only those officers who do not have academic titles in addition to their administrative designations.

	Professors Emeritus	Professors	Assoc. Professors	Asst. Professors	Adminis- tration	Total
<i>Ithaca</i>						
(Teaching and Research.....)	66	247	117	158	9	597
(Extension Teaching in Agr. and H.E.)	1	31	18	31	...	81
<i>Geneva</i>						
(NYS Experiment Station).....	3	19	...	35	...	57
<i>Long Island</i>						
(Experiment Station).....	...	1	...	5	...	6
<i>Buffalo</i>						
(ESMWT Program).....	...	...	...	4	...	4
<i>New York City</i>						
(Medical College).....	12	34	42	81	...	169
(School of Nursing).....	1	3	5	8	...	17
	83	335	182	322	9	931

Ten members of the Faculty died during the year: Clyde Hadley Myers, Professor of Plant Breeding, Emeritus, on August 5, 1944; Dwight Sanderson, Professor of Rural Sociology, Emeritus, on September 27, 1944; Simon Henry Gage, Professor of Histology and Embryology, Emeritus, on October 20, 1944; George Nieman Laumann, Professor of Rural Economy, Emeritus, on November 1, 1944; James Adrian Bizzell, Professor of Soil Technology, Emeritus, on November 1, 1944; Charles Langdon Gibson, Professor of Surgery, Emeritus, on November 25, 1944; Herbert Hice Whetzel, Professor of Plant Pathology, on November 30, 1944; Paul Martyn Lincoln, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Emeritus, on December 20, 1944; Carl Lotus Becker, Professor of History, Emeritus, on April 10, 1945; and Ellen B. Foot, Assistant Professor of Surgery (Anaesthesia), on May 11, 1945.

The following members of the Faculty retired from active service during the year and were transferred to the status of emeritus professors: Harriet Frost, Professor of Nursing and Associate Director of the School of Nursing, on August 31, 1944; Arthur William Clark, Professor of Chemistry at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, on December 31, 1944; and on June 30, 1945, Mortier Franklin Barrus, Extension Professor of Plant Pathology; Cornelius Betten, Dean of the University Faculty and Professor of Entomology; Cora Ella Binzel, Professor of Rural Education; Leslie Nathan Broughton, Professor of English; Arthur Wesley Browne, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; Ralph Wright Curtis, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture; Asa Carlton King, Professor of Farm Practice and Farm Superintendence; James Frederick Mason, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; Robert Morris Ogden, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Psychology; Paul Russel Pope, Professor of German; and Harry Porter Weld, Professor of Psychology.

During the year forty-five members left the ranks of the Faculty either by resignation or because of termination of the contract period. One additional member entered the military service. Five members were on sabbatic leave and sixty-two others had special leaves, in most cases to engage in special war services.

## APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

At the October meeting of the Faculty the President announced new appointments to the membership of the standing committees to fill the vacancies to occur

on November 1; included were the appointments of Professor Stanley Warren as chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships and of Professor M. L. Nichols as chairman of the Committee on Prizes. At the same time, announcement was made of the appointment of Professor R. E. Montgomery for a five-year term in the Library Board and of Professor W. M. Sale to the Board of Editors of the University Press for a period of four years. In the election conducted by mail in November, Professor Mary F. Henry was elected to the Committee on University Policy for a five-year term, Professor B. P. Young to the Board on Physical Education and Athletics, and Professor L. L. Barnes to the Board on Student Health and Hygiene, the last two for terms of three years. In the Administrative Board of the Summer Session, Professor H. R. Anderson as Director of the Summer Session became ex officio chairman; Professor L. C. Petry was appointed for a four-year term extending to November 1, 1946; Professor A. W. Gibson was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Professor Anderson to November 1, 1946; and Professor C. C. Murdock was appointed to serve in 1944-45 during the absence of Professor E. J. Simmons. At the October session announcement was made of the appointment of Professor L. C. Petry as Director of Veterans Education.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Army and Navy programs have presented no new problems of administration during the past year. Having reached the peak of their numerical strength in the winter of 1943-44, both programs have declined somewhat from term to term. The Navy V-12 program is now to be merged into the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps which will be formally established in the University on November 1, 1945. This new undertaking will be carried on with the cordial participation of the Faculty. The chief academic problem will be that of working out suitable combinations of the Navy's requirements with appropriate parts of the general and professional offerings of the University and of deciding what degrees may be appropriate. Meanwhile the continuance of certain classes of V-12 students who are not to be transferred to the NROTC will necessitate the retention of the present University calendar consisting of three terms of sixteen weeks each and beginning on or near July 1, November 1, and March 1.

#### LIMITATION OF ENROLLMENT

The question of the limitation of enrollment received further attention and it will perhaps be a continuing problem. The greatly increased enrollment of women during the war, the uncertainty regarding the return of students from war services and regarding the size of the Army and Navy training units, have combined to make definite planning difficult and the possibility remains that the enrollment may exceed the provision of good housing. The Faculty changed its action of May 1944 by asking that the President be authorized to decide, after consultation with the various units of administration, the total enrollment that should be permitted and its distribution among the colleges. It was subsequently announced that no new undergraduate women were to be admitted either in March or in July 1945.

#### AREA AND LANGUAGE COURSES

At the March meeting the Faculty took occasion to reaffirm its interest in what have been referred to commonly as area and language courses and recommended specifically that such courses be provided in relation to China and Latin-America. In the discussion of this subject it was emphasized that the instruction should embrace the languages, the basic resources, business and agrarian law, the history, and the social institutions of the countries selected for study and that the program should be developed not only as a field of scholastic inquiry but also in consideration of the needs of American citizens who plan to follow careers in foreign countries.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS  
IN  
MILITARY SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

These two requirements have long been embodied in the same basic legislation but this year each was separately revised. The requirement in military science was but little changed. It is definitely a requirement of the first four terms and in the case of students coming with advanced standing this may be reduced by the number of terms the student has satisfactorily completed elsewhere irrespective of the inclusion of military science. Heretofore the basis for determining the number of terms of military science required was found in the number of terms of residence that would presumably be needed to obtain a degree and this has proven to be difficult of administration.

The requirement in physical training was more drastically revised. While formerly there had been no general requirement for men students who were enrolled in military science, the Faculty voted at the beginning of the war to make physical training compulsory for all undergraduate men students during every term of their enrollment. This was a war measure and the nature of the work was planned accordingly. In the meantime the character of the civilian student body has greatly changed and the requirement should no longer be so directly concerned with preparation for military service. It has therefore been decided to limit the requirement to four terms for both men and women and to provide a sports program with emphasis on sports of the kind that are likely to persist in interest beyond the college years.

The constitution of the Faculty Committee on Military Science and Physical Training was changed to include representatives of the various college offices and the direct administration of the two requirements will pass largely to these offices, the University Faculty Committee serving only to establish general policies.

## THE WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on University Lectures provided seven lectures on the Goldwin Smith Foundation, and three on the Schiff Foundation. On the Messenger fund there were ten lectures in the regular series, four by John Nash Douglas Bush, Professor of English in Harvard University on "Paradise Lost in Our Time"; three by Charles E. Kellogg, Chief of the Division of Soil Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, on "Soil Science and Human Welfare"; and three by Lydia J. Roberts, Visiting Professor of the University of Puerto Rico, on "Nutrition and Human Welfare." In addition, the Messenger fund carried a series of three special lectures on "Higher Education" given by T. R. McConnell, Dean of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, at the University of Minnesota; W. H. Cowley, Professor of Higher Education at Stanford University; and W. C. DeVane, Dean of Yale College.

The Committee on Student Activities has this year dealt mainly with routine business, carried on largely by the chairman. The abnormal character of the student body, particularly the transient character of the male population, the fact that the office of Dean of Students had been created but not yet filled, and the prospective removal of the operations of this committee from the Dean's office have combined to prevent any serious attack on the problems of the relationships of the agencies that have to do with campus affairs. The interest of students in matters traditionally reserved for faculty action has greatly increased in recent times and the situation needs study and clarification.

The Committee on Student Conduct has had rather a busy year and the matters dealt with have in many cases been of a very grave nature. The Women's Self-Government Association has again done its share so carefully and intelligently as to deserve special commendation.

The Music Committee has maintained the Bailey Hall series of concerts at its usual high level. There are included, besides those presented by Dr. Egon Petri as pianist in resident, the following six concerts: Helen Traubel, soprano; William Kapell, pianist; Busch Little Symphony; Pittsburgh Symphony; Egon Petri,

pianist; and Zino Francescatti, violinist. The committee judged it best not to sponsor a series in chamber music this year.

THE OFFICE OF DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

With the approaching retirement of the Dean of the Faculty a committee was appointed at the February meeting to confer with the President on the functions of this office. The special committee appointed included the members of the standing Committee on University Policy with the addition of the chairmen of the Committee on Student Activities and of the Committee on Student Conduct; this committee reported its conclusions at the May meeting and these were approved.

The report just referred to, recorded in full in the published abstracts of faculty records for 1944-45, suggests that the deanship shall be a part-time position, the incumbent to give perhaps half time to teaching or research in his professional field. To make this possible it is further provided that the dean shall restrict himself largely to leadership in the more strictly educational phases, leaving the associated administrative functions to be distributed elsewhere. A term of five years is proposed with the presumption against more than two terms of service.

As the retiring incumbent of the office under consideration I did not enter the discussion of this problem while it was pending, but perhaps I may now be permitted to record quite frankly that I have not been able to concur in the main feature of the decision reached. The basic issue, perhaps not fully realized in the discussion, is the place of the University Faculty in the life of the University. The functions and responsibilities of that body being clearly determined it would seem to me to follow that the interest and activities of its administrative head should be coterminous with those of the body he serves. In my view this calls for a strengthening of the administrative office, not for a further dispersal of its traditional responsibilities.

Aside from this main issue, the report as adopted makes a change, suggested by the President, in the method by which a new dean is to be nominated. The University Statutes have for many years provided that the nomination is to be made to the Board of Trustees by the President and is to be accompanied by an expression of opinion from the Faculty. The procedure now approved makes it possible for the Faculty to take initiative also in making suggestions to the President before he decides on a formal nomination.

Under the new procedure the President has nominated with the Faculty's approval, and the Board of Trustees has elected Carleton Chase Murdock, Professor of Physics, as Dean, the appointment effective with July 1.

I cannot come to the close of my term without recording my deep obligation both to the Faculty and to you personally for the opportunity to serve in our common cause on the Cornell campus. The kindness and cooperation of which I have been the recipient will be gratefully remembered.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,  
Dean of the University Faculty.



## APPENDIX III

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Graduate School for the year 1944-45.

## I

There were no significant changes in the enrollment this year as compared with that of the two preceding years. Distribution of majors varied somewhat, but not in any marked degree. There were slight increases of majors in the Agricultural Sciences and Education, and a decrease in the Physical Sciences; choices in the other groups of subjects remained practically the same as last year. The usual statistics are appended.

## II

New members of the General Committee were elected as follows:

Members at large: Professor Carl Stephenson, succeeding Professor A. M. Drummond.

Representative of Group A: Professor James Hutton, succeeding Professor Harry Caplan.

Representative of Group E: Professor E. M. Strong, succeeding Professor J. N. Goodier.

Representative of Group I: Professor H. R. Anderson, succeeding Professor C. B. Moore.

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

Professor Carl Stephenson, at large, term expires 1948.

Professor Hazel Hauck, at large, 1946.

Professor J. M. Sherman, at large, 1947.

Professor H. B. Adelman, at large, 1947.

Professor James Hutton, Group A (Languages and Literatures), 1948.

Professor F. A. Harper, Group B (History, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, Rural Sociology), 1947.

Professor T. R. Briggs, Group C (Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Geodesy), 1947.

Professor D. S. Welch, Group D (Biological Sciences), 1946.

Professor E. M. Strong, Group E (Engineering, Architecture, Applied Physical Sciences, Rural Engineering, Landscape Design), 1948.

Professor C. V. Morrill, Group F (Preclinical Departments of the Cornell University Medical College in New York City), 1946.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels, Group G (Agricultural Sciences), 1948.

Professor H. D. Laube, Group H (Law), 1947.

Professor H. R. Anderson, Group I (Education), 1948.

The Secretary of the Faculty.

The Dean, Chairman ex officio.

## III

The impact of the war has resulted in the disruption of the programs of work of many students, as is becoming increasingly evident with the return of veterans to the University. In recognition of this fact and in order to adjust requirements to emergency conditions, the General Committee adopted the following resolution, which was reported to the Faculty at the January meeting:

"If a student working for an advanced degree enters military service or other service directly connected with the war effort, the period spent in such service shall not be taken into account in the interpretation of (a) the rule requiring reasonable continuity in the completion of residence or (b) that setting a time limit for the completion of all other requirements after the residence requirement is completed".



As reported last year, the Faculty approved the recommendation of the General Committee that, for an experimental period of five years, in-service teachers who are candidates for the M. S. degree, Plan B, be permitted to obtain a maximum of 10 hours credit for work in off-campus centers in Agricultural Education given under supervision of regular members of the faculty of the University. At its November meeting this year the Faculty decided to broaden this privilege by taking the following action:

"At the discretion of the student's Special Committee, credit up to a maximum of 12 hours for work done at off-campus centers may be counted towards the degrees M. A., Plan B, M. S., Plan B, and M. S. in Ed., subject to the following provisions:

1. Each such course offered shall be under the jurisdiction of the college and department of Cornell University in which courses of similar content are located.
2. The person in charge of each such course shall be a member regularly giving instruction in the department concerned or a person appointed by the University for the specific purpose.
3. No such course shall be offered unless the work can be maintained so as to be fully comparable to similar resident courses.
4. Admission to such courses, registration, and records shall be administered essentially as for the corresponding resident work.
5. Residence credit for such courses shall be counted as in the regular Summer Session, and it shall be allowed as partial fulfillment of the year's residence requirement."

Since this legislation supercedes that of last year, the earlier was formally rescinded.

#### IV

Fellowships and scholarships available for the year, the number of awards made, and the numbers of applications received by various departments as compared with those of the three preceding years are given in Table VII below. From these data it is evident that there is as yet no upward swing in the number of applications, and also that the policy of reserving funds for future use is still being generally followed.

G. WATTS CUNNINGHAM,  
Dean of the Graduate School.

TABLE I  
STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

A. TOTAL ENROLLMENT					
	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Number of students registered during the academic year ..	544	543	595	839	966
Number of students registered during the summer, as below	425	458	523	572	798
Summer Session .....	143	134	284	294	577
Personal Direction .....	53	101	182	132	182
Candidate for Degree Only ..	25	37	57	46	39
Summer Term .....	204	186	...	...	...

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

1914-15	1919-20	1924-25	1929-30	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45
390	408	583	863	733	1000	544

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## C. NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

	During Academic Year 1944-45	Summer 1944
Ph. D. degrees .....	36	9
A. M. and M. S. degrees .....	106	52
Professional Master's degrees .....	73	14
Resident Doctors .....	0	0
Non-candidates .....	19	5
Withdrawals after registration .....	3	2
Total .....	207	82

TABLE II

GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE  
DEGREE RECEIVED

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Master's Degrees					
Masters of Arts .....	36	33	42	58	65
Masters of Arts in Education ....	0	0	0	2	2
Masters of Science .....	53	41	65	46	98
Masters of Science in Agriculture	3	10	6	9	5
Masters of Education .....	0	2	1	0	0
Masters of Science in Education	8	14	30	35	18
Masters of Regional Planning ..	0	1	1	0	0
Masters of Science in Engineering	13	12	5	10	15
Masters of Forestry .....	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Laws .....	0	0	1	0	0
Masters of Chemistry .....	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Architecture .....	1	0	0	1	9
Masters of Fine Arts .....	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture	0	0	0	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering	0	1	2	1	1
Masters of Civil Engineering ....	2	2	3	5	5
Masters of Electrical Engineering	0	0	1	0	0
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	3	2	2	0	2
Total Master's Degrees ....	119	118	159	167	221
Doctors of Philosophy .....	82	95	131	119	167
Doctors of the Science of Law ....	0	0	0	1	0
Total .....	201	213	290	287	388

TABLE III

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

	<i>Academic Year 1944-45</i>	<i>Summer 1944</i>
Doctors of Philosophy .....	244	159
Doctors of the Science of Law .....	0	1
Master's Degrees, as below		
Masters of Arts .....	74	86
Masters of Arts in Education .....	1	1
Masters of Science .....	115	95
Masters of Science in Agriculture .....	16	7
Masters of Science in Education .....	9	28
Masters of Science in Engineering .....	26	9
Masters of Forestry .....	0	0
Masters of Laws .....	2	0
Masters of Chemistry .....	0	0
Masters of Architecture .....	1	1
Masters of Fine Arts .....	1	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture .....	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering .....	1	0
Masters of Civil Engineering .....	8	4
Masters of Electrical Engineering .....	2	2
Masters of Mechanical Engineering .....	2	4
Masters of Education .....	0	0
Masters of Regional Planning .....	1	0
Non-candidates, as below		
Resident Doctors .....	1	3
Non-candidates .....	37	11
Others (withdrawals, duplicates, etc.) .....	3	14
Total .....	544	425

TABLE IV

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

	<i>1944-45</i>	<i>1943-44</i>	<i>1942-43</i>	<i>1941-42</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
Group A, Languages and Literature	55	45	63	95	104
Group B, History, Philosophy, and Political Science .....	71	79	90	130	171
Group C, Physical Sciences .....	89	124	121	139	151
Group D, Biological Sciences .....	87	80	125	205	234
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	57	58	52	64	73
Group F, Science Departments, New York City .....	13	14	16	11	14
Group G, Agricultural Sciences .....	106	94	89	121	130
Group H, Law .....	2	0	0	2	1
Group I, Education .....	60	42	43	61	70
Others (Resident Doctors) .....	4	7	6	11	18

TABLE V

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVED  
THEIR FIRST DEGREES

Acadia University .....	1	Gettysburg College .....	2
Adelphi College .....	1	Ginling College .....	1
Akron, University of .....	2	Goucher College .....	2
Alfred University .....	1	Great China University, The .....	1
American University at Cairo, The .....	1	Greenville College .....	1
Antioch College .....	2	Grove City College .....	1
Arizona, University of .....	1	Hamilton College .....	5
Baker University .....	1	Hampden-Sydney College .....	1
Ball State Teachers College .....	1	Hampton Institute .....	1
Barnard College .....	3	Harvard University .....	2
Bombay, University of .....	1	Hawaii, University of .....	2
Brigham Young University .....	1	Heidelberg College .....	2
British Columbia, University of ..	2	Hofstra College .....	2
Brooklyn College .....	7	Houghton College .....	1
Brown University .....	1	Howard University .....	1
Bucknell University .....	2	Hunter College .....	12
Buffalo, University of .....	5	Iceland, University of .....	1
California Institute of Technology ..	1	Illinois Institute of Technology ..	1
California, University of .....	7	Illinois, University of .....	5
Cedar Crest College .....	1	Imperial College of Tropical Agri- culture .....	3
Central Political Institute of China ..	1	Indiana Central College .....	1
Chicago, University of .....	4	Indiana University .....	2
Cincinnati, University of .....	1	Iowa State College .....	2
Clarke College .....	1	Iowa State Teachers College .....	1
Colgate University .....	1	Iowa, State University of .....	1
Colombia, National University of ..	1	Iowa, University of .....	1
Bogota .....	1	Johns Hopkins University .....	1
Colorado State College of Agricul- ture and Mechanics .....	2	Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science .....	3
Colorado State College of Education ..	1	Ladycliff College .....	1
Colorado, University of .....	1	LaFayette College .....	1
Columbia University .....	2	Laval University .....	3
Concord State Teachers College ..	1	Lebanon Valley College .....	1
Cornell College .....	1	Lehigh University .....	1
Cornell University .....	82	Lincoln University .....	1
Costa Rico, University of .....	1	Long Island University .....	1
Dacca, University of, India .....	1	Louisiana Polytechnical Institute ..	1
Delaware, University of .....	1	Louisiana State University .....	4
Denmark, Technical University of ..	1	McGill University .....	3
De Pauw University .....	1	Madison College .....	1
Drexel Institute of Technology ..	1	Madrid, University of .....	1
Drury College .....	1	Maine, University of .....	4
Duluth State Teachers College ..	1	Marietta College .....	1
East Texas State Teachers College ..	1	Marshall College .....	1
École des Sciences Appliquées.....	1	Maryland, University of .....	3
École Supérieure D'Agriculture du Sud Ouest .....	1	Maryville College .....	2
Elmira College .....	1	Massachusetts State College .....	7
Escola Superior of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine .....	1	Massachusetts Institute of Tech- nology .....	3
Evansville College .....	1	Meredith College .....	1
Facultad Nacional de Agronomia, Colombia .....	6	Miami University .....	2
Florida, University of .....	5	Michigan State College .....	2
Franklin and Marshall College ...	1	Michigan, University of .....	3
		Middlebury College .....	1

Mills College .....	2	Phillips University .....	1
Milwaukee Downer College .....	2	Pine Bluff, Agricultural, Mechan- cal, and Normal College .....	1
Miner Teachers College .....	1	Pittsburgh, University of .....	2
Minnesota, University of .....	4	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn..	1
Missouri, University of .....	2	Pomona College .....	1
Monmouth College .....	1	Princeton University .....	1
Montana State College .....	2	Puerto Rico, University of .....	7
Mount Allison University, Canada	1	Purdue University .....	3
Mount Holyoke College .....	4	Queens College .....	5
Nankai University .....	1	Radcliff College .....	5
Nanking, University of .....	4	Regis College .....	1
National Central University of Chungking .....	3	Randolph Macon College .....	2
National Chekiang University .....	1	Redlands, University of .....	1
National Chiao-Tung University ..	10	Rhode Island State College .....	2
National School of Agriculture, Mexico .....	2	Richmond, University of .....	1
National School of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Lima, Peru	2	Robert College (Turkey) .....	3
National Szechuan University .....	2	Rochester, University of .....	4
National Tsing Hua University ...	2	Rollins College .....	1
National University of Chungking	1	Russell Sage College .....	2
Nazareth College .....	1	Rutgers University .....	1
Newark College of Engineering ...	2	St. Benedict's College .....	2
New Hampshire, University of ...	3	St. Bonaventure College .....	1
New Jersey College for Women ...	1	St. Gregory College .....	1
New York, College of the City of ..	3	St. John's University .....	3
New York State College for Teach- ers at Albany .....	10	St. Joseph's College .....	1
New York State College for Teach- ers at Buffalo .....	1	St. Lawrence University .....	2
New York University .....	4	St. Teresa, College of .....	1
North Carolina State College .....	1	Salem College .....	1
North Carolina, University of .....	2	San Diego State College .....	1
North Dakota College of Agricul- ture .....	1	Seton Hill College .....	2
North Dakota, University of .....	2	Shaw University .....	1
North Texas State College .....	1	Simmons College .....	1
Northwest Nazarene College .....	1	South Dakota State College of Agri- culture and Mechanical Arts ...	1
Northeastern University .....	1	Southwest Institute of Technology	1
Northwestern University .....	2	Southern Illinois Normal University	1
Oberlin College .....	4	Southern University .....	1
Ohio Northern University .....	1	Spelman College .....	1
Ohio State University .....	6	Stanford University .....	3
Oklahoma, Agriculture and Me- chanical College .....	2	Swarthmore College .....	1
Oklahoma, University of .....	2	Sweden, Agricultural College of ..	1
Ontario Agricultural College .....	3	Syracuse University .....	6
Oregon State College .....	3	Tennessee, University of .....	2
Paris, University of .....	1	Tientsin University .....	1
Park College .....	2	Tufts College .....	3
Peking, University of .....	1	Tusculum College .....	1
Pennsylvania State College .....	4	Tuskegee Institute .....	1
Pennsylvania State Teachers Col- lege at Mansfield .....	2	Union College .....	3
Pennsylvania State Teachers Col- lege at Westchester .....	1	United States Naval Academy ...	1
Pennsylvania, University of .....	2	Universidad Central, Ecuador ....	1
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science .....	1	Universidad Central de Nicaragua	1
		Universidad Central de Venezuela	1
		Ursinus College .....	1
		Utah State Agricultural College ..	7
		Utah, University of .....	1
		Vassar College .....	6
		Vermont, University of .....	3
		Virginia State College for Negroes	1
		Washington Missionary College ..	2



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Washington State College .....	2	Wiley College .....	1
Washington, University of .....	3	Wilson College .....	2
Wayne University .....	1	Wisconsin State Teachers College, La Crosse .....	1
Wellesley College .....	2	Wisconsin, University of .....	4
Wells College .....	2	Wooster College .....	2
West Virginia State College .....	1	Worcester Polytechnic Institute ..	1
West Virginia University .....	7	Yale University .....	1
Western Maryland College .....	1	German degrees not certified .....	2
Wheaton College .....	3		
Whitworth College .....	2		

TABLE VI

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama .....	4	Virginia .....	4
Arizona .....	1	Washington .....	3
Arkansas .....	2	West Virginia .....	8
California .....	12	Wisconsin .....	3
Colorado .....	3	<i>United States Possessions</i>	
Connecticut .....	4	Hawaii .....	2
District of Columbia .....	4	Puerto Rico .....	7
Florida .....	5	Total .....	446
Georgia .....	1	Afghanistan .....	2
Idaho .....	3	Brazil .....	1
Illinois .....	12	British Guiana .....	1
Indiana .....	6	British Malaya .....	1
Iowa .....	2	British West Indies .....	3
Kansas .....	5	Bulgaria .....	1
Louisiana .....	4	Canada .....	11
Maine .....	4	China .....	38
Maryland .....	8	Colombia .....	7
Massachusetts .....	13	Costa Rica .....	2
Michigan .....	7	Ecuador .....	1
Minnesota .....	5	Egypt .....	2
Missouri .....	4	France .....	1
Montana .....	2	Greece .....	1
New Hampshire .....	5	Guatemala .....	1
New Jersey .....	16	Haiti .....	3
New Mexico .....	1	Iceland .....	3
New York .....	213	India .....	3
North Carolina .....	3	Mexico .....	3
North Dakota .....	3	Nicaragua .....	1
Ohio .....	19	Peru .....	4
Oklahoma .....	4	Poland .....	1
Oregon .....	1	Sweden .....	1
Pennsylvania .....	22	Thailand .....	1
Rhode Island .....	3	Turkey .....	4
South Carolina .....	1	Venezuela .....	1
South Dakota .....	1	Total .....	98
Tennessee .....	2		
Texas .....	5		
Utah .....	6		
Vermont .....	3		

TABLE VII  
FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS 1944-45

	Number of Applications				No. Fellowships & Scholarships Available		Awards	
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Fel- low- ships	Scholar- ships	Fel- low- ships	Scholar- ships
Agriculture .....	115	58	11	11	6	0	1	0
Animal Biology ..	74	48	11	9	5	5	3	2
Architecture .....	1	2	1	0	3	2	0	0
Botany .....	32	13	4	2	1	1	1	0
Chemistry .....	31	30	14	10	9	0	1	0
Classics .....	12	11	5	5	2	2	2	1
Drama .....	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Economics .....	28	6	1	1	5	0	0	0
Education .....	4	11	5	4	0	10	0	0
Engineering*								
Chem. E. ....	22	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
C. E. ....	14	5	4	0	6	3	0	0
E. E. ....	6	4	1	0	4	0	0	0
M. E. ....	9	4	2	0	5	0	0	0
English .....	44	28	16	16	1	0	1	0
Geology .....	11	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
German .....	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Government .....	5	9	1	4	2	0	0	0
History .....	55	37	18	5	7	3	1	0
Home Economics ..	7	11	7	6	2	0	2	0
Mathematics ....	16	16	3	6	2	0	2	0
Music .....	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nature Ed. ....	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	1
Philosophy .....	20	16	9	4	5	1	2	0
Physics .....	41	29	4	0	2	0	0	0
Psychology .....	14	13	7	9	1	2	0	2
Romance Lang. ..	17	10	3	1	2	0	0	0
Sociology .....	7	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
Veterinary .....	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Phi Kappa Phi ..						3	0	0
Tuition								
Scholarships ...						30		22
	608	387	138	100	73	70	16	29

Total Number of Applications ..... 100

Number of Applications from Cornellians ..... 19

Total Number of Awards ..... 45

Number of Awards to Cornellians ..... 14

Appointments to Cornellians      Non-Cornellians      Total

Fellowships      5      11      16

Scholarships      9      20      29

Total      14      31      45

Appointments not made      98

Appointments available      143

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

Fellowships available ..... \$44,690.00

Scholarships available ..... 6,065.65

Free Tuition (with above) ..... 21,600.00

Tuition Scholarships ..... 6,000.00

Total amount available ..... \$77,355.65

## APPENDIX IV

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Librarian of the University Library for the year ended June 30, 1945.

The jig-saw puzzle is a modern invention. Sir James Murray in his well-known dictionary tells us that the word jig-saw came from the United States and appeared in English literature in the eighteen seventies. This should surely minister to our national pride. The puzzles could not reach a truly national mass production until the tool had reached a certain stage of efficient performance. Even the earlier fret-saw, which could do the job on a small scale "by hand", does not push its name into English print until about a decade before the jig-saw. But the form puzzle was surely older than the age of American technical supremacy. We are urged to believe that the ancient but civilized Chinese produced such form puzzles to harass and fascinate a willing humanity about the time that they invented roast pig.

A sense of mysteriously fascinating form is developed even in the most primitive tribes of the present day. The sand drawings from the outdoor ateliers of the wise men of central Australian tribes, which, as anthropologists tell us, are used in the mystic rites that initiate the youth into the secrets of the tribe, would make excellent exercises in jig-saw puzzle designing. More civilized nations among the ancients rose to a higher level of puzzle construction, and their practices have been handed down to modern times. The labyrinth and the maze, from Minoan Crete to Hampton Court, have cast their fateful or their comical shadows over the whole race of man.

Such a sinister shadow, with no comical aspect to soften its threat of woe, is beginning to rest upon the Cornell University Library. An originally logical and intelligible order in the housing of its books is being gradually turned into a jig-saw puzzle and a labyrinth by the dire pressure of dwindling and exhausted housing and working space.

During the past year 933 presses of books had to be moved to provide space for new acquisitions. In the previous year 541 presses were shifted. Some of the shifting amounted to violent dislocation. Odd, unoccupied corners are sought out; some almost inaccessible and highly impractical shelf locations are being called into play. And only the most refined jig-saw intelligence can succeed in keeping track of the incongruously jumbled shelving system.

Let no one seek to comfort us by citing ancient historical examples, or to encourage us by pointing to the ease with which modern scientists and mathematicians master incredibly complicated problems. Such increasing, irrational form-complication is fateful to a library. It matters not how many young men and library maidens are sacrificed annually to propitiate the monster, the Minotaur will eventually crush us all, or drive us into the madhouse. Only a benevolent administrative Ariadne and a courageous Theseus in the form of a Board of Trustees can compass the destruction of the beast by undertaking an expansion of the library space.

## STAFF

Miss Virginia Seery, Catalogue Typist and Inter-library Loan Assistant resigned. The following appointments were made: Miss Hertha Beskin, Cataloguer; Miss Jeanne Banford, Periodicals Assistant; William Bampton, Library Helper.

## ACCESSIONS

The total amount expended for books, periodicals, and binding according to Miss Ingersoll, Supervisor of Accessions, was \$27,244 as against \$26,716 in the preceding year. The total number of volumes added to the University Library was 14,229 of which 11,789 were for the general library and 2,423 for special collections

or for college or department libraries. To these figures we add 2,550 maps prepared by the Army Map Service. For the general library 6,673 volumes were purchased, 5,116 were gifts or exchanges.

	<i>Items added</i>	<i>Present extent</i>
General Library .....	11,789	743,409
Dante Collection .....	9	10,909
Petrarch Collection .....	1	4,590
Icelandic Collection .....	219	22,420
Wason Chinese Collection .....	370	43,350
Wordsworth Collection .....	33	
Wordsworth Collection (MSS).....	17	2,977
Cornell University Theses .....	262	16,822
Philological Seminary .....	5	1,187
Sage School of Philosophy .....	..	1,015
French Seminary .....	..	24
German Seminary .....	..	759
Latin Seminary .....	..	326
American History Seminary .....	..	671
Manuscripts .....	17	1,067
Maps .....	2,568	3,852
Cornell University Maps and Plans .....	..	202
U. S. Coast Survey Charts .....	..	950
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases .....	..	216
U. S. Geological Survey Topographical Maps.....	205	6,433
British Geological Survey Maps .....	..	600
College of Architecture Library .....	224	5,951
Barnes Hall Library (Religion).....	97	4,309
Chemistry Library (Special).....	11	605
Comstock Memorial Library (Entomology).....	64	2,856
Economics Laboratory Collection .....	..	340
Flower Veterinary Library .....	496	14,326
Forestry Library .....	..	1,181
Goldwin Smith Hall Library .....	73	4,777
Hart Library (English Literature).....	..	4,666
Gray Memorial Library (Electrical Engineering).....	5	919
Kuichling Library (Civil Engineering).....	10	2,374
Rockefeller Hall Library (Physics).....	..	1,190
Van Cleef Library (Zoology).....	304	5,970
Total including MSS and Maps.....	16,779	911,243
New York State College of Agriculture Library.....	4,725	143,271
New York State College of Home Economics Library.....	683	12,992
Law Library .....	1,050	120,228
Total on entire campus.....	23,237	1,187,734

## CATALOGUE DIVISION

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

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued .....	16,413
Maps catalogued .....	4,204
MSS catalogued .....	11
Microfilms catalogued .....	6
Titles added to catalogue .....	10,887
Typewritten cards added .....	16,072
Printed cards added .....	17,276

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Cards added to Library of Congress Depository Catalogue.....	96,247
Additions to cards .....	7,162
Volumes recatalogued .....	312
Cards corrected or dated .....	4,463

## CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DIVISION

The figures reported by Mr. De Grassi for this division are:

Books classified .....	11,584
Public Documents .....	1,999
Maps .....	3,003
Manuscripts .....	16
Microfilms .....	2
Theses .....	147
Presses moved .....	933

## PERIODICALS DIVISION

Miss Leland, Head of the Periodicals Division, reports:

Periodicals currently received

By subscription .....	970
By gift and exchange.....	1,254

Total.....	2,224
------------	-------

Number of volumes on open shelves.....	3,525
Current periodicals on open shelves.....	517
Issued for brief home use.....	330
Volumes of periodicals bound.....	2,375

The new titles of periodicals added during the year numbered 77. Among them were: Air Transport, American Review on the Soviet Union, Journal of Meteorology, Minerva; revista continental de filosofia (Buenos Aires), New York Folklore Quarterly, Post War World, and Radio Engineer's Digest.

The following sets were acquired:

Burlington (Vt.) Times (1861-1862), Connecticut Courant (155 numbers between 1801 and 1820), Hartwick (N. Y.) Reporter (1157 numbers, 1915-1942), Liberty (N. Y.) Register (735 numbers, 1878-1904), Reflector and Schenectady Democrat (186 numbers, 1834-1871).

## READERS DIVISION

Mr. Willis, Associate Librarian, in charge of the Reading Room and of Inter-Library Loans, reports:

Days open to the public.....	313
Registered borrowers	
Faculty .....	1,215
Students .....	2,658
Army 135, Navy 370.....	505
Recorded use	
Reading Room (number of books).....	94,565
Seminary rooms.....	1,620
Stalls .....	2,645
Laboratories and Departments.....	3,818
Home use (including 8,815 Seven-day books and 330 brief loans of periodicals).....	34,257

## INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

Lent to other libraries.....	943
Borrowed from other libraries.....	601



The number of university, college, government and industrial libraries that borrowed from Cornell was 187. Among them were:

Agfa Ansco.....	107	University of California (Berkeley).....	14
University of Rochester.....	39	University of North Carolina.....	14
Howland Circulating Library.....	26	University of Michigan.....	12
Syracuse University.....	25	Columbia University.....	11
Wells College.....	23	Vassar College.....	11
Harvard University.....	20	Princeton University.....	9
Pennsylvania State College.....	18	Brown University.....	8
General Electric Co.....	17	Chicago University.....	7
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co..	16	Library of Congress.....	7
Hobart College.....	16	Smith College.....	7
Eastman Kodak Co.....	15	New York University.....	6

Cornell borrowed books from 71 other libraries: Among them were:

Library of Congress.....	76	University of Illinois.....	10
University of Rochester.....	50	Boston Public Library.....	10
Hamilton College.....	20	New York University.....	9
New York State Library.....	19	Harvard University.....	9
Princeton University.....	18	Bryn Mawr College.....	9
Columbia University.....	17	Colgate University.....	8
Dartmouth College.....	16	Chicago University.....	8
Yale University.....	14	University of Pennsylvania.....	6
Brown University.....	11	Pennsylvania State College.....	5
University of North Carolina.....	10	Syracuse University.....	4

#### GIFTS

In April 1945, the Charles DeGarmo Memorial Fund having reached, by accumulation, the sum of \$1000, was transferred to the library endowment list. The income is to be devoted to the purchase of books on the art and science of teaching. The number of donors entered on our list for this year is 543. Of the books added to the general collection 5,116 were gifts as against 6,673 purchases. The comparative figures for the preceding year were 7,168 gifts and 3,861 purchases. The number of periodicals which came to us by gift this year was 1,254. We paid for 970 periodicals. The figures last year were 1,249 and 1,023 respectively. To the publishers and editors who donated their periodicals, to the learned societies, and to faculty members who swelled our gift list, we offer our continued thanks.

From the Cornell University Library Associates came very welcome gifts of the Audubon Magazine, vols. 1-2 (1887-1889); John Latham's "A General History of Birds", vols. 1-10 (Winchester, 1821-1828); three hundred and seventy-two numbers of the "New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette" from 1817-1828; Robert Wright's "Icones plantarum Indiae Orientalis", 6 vols. (Madras, 1840-1853); Gioseffo Zarlino's "Le istituzioni harmoniche" (Venice, 1558); William Blake's "Illustrations of the Book of Job" (New York, 1935); "Papers and Records" of the Ontario Historical Society, 34 vols. (1899-1904); and "The Narrative of John Doy of Lawrence, Kansas" (New York, 1860).

Mrs. Audhild Martinez-Ybor, a former donor, gave \$200 for Norwegian books and books about Norway; Dr. Anna Tjomsland donated \$100 for the Icelandic collection; The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation presented \$100 for engineering books. Mr. Elmer M. Johnson and Mrs. Louise F. Peirce and Professor James F. Mason and Mr. John P. Young continued their annual cash donations.

The royalties on President Day's book "Statistical Analysis" (New York, 1925) were again added to the library's book fund. It is only fitting to note here that the royalties on Andrew D. White's "The Warfare of Science with Theology" (New York, 1926) which had been assigned by the author to the late Professor George L. Burr, and were, by Professor Burr, promptly passed on to the Library, have continued regularly to augment our book fund.

Mr. Victor Emanuel presented fourteen autograph letters and three additional manuscripts to the Wordsworth collection. Mrs. William F. E. Gurley added liberally (368 items) to the long list of past donations. Miss Mary J. Hull also continued her gifts.

In the past year the Library was the recipient of a number of gifts of books in larger quantities. From the estate of the late Hyman C. Berkowitz, (Cornell '17) Professor of Spanish at the University of Wisconsin, we received 868 books and 507 pamphlets, mostly in the field of Spanish language and literature. From Mr. Henry Béziat of Cincinnati, Ohio, we received books and pamphlets from the library of his father, André Béziat, and his mother, Kate Bradley Béziat of Spencer, New York, to the number of 1,561. Many were French publications of the eighteenth century.

From the Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, jr., we received five large cartons of books and papers which came from the library of the late Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell from 1892 to 1920. Mr. Charles Ezra Cornell, Trustee of the University, gave us 114 miscellaneous volumes and six large volumes of mounted papers, being the "Blotter of the Executive Chamber" at Albany, New York, 1880-1882. Mr. Woodford Patterson continued his donations with 346 miscellaneous books and pamphlets. Major Walter Stainton sent from France 563 items of books, pamphlets, and newspapers, and a collection of 328 photographs, mostly material prepared by the Germans for propaganda use in France.

From the estate of Carl Nestman of Wheeling, West Virginia we received 117 orchestra and vocal scores; from Dr. Henry P. de Forest, '84, 147 Metropolitan Opera librettos with contemporary newspaper clippings added. Among other donors of books in quantity were: Professor H. B. Adelman (23), Professor Lane Cooper (93), Professor A. M. Drummond (31), Mr. William Eisenstadt (25 volumes in Russian), Professor R. S. Hosmer (32), Mrs. E. P. Lathrop (32 books and pamphlets and several volumes and packages of sheet music), Mr. Vaughan MacCaughey (47), Estate of Denton R. Macmillan (130, mostly in the field of medicine) and Vice President Sabine (14 works on political theory).

Emeritus Professor G. D. Harris has supplied us regularly as in the past with his *Bulletin of American Paleontology* which reached number 115; and former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, Director of the Bailey Hortorium, has continued to present his "*Gentes Plantarum*" now up to Vol. 6, fasc. 7-8. One of the most welcome and useful donations was Professor A. H. Wright's gift of 350 copies of his "*Studies in History*", nos 5-8, which helped us materially to satisfy some of our exchange obligations.

OTTO KINKELDEY,  
Librarian.

## APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE CURATOR, COLLECTION OF  
REGIONAL HISTORY

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Collection of Regional History for the year 1944-45.

Plans have matured during the year for location of this manuscript collection in the College of Agriculture Library building to be constructed immediately after the war. The new quarters will provide room for equipment, for expansion, and for public exhibit and reading, which will enable the Collection of Regional History to achieve greater efficiency and render more service.

Additions during this year include 19,958 manuscript pieces, 165 bound manuscript volumes, 471 pamphlets, circulars, broadsides, and almanacs, 89 books useful for reference, and one unsorted set of manuscripts estimated at 10,000 pieces. The holdings accumulated during the three-year existence of the Collection have now reached a preliminary total of approximately 94,000 items of all varieties.

During the same period a total of 284 volumes and 5,805 scattered issues of newspapers and periodicals printed in New York State and adjacent areas have been added to the Cornell University Library through the Collection of Regional History. Of these, 36 volumes and 2,793 issues came this year.

During the year 54 gifts have been received and 35 purchases made. Mrs. J. H. Tanner and Miss Augusta Williams have contributed several substantial lots of the papers of their father, Josiah B. Williams, who was a charter trustee of Cornell University, a banker, and businessman in Ithaca and a New York State Senator. Miss Hazel Hildreth donated a diary and family letters of Moses Quimby, pioneer apiculturist, and Mrs. Olive Cole Smith, a series of letters of George A. Throop throwing light on the social history of Chenango County. A large collection, including several rare newspapers and tracing the history of the Patterson family from 1701 to 1900, came as the gift of Mr. Woodford Patterson. Mr. John Englis contributed a large set of correspondence and ships plans surviving from the C. M. Englis Company boatyard in Brooklyn. From Sgt. Charles S. Francis and his mother, Mrs. John M. Francis, has come a significant lot of volumes and papers descended from Charles S. Francis, Cornell '77, Alumni Trustee, proprietor of *The Troy Daily Times*, and minister to Austria-Hungary. Most of these items relate to Cornell University. Mrs. C. A. Sprague donated the surviving files of the *Liberty Register* (1878-1904) and from Mrs. Frank Boyce came a substantially complete file of the *Hartwick Reporter* (1915-1942).

A report detailing the manuscript accessions of the last three years has been completed and will be circulated upon publication to libraries, historical societies, and persons interested in the history of the region. It should serve to spread knowledge of the materials concentrated here among individuals qualified to utilize them, thus enabling the Collection better to serve the interests of advancing scholarship.

WHITNEY R. CROSS,  
Curator, Collection of Regional History.

## APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year, 1944-45.

## ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE

Because of a reduction in the number of Army and Navy students in courses offered by the College, the pressure upon our staff and facilities has been considerably lightened during the past year. The enrollment of women students, however, has increased. During the Fall and Spring terms their number was almost two hundred above the numbers in the corresponding terms of 1943-44. Since the problem of adequate housing for women students of the University became acute in the fall, it was decided to receive no new women students in the following spring or summer, and to restrict the total number of women registered in the College at any time to about 900, as compared with the present enrollment of approximately 1000.

I leave to the Registrar the detailed figures of enrollment, including the special group of Army students in the programs preparing for West Point, and for proficiency in foreign languages. The special groups of V-12 Navy students have continued under the direction of Associate Professor Blanchard L. Rideout, and the United States Military Academy Program has continued for a second year under the direction of Associate Professor Charles W. Jones. The efficiency of these various programs within the College has been highly commended.

The College has also received a small number of returning Veterans under the so-called G-I Bill. These students have been given special consideration and advice by the Office of Veterans Education conducted by Professor Loren C. Petry.

## REQUIREMENTS OF THE CURRICULUM

The special committee of the faculty which was authorized on December 7, 1943 "to consider and report to it desirable changes in the curriculum of the College, its methods of instruction and its requirements for graduation" brought in its report on January 9, 1945. Thereafter eight special meetings were held for the purpose of discussing and amending the report in committee of the whole. The amended report was then adopted on May 10, subject to certain further revisions. It was first proposed that the new provisions should become effective with the entering class of freshmen in 1945-46. However, in view of unsettled conditions in the normal procedures of the College which bid fair to continue throughout the coming year, the faculty has voted to postpone the effective date of the new provisions until the academic year 1946-47.

The final report to the faculty was in two parts:

- I. Prescribed Subjects;
- II. Major Subjects and Major Requirements.

I. The intention of the faculty is to demand evidence of proficiency at or after entrance in English reading, writing, and speech, in mathematics and in a foreign language. The precise methods of demonstrating these proficiencies and the remedial work to be done where proficiency is lacking, are now being studied by special committees.

The proposal separates the prescribed studies into those already mentioned, in which a certain level of proficiency must be attained, and a distribution requirement in "Basic Information." Five year-courses, each of six hours credit, are to be selected from the following groups:

1. A laboratory science: Astronomy, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology



2. History
3. Literature: The Classics, English, French, German, Slavic, Spanish  
In addition a student must also secure credit for a six-hour course in each of two of the following groups:
4. Mathematics, or the choice of a physical or a biological science which was not taken under group 1.
5. Philosophy
6. Economics, Government
7. Sociology and Anthropology, Psychology
8. Fine Arts, Music, Speech and Drama

I quote the remainder of the report as it was adopted:

"Election of courses in satisfaction of these requirements is subject to the following provisions:

"The requirements in literature and in the arts may not be satisfied by courses chiefly designed to develop skill. Courses in English translation on foreign literatures may be offered in satisfaction of the literature requirement.

"The faculty requests each of the Departments which do not admit freshmen to consider the advisability of so doing.

"The faculty requests each of the Departments to consider the advisability of offering a terminal course carrying a total of six credits for upperclassmen who have had no other work in the Department.

"The Educational Policy Committee, in consultation with the several Departments, shall prepare a list of courses acceptable in satisfaction of the requirement headed Basic Information; acceptable courses shall carry six credits, shall have no prerequisites and shall represent a major section of the field of study of the Department.

"The faculty regard a course in the history of ideas in the occidental world as a desirable offering for upperclassmen. They request the Dean to bring about the organization of such a course.

#### "II. Major Subjects and Major Requirements.

"To remain as at present except that no student may count toward graduation more than forty-eight hours in a single department, but in this calculation the following shall be omitted: the first six hours of intensive courses and the first twelve hours of non-intensive courses for beginners in a foreign language; English X [remedial English]; Oral and Written Expression A, B; Mathematics X [remedial Mathematics]. Furthermore, each departmental program of major study shall require twenty-four hours of advanced courses conducted on the level appropriate to upperclass, major students.

---

"The Educational Policy Committee shall maintain active oversight of the working of the curriculum, and shall annually circulate to the faculty a written report on the general effectiveness of the course of study and the extent to which our practices differ from those of comparable institutions. The Committee shall have power to include in its sub-committees members drawn from the faculty at large."

## THE DEAN'S LIST

The faculty has changed its method of selecting students for the "Dean's List." As inaugurated, some ten years ago, the method was to select at the end of each term the twenty-five students in each of the four classes of the college whose grades averaged highest. Since the number of students in each class varied from five hundred Freshmen to some three hundred and fifty Seniors, the proportion of each class selected was from five to eight per cent. With the sharp reduction of civilian students in the war period, it was found that with the fixed number of twenty-five in each class the proportion became much higher and varied greatly from class to class. The faculty has changed the method of selection and now includes from each class all those students who in the previous term have attained an average grade of eighty-five or better in their academic subjects. Although this figure is arbitrary, it approximates the lower limit above which students in the past have earned this distinction. It is noteworthy, however, that at the end of the Fall term 175 students in a total enrollment of 1297 were included on the list, or seventy-five more than would have been named under the previous method of selection. At the end of the past summer term, when the records of 409 students were considered, fifty-five attained the distinction. In both terms the percentage is the same, about 13.4. Whether this proportion is too large, or if the peculiar conditions of wartime study have resulted in a distribution of grades notably different from those of more normal times, only a study of grades in the college as a whole would reveal. When opportunity permits, it might be desirable to make a study of grades in order to understand what has now become the normal distribution before considering a more appropriate means of judging distinction of academic achievement.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

I note the following actions taken by the faculty in the course of the current academic year:

1. The election by the Trustees of Joseph Douglas Hood, the Associate Professor of Biology in the College of Agriculture, to a seat on the faculty of Arts and Sciences. Professor Hood conducts the course in General Biology which satisfies a requirement of the College in a laboratory science.
2. The approval by the faculty of a new officer in the College who will have direction of a series of courses, to include English, History, Economics, and Psychology, especially devised and conducted for students of the College of Engineering as a part of the new five-year program of study in that College.
3. An authorization of the Committee on Admission to the College to set aside, at its discretion, the usual requirement of the College Entrance Examination Board Test of Scholastic Aptitude in the cases of certain foreign students, and of veterans of the war who enter college under the provisions of the so-called G-I Bill.
4. During the period of transition, until the new School of Business and Public Administration has become established, the Faculty has authorized a small increase in technical courses among those now offered in a major program of Economics. This will be done in the interest of certain students who may wish to prepare themselves for a fifth year in the technical fields of Business.
5. The subject of Chinese, now taught in the College, has been accorded the status of a Department of Chinese Studies by the Trustees, and the faculty has approved the inclusion of this language among those in which the requirements of the College in foreign languages may be met.
6. The faculty has voted to remove credit for Physical Training and the basic courses in Drill conducted by the Departments of Military and Naval Science from the required minimum of 120 hours for the degree A. B.
7. Through a bequest of \$1000 from the estate of Clyde A. Duniway of the Class of 1892, a prize of some Forty Dollars annually for the purchase of books in the field of History and Government will be awarded henceforth to a student

doing major work in one of these departments. The administration of the prize will be in the hands of the Departments of History and Government in which the donor was especially interested. Dr. Duniway was at different times a professor of History in Leland Stanford University and Carleton College and also served as President of the Universities of Montana and Wyoming and of Colorado College.

8. Upon the nomination of the President, the Professor of History, Professor Cornelis Willem de Kiewiet has been formally approved by the faculty and elected by the Trustees to be Dean of the College as of July 1, 1945.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE

The members of the standing committees who have served during the past year are listed below with the dates of all terminal appointments:

*Committee on Educational Policy:* James Hutton, 1945; F. O. Waagé, 1945; R. P. Agnew, 1946; L. L. Barnes, 1946; J. G. Kirkwood, 1947; H. A. Wichelns, 1947; B. L. Rideout, R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*. Recently elected to succeed Professors Hutton and Waagé are Professors Harry Caplan and C. C. Murdock.

*Committee on Academic Records:* E. Hinchliff, 1945; J. L. Hoard, 1945; F. Solmsen, 1945; S. L. Leonard, 1946; H. Schneider, 1946; R. W. Shaw, 1946; Henry Myers, 1947; Curtis Nettels, 1947; O. D. von Engeln, 1947; B. L. Rideout, R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

*Advisory Board for Underclassmen:* H. B. Adelmann, L. L. Barnes, S. H. Bauer, Harry Caplan, G. I. Dale, P. W. Gates, P. W. Gilbert, W. A. Hurwitz, W. R. Irwin, B. W. Jones, Victor Lange, A. W. Laubengayer, F. G. Marcham, G. B. Muchmore, W. M. Sale, D. H. Tomboulion, F. O. Waagé, R. H. Wagner, C. I. Weir, B. P. Young, and B. L. Rideout, R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

*Committee on Boldt and Hall Scholarships:* C. W. de Kiewiet, (Chairman), 1945; G. B. Muchmore, 1946; Howard Liddell, 1947.

*Committee on Conduct of Examinations:* H. D. Albright, 1945; Henry Taube, 1945; D. H. Tomboulion, 1945; Mary L. Charles, 1945; John Sulich, 1945; Neil Wintringham, 1945; P. W. Gilbert, 1946; Mark Lazansky, 1946; Barbara Simpson, 1946; W. H. French, 1947; James K. Mawha, 1947; R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

*Committee on Decoration of Goldwin Smith Hall:* M. G. Bishop, F. G. Marcham, and the Dean.

*Committee on Goldwin Smith Reading Room:* Otto Kinkeldey, Edwin Nüngezer, and the Dean.

*Committee on Pre-Medical Study in the College:* L. L. Barnes (Chairman), H. B. Adelmann, W. F. Bruce, and P. W. Gilbert.

It is with a sense of deep gratitude and affection that I thank these and all other members of the faculty and of the University administration for the loyal support and cooperation which have been shown me during the long period of my service as Dean of the College.

R. M. OGDEN,  
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

## APPENDIX VII

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1944-45.

## ENROLLMENT

The College was in full session during three terms of sixteen weeks each, the last completing eleven consecutive terms of operation beginning September, 1941. During this period of more than three years, instruction was accelerated, more particularly for the benefit of those in the Navy V-12 program in architecture. Since July 1, 1943 an eight-term curriculum, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, has been in force. With the completion of practically all V-12 work, the Faculty, on February 13, 1945, voted to return to the more normal two-term program, beginning with the opening of the fall term in November, 1945; and on June 12, 1945, they voted to readopt a ten-term curriculum, spread over five years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, except that the shorter eight-term accelerated curriculum will be continued for those members of the Armed Forces who return to the University to complete their studies in architecture.

Due to the fact that few students of architecture will be able, during these war years, to complete their studies and to receive the degree, the profession will suffer an acute shortage of competent young men in the contemplated expansive building programs throughout the country in the post-war period. While it is fully realized that the shorter eight-term curriculum will provide an inadequate background for the practice of architecture, the more serious approach to study, which will obtain in the case of the ex-serviceman, seems adequately to justify the adoption of this shorter accelerated curriculum.

In the Summer Term, beginning July 1, 1944, 41 undergraduate students were enrolled as follows: 22 old students, 13 new students, 5 Navy V-12 and 1 Marine Corps. In the Fall Term, beginning November 1, 1944, 74 undergraduate students were enrolled as follows: 46 old students, 21 new students, 3 Navy V-12, 3 Marine Corps, and 1 special student. In the Spring Term 73 undergraduate students were enrolled as follows: 60 old students, 6 new students, 4 Navy V-12, 1 Marine Corps, and 1 special student.

During the year the Faculty recommended 14 students for degrees as follows:

Bachelor of Architecture .....	11
Master of Architecture .....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts .....	2

## FACULTY

On April 21, 1945, the Trustees voted to promote John A. Hartell, Associate Professor of Architecture, to Professor of Architecture.

Messrs. Cecil C. Briggs, A. B., Iowa, M. S. Arch., Columbia, Fellow in Architecture, American Academy in Rome, and Emil C. Fischer, M. Arch., Columbia, were appointed critics in Architectural Design for the period from November 1, 1944 to February 28, 1945. Mr. Fischer was in residence and Mr. Briggs made four trips to Ithaca for lectures and for criticism in Design.

Associate Professor Frederick M. Wells, appointed by the Board of Trustees on September 9, 1944, reported for duty on March 1, 1945.

Dean Clarke's leave of absence was extended from March 1, 1945 to November 1, 1945. Professor A. D. Seymour continued to serve as Professor-in-Charge.

Associate Professor T. W. Mackesey was appointed Secretary of the College beginning November 1, 1944. Upon his departure for Harvard University on March 1, 1945, to complete his studies for the Ph.D. degree, Associate Professor A. H. Detweiler served as Acting Secretary.



During the Summer and Fall Terms Professor D. L. Finlayson gave instruction in Physical Geography (College of Arts and Sciences) in connection with the Army Specialized Training Program. Professor E. D. Montillon gave instruction in Mechanical Drawing (School of Mechanical Engineering) during the Summer Term.

#### COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE

The Trustees elected Trustee Albert R. Mann, '04 B. S. A., and Michael Rapuano, '27 B. L. A., to the Council for terms of three years, ending June 30, 1948. The other members of the Council are Trustee Thomas I. S. Boak, '14 M. E., of New Haven, Connecticut, term ending June 30, 1947; Nathaniel A. Owings, '27 B. Arch., of Chicago, Illinois, term ending June 30, 1946; Professor Hubert E. Baxter, term ending June 30, 1946; Professor A. Duncan Seymour, term ending June 30, 1947; and the Dean, ex-officio.

#### LIBRARY

The re-classification of the books of the College of Architecture Library progressed during the year 1944-45. A total of 1,010 volumes were re-classified and re-catalogued, and over 3,500 new cards added to the catalogue. The subject headings of the catalogue have been revised and checked in the new edition of Subject Headings issued by the Library of Congress in 1944.

The book collection has been augmented by 358 new volumes, of which 33 were gifts.

828 new black and white slides were added to the slide collection. This includes one collection of 154 slides of 19th century American architecture, and another group of 18 slides of Incan Art. An initial purchase of 25 kodochrome slides of modern French painting is the beginning of a collection of slides in color of the art of painting.

An increase of 38 per cent in the circulation of books over last year, or 1,547, indicates a much greater use of the Library by the students. The Library now receives 75 periodicals.

On September 11, 1944, the Dean addressed a letter to all students in architecture who withdrew from the College to enter the Armed Forces, or to accept positions in war industries, before completing the requirements for the degree, advising them of the action of the Faculty in making available to them an eight-term accelerated curriculum upon their return to the University.

The Alumni Letter was resumed in January, 1945, and the response from graduates and undergraduates of the College, both in and out of the Armed Forces and in all parts of the world, was encouraging.

On March 17, 1945, the National Architectural Accrediting Board sent two representatives to inspect the work of the College. Subsequently the College has been placed on the list of accredited member schools of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

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

## APPENDIX VIII

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the academic year 1944-45.

Throughout the year the College has continued to operate primarily on the Navy V-12 Program. The calendar continues to be on a three-term basis. Civilians enrolled were mostly of pre-induction age. In addition the College has continued participation in the Navy Diesel Engineering School for Officer Training and in the Midshipmen's School for Marine Steam Engineers. Enrollment in the V-12 Program is being gradually reduced with the effect that the number in the lower classes is diminishing, while the number in the upper classes is being maintained at full strength.

## ENROLLMENT

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

<i>First Term</i>							
<i>School</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1943**</i>	<i>1944**</i>
C. E. ....	177	189	214	227	241	233	231
E. E. ....	191	195	202	193	222	301	367
M. E. ....	555	613	663	760	800	803	689
Chem. E. ....	191*	242	277	337	353	310	170
	<u>1114</u>	<u>1239</u>	<u>1356</u>	<u>1517</u>	<u>1616</u>	<u>1647</u>	<u>1457</u>

*Freshman Registration*

<i>First Term</i>						
<i>1938</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1943**</i>	<i>1944**</i>
421*	440	471	560	645	518	509

\*First year of full registration in School of Chemical Engineering.

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

## NAVY TRAINING PROGRAM

During the summer term of 1944, 1078 V-12 students were assigned to Engineering. This figure represented seventy-four per cent of the total enrollment of the College. During the fall term 980 V-12 engineering students constituted sixty-nine per cent of the total enrollment, and for the spring term ending in June 1945, there were 806 V-12's, sixty-eight per cent of the College's enrollment.

## THE NAVY DIESEL AND STEAM ENGINEERING PROGRAMS

The enrollment in the Diesel School has been maintained at full strength until near the end of the year when a reduction of forty per cent was effected. Enrollment in the Steam Engineering course in the Midshipmen's School was likewise maintained at full strength until near the end of the year, when a reduction was initiated which will result in the close of this program in September.

## CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

During the year Dr. Lynn A. Emerson and Professor Walter L. Conwell have been appointed Assistant Deans. Dr. Emerson will be concerned largely with the College Scholarship Program and with secondary school relationships; in addition, he will, in cooperation with the School of Education, assist in teacher

training. Professor Conwell will be concerned principally with internal matters relating to College operation.

Mr. Herbert H. Williams, at the close of the year, resumed his duties as Director of the University Placement Service. He has served as Assistant to the Dean following the release of Dr. Arthur S. Adams from the Assistant Deanship to assume Navy duty. His work, largely in connection with scholarships and secondary school committees and with the internal coordination of the Navy V-12 Program, has been most effective. The College is deeply appreciative of his helpful service during these years of unusual operation.

Dr. Charles R. Burrows has been appointed Director of the School of Electrical Engineering, effective September 1. After graduation in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1924, he obtained his Master's and Doctor's degrees from Columbia University. For the past twenty years he has been with the Bell Telephone Laboratories where he was engaged in the development of long distance short-wave telephonic transmission and in research concerning ultra-high frequency phenomena. He comes to the School at a time when the future outlook indicates extensive development of electronics not only for purposes of communication but also for a host of industrial applications as well.

#### POST-WAR OUTLOOK

The operation of the Selective Service System has resulted in the complete cessation of engineering training for able-bodied civilian males over 18. The result is that this country will enter upon the post-war period with a shortage of more than 30,000 engineering graduates. At the same time, scientific and technological developments during the war years will result in the necessity for extensive modification of operations and methods in many fields. The need for well-trained engineers will be greater than ever before and the graduates to supply that need will be wanting.

Large numbers of young men who because of military service have been prevented from enrolling in engineering or who were obliged to discontinue their engineering training will be returning to the colleges. In addition, because of wartime experience, many young men who had not originally contemplated entering upon engineering as a career will then be seeking such training. The so-called G. I. Bill of Rights will make possible the training of these young men.

It will be the responsibility of the colleges and universities over the next decade to meet this unprecedented need for engineering training. It is essential that standards be not reduced under the pressure, and that the instruction be given with full recognition of the recent scientific and technological advances.

#### POST-WAR PROGRAM

The College of Engineering has long been committed to the policy of training for leadership in the engineering profession. Consistent with this policy was the action of the faculty a year ago to adopt the five-year curriculum leading to the Bachelor's degree in all branches of engineering. This change of program was announced last November. Since that time, two leading state universities have announced similar modification of their engineering curricula.

The major feature of the new curricula will be the introduction into the programs of all engineering students of training in English, Modern Economic History, Economics, Psychology, Finance, Labor Relations, Business Law, Corporate and Industrial Organizations, Cost Control, and other similar subjects so necessary to the modern engineer in positions of responsibility.

Since the announcement of this College to pursue the five-year curriculum modified to include studies as described above, the response from alumni and other interested persons has been almost entirely one of approval.

#### BUILDING PROGRAM

During the year additional gifts have been received from alumni to an extent which now assures the construction as soon as permissible of the Materials Testing Laboratory. This structure will stand east of the Old Armory facing north upon

Old South Avenue. It will eventually form a part of the Materials and Metallurgy Laboratory Building.

In view of the post-war outlook outlined above, the need for achieving the remaining units of our College development is most urgent.

It is a pleasure to report the gift of an alumnus of the College of \$100,000 toward the endowment of a chair in metallurgy. The endowment of chairs of several other key professorships is a pressing need.

The College will emerge from this war period with greatly increased vitality. The staff has been heartened by the vigorous support received from the University administration in the forwarding of its development program. These, together with the loyal support of interested alumni, will assure the completion of the facilities so urgently needed to be fully effective in our larger service.

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

## APPENDIX IX

### REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the Law School for the year 1944-45.

#### ENROLLMENT

The academic year 1944-45 was the first since 1938-39 to show an increase in enrollment over the year preceding. Excluding graduate students and non-matriculants, the registrations for the summer, fall, and spring terms were respectively 27, 38, and 43. The resulting average attendance of 36, which was about 20% of the normal figure, and which kept us substantially abreast percentage-wise of the other northeastern schools, represented a small but encouraging gain of 16% over the year 1943-44, and slightly more than fulfilled the forecast of registration for 1944-45 made in last year's annual report. The increase was principally due to the fact that by the 1945 spring term the number of veterans in attendance at the School had risen to 14. While a further gain in enrollment may be expected in 1945-46, the average attendance for that year will probably not exceed 50, unless Japan capitulates more quickly than now seems likely.

Ten students, or about one-fifth of the usual number, were graduated with the LL.B. degree during the three terms constituting the academic year 1944-45. The number of candidates in 1945-46 will be in the neighborhood of 20.

#### RELAXED BASIC ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT

From 1925 to 1941 the School required a bachelor's degree of all applicants for admission except those who had credit with the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University for three years of Arts work. In anticipation of a shortage of young lawyers, a relaxation in this requirement was made effective in September, 1941, by virtue of which students who had completed three-fourths of the work toward a bachelor's degree at any approved college or university were made eligible to apply for admission. The expected scarcity of young attorneys having developed in 1942, and having increased in severity up to and including 1945, the Law Faculty decided early this year that the relaxation above referred to should be continued in force during 1945-46. The more extensive modification of entrance requirements adopted for the benefit of certain classes of veterans is described in the next section of this report.



## POLICIES AS TO VETERANS

After consultation with representatives of other northeastern law schools during 1944-45, the Law Faculty decided that the relaxed entrance requirements established for the benefit of veterans during the past academic year, and described in the last annual report, should be modified in several respects. They now read as follows:

"A veteran of the present war who cannot fulfill the usual entrance requirements may nevertheless be admitted to the Law School in the discretion of the Faculty as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws provided that

- 1) He has completed with satisfactory grades two academic years of college work *in residence* at an approved institution;
- 2) He can obtain a Law Student Qualifying Certificate from the New York State Department of Education;
- 3) He has served for at least twelve months with the armed forces of the United States or of one of the powers allied with it;
- 4) He is at least twenty-one years of age;
- 5) Taking into account his college education and training in service, his experience, maturity, personality, and character, it seems likely that he would do successful work in the School and appears to be an appropriate candidate for the legal profession."

Although these requirements involve an appreciable departure from those which the School maintained before the war, they measure up not only to the present but to the pre-war standards set by the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association, and, in the opinion of a majority of the Law Faculty, constitute no more than a reasonable concession to students whose education has been interrupted for a considerable period by service in the armed forces. The Law Faculty intends to administer these requirements with great care in order that the privilege of admission after but two years' of college work will be accorded only to those veterans who appear to be well qualified to undertake the study of law.

In view of the recent inauguration by the American Bar Association, in cooperation with the Practising Law Institute, of an extensive program of refresher instruction for veteran graduate attorneys, the Law Faculty has decided not to offer courses of this sort. Refresher work will, however, be given as needed to veterans returning to School to complete the requirements for the LL.B. degree; and those attorneys who decide to embark upon programs leading to the LL.M. or J. S. D. degrees after their discharge from the armed forces will be assisted in reorienting themselves in the law generally while pursuing their graduate studies.

Despite the unanimous agreement of the members of the Law Faculty that in ordinary times it is as unwise for students to engage in virtually continuous study as it is for instructors to teach without periodic and appreciable respite, the Law Faculty plans to continue the program of substantially year-round instruction inaugurated in 1941 so long as there is strong demand for it on the part of veterans. The calendar for 1945-46 will comprise three terms, each of from 15 to 15½ weeks in length. The number and length of terms into which succeeding years will be divided depends in part upon whether or not the University adopts the quarter system, and in part on other contingencies not yet resolved.

The number of term hours required for the LL.B. degree has been increased from 80 to 86 in order to compensate for the class-room hours which would otherwise be lost under the calendar now in effect.

## THE GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION

For the purpose of determining whether or not it would ultimately be advisable to require all candidates for admission to the Law School to take the Graduate Record Examination, sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Law Faculty decided in March to invite all applicants during an experimental period of several years to submit their scores on this examination in addition to the regularly required credentials.

## CURRICULUM REVISION AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL CURRICULAR ARRANGEMENTS

In previous reports reference was made to the work done by the Law Faculty during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 looking toward the basic revision of the School's curriculum and the perfection of interdepartmental curricular arrangements beneficial both to the School and to other divisions of the University.

This work was continued during 1944-45 and further progress made. Dean Stevens' proposal to inaugurate an introductory, foundation course for first term students was approved in principle. It was decided to include Agency as a required course in the first year program; and, in order to make room for this subject and for Administrative Law, previously moved forward to the first year, to exclude Criminal Law and Equity I from that year. It was further agreed that Criminal Law should be postponed to the second year, and that part of Equity I should be transferred experimentally to Procedure I, a first year course, the time allowance for which increased from two to three hours to make room for the added material. Disposition of the remainder of Equity was left for future determination after further consideration. Study of the content of the upperclass elective courses was completed. Professor MacDonald's new one-hour course in War Contract Termination and Industrial Reconversion was added to the curriculum as an elective and taught for the first time. Virtually all of the students in the School, who were qualified for the course, elected it.

After conferences between the Law Faculty and Dean O'Leary of the School of Business and Public Administration, it was agreed that it would be advisable to have the basic business law course in that school taught by members of the Law School teaching staff. Professor Whiteside will give the course in the 1945 fall term, and he will be followed by Professor MacDonald in the spring. In the conferences above referred to attention was also given to the possibility of the Law School's providing at a later date, one or more service courses in special fields of the law for upperclass students in the School of Business and Public Administration.

At your suggestion the Law Faculty gave preliminary consideration to the advisability of expanding the School's offerings in Cooperative Law; and, at the request of Professor Rhodes, Director of the School of Chemical Engineering, to the possibility of instituting courses in Patent Law at the professional level for law students, and service courses in that field for technical students.

## NEEDS OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The needs of the Law School, intensified and increased by the revision and expansion of its curriculum, which is currently in progress, and by the advisability of integrating its program with those of other divisions of the University, were described and explained by Dean Stevens in a comprehensive memorandum prepared in March, 1945.

## THE FACULTY

In the winter of 1945 Dean Stevens, who has been on leave since early in 1942, was appointed Chairman of the Appeal Board, Office of Contract Settlement. He moved to that important post after three years with the Office for Emergency Management and the Foreign Economic Administration. Despite the arduous nature of his duties, he found time to prepare the memorandum referred to in the preceding section of this report, and to attend several Faculty meetings and conferences in Ithaca. As his absence from the Law School has been keenly felt, the Faculty is gratified and encouraged by the plans which are on foot looking toward his return to active duty with the School on or before November 1, 1945.

During the first half of the academic year 1944-45, Professor Wilson completed the last quarter of two years of service as an executive of the Association of American Law Schools. During 1943 he filled the post of President-elect, and in 1944, he performed the duties of President. His article entitled "The Law Schools, the Law Reviews, and the Courts" appeared in the June, 1945 issue of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*. He also reviewed a book for that magazine.

Professor Thompson did further work during the year on his projected case-book on Contract.

Professor Whiteside resumed full-time teaching duties in the fall of 1944 after 16 months spent in practice and in gathering materials on Administrative Law. His courses included a revised and expanded offering in that field. Since his return he has been serving as Chairman of the Law Faculty Committee on Curriculum Revision.

In addition to continuing the preparation of his "Casebook on the Law of Decedent Estates", and reviewing a book for the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, Professor Laube for the third time conducted a course in Law and Labor for executives and supervisors of a neighboring industry.

During each of the three terms of the year 1944-45 Professor Robinson, assisted by Myron E. Webster, LL.B., '25, J. S. D., '33, gave the course in Naval History and Elementary Strategy for the Naval Training School. He handled several law courses as well, continued gathering materials for his treatise on shipping and marine insurance, and wrote a comment on the bar examination paper of the late Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, and reviewed five books for the *Cornell Law Quarterly*.

During the fall of 1944, Professor MacDonald took a four-weeks intensive course in War Readjustment at the Army Industrial College in Washington, and was duly graduated November 11, 1944. He was the first person to be allowed to enroll in that institution who was neither a member of the armed forces nor a government employee. Shortly after his return to the Law School, he set up and gave the course in War Contract Termination and Industrial Reconversion to which reference has already been made. In addition to serving as Executive Secretary and Director of Research of the New York State Law Revision Commission and on committees of the Tompkins County, New York State, and American Bar Associations, he continued for another year as Chairman of the Law Faculty Committee on Interdepartmental Curricular Arrangements.

Professor Keeffe took over Business Associations III temporarily when Professor Lane's resignation made it necessary to find another teacher for that course until the return of Dean Stevens or Professor Washington. He also carried on as Law School Placement Director, as a member of the University Committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of a Faculty Club, and as a member of the Committee on Service Men and Legal Aid of the Tompkins County Bar Association. During the year he was elected a trustee of the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital.

Upon Professor Washington's return from Teheran, where he had been chief representative of the Foreign Economic Administration and head of the Lend-Lease Mission, he was granted a third year's leave to enable him to accept a post in the Department of Justice in Washington. The Faculty notes with satisfaction the possibility of his return to his Law School duties in the fall of 1945.

The year 1944-45 was the third which Professor Morse has spent as Director of Libraries of the Judge Advocate General's Department in Washington. Entering the Army as a captain in July, 1942, he was promoted to major in May, 1943 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in April, 1945. Professor Morse has continued to keep in touch with the problems of the Law Library and to direct its policies.

At the end of the 1944 fall term Professor Lane resigned from the Law Faculty to re-enter private practice. He had served as Assistant Professor of Law and Secretary of the Law Faculty and School from July 1, 1942 to the date of his resignation. By his departure the School lost a sound teacher, a wise counselor of students, and an efficient administrator whom it will be difficult to replace.

On April 21, 1945 the Board of Trustees appointed Harrop A. Freeman Acting Associate Professor of Law for the 1945 summer term to teach courses in Administrative Law and Federal Taxation. Professor Freeman obtained his A. B. and LL.B. degrees from Cornell; the former in 1929 and the latter in 1930. After admission to the New York bar, he began practice in Niagara Falls. He remained there for more than ten years and gained wide experience in tax matters. He then accepted an appointment to the faculty of the Department of Jurisprudence of the College of William and Mary, where he taught with marked success for three years. During the summers of 1943 and 1944 he studied Administrative Law in

the Division of Law of the Graduate School at Cornell. He will continue his work in that field this coming summer, and is a candidate for the J. S. D. degree. Professor Freeman edited the book entitled "Peace is the Victory", which was published in 1944; and himself wrote its chapter on "A New International Order—Functional or Constitutional". He is also the author of several articles for the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and other law reviews.

My own activities included service on the University's Traffic Control Board, on the University Committee on Addition to Willard Straight Hall, on the Committee of the Association of American Law Schools on Legal Education and the War, and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Law Faculty. In the fall of 1944, I attended a conference of the deans of several northeastern law schools at which problems common to all were discussed, and in the spring of 1945 I appeared for the school at a hearing held by the Pennsylvania Board of Law Examiners at which representatives of law schools located in Pennsylvania and neighboring states were invited to express their opinions with respect to the advisability of relaxing pre-law study requirements and of adopting accelerated law programs for veterans. Upon Professor Lane's resignation from the Law Faculty on March 1, I took over the administrative duties which he had been performing as Secretary of the Law Faculty and School.

#### THE LAW LIBRARY

By June 30, 1945, the number of volumes in the Law Library had risen to 103,257. The additions during the year totalled 1,050. Of these 147 were gifts. Professors Laube and Morse and the Cornell University Library contributed 23, 30, and 16 volumes respectively. The collection of duplicates was substantially enriched through the gift by the late Benn Kenyon of Auburn, LL.B. '07, and Justice of the New York Supreme Court, of 570 volumes of old English Reports.

The miscellaneous acquisitions included the set of answers written to the New York bar examination of 1885 by the late Cuthbert W. Pound, for nine years a member of the Cornell Law Faculty, for 22 years a Trustee of Cornell University, and at the time of his retirement, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. The School is indebted to William F. Bleakley of New York, LL.B. '04, and formerly a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, for this interesting addition to its memorabilia.

#### CORNELL LAWYERS IN SERVICE

Of the more than 400 former students and alumni of the School who have served or are serving in the current war, eight are already known to have given their lives. The names of four were listed in previous reports. During the academic year 1944-45 word was received of the deaths in service of Major Robert Fenton Patterson, LL.B. '27; Lieutenant Hyman Josefson, A. B. '29, LL.B. '31; Lieutenant David Horwitz, A. B. '36, LL.B. '38; and Lieutenant George Ayrault III, A. B. Colgate, 1939 and LL.B. Cornell, 1942.

Major Patterson died in Holland November 18, 1944. Lieutenant Josefson was killed in action with the 5th Armored Division in Belgium September 9, 1944. Lieutenant Horwitz died in April, 1945 of injuries sustained during his second tour of duty in the Pacific when the mine-sweeper Emmons was lost to enemy action in the vicinity of Okinawa. He had previously participated in the invasions of Guadalcanal, Normandy, and Southern France. Lieutenant Ayrault was lost in the North Atlantic March 9, 1944.

#### THE DICKSON RANDOLPH KNOTT MEMORIAL

The Dickson Randolph Knott Memorial in honor of First Lieutenant Dickson Randolph Knott, AUS, A. B. 1942, and member of the Law class of 1944, was established early in 1945 by his mother, Mrs. Sophia Dickson Knott of Bentonville, Arkansas. Lieutenant Knott was killed in action in Italy on October 22, 1943. During the Tunisian Campaign, in which he served as liaison officer with the French Desert Troops, he was wounded and was decorated in the field with the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for valor.



Upon the eve of embarkation for foreign service, Lieutenant Knott told his mother that if anything happened to him, he would like to have part of his savings given to the Law School for the aid of other students. The memorial which his mother has established fulfills this wish.

During the accelerated program of the postwar period the income from the memorial will be devoted to aid classmates of Lieutenant Knott, or other veterans. Thereafter, the income will be awarded annually to a second-year student whose first-year work was completed in the Cornell Law School, and who on the basis of need, scholastic achievement, character, and loyalty to the School is deemed by the Faculty to be most worthy of designation as "Dickson Randolph Knott Scholar."

ARMED FORCES TRAINEES IN MYRON TAYLOR HALL

During the year 1944-45, as in the two preceding years, many offices and rooms, and a substantial area in the stacks, were used by armed forces trainees. The Army contingent included men enrolled in the United States Military Academy preparatory program, and a number of officers specializing in the Russian language and Russian affairs. The Navy was represented principally by students in its V-12 program.

WILLIAM H. FARNHAM,  
Acting Dean of the Law School.

## APPENDIX X

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report for the Medical College for the academic year ended June 30, 1945.

The accelerated program was continued for the third consecutive year in which instruction was given throughout the year. One class of 77 students was graduated on September 26, 1944 and another commencement was held on June 26, 1945 at which time 79 students were awarded the M. D. degree. Vacations for all classes were given from December 17 through December 31, 1944 and from June 26 through July 9, 1945. One class of first-year students was admitted on September 27, 1944. The next class to be admitted will be October 1, 1945. While we are admitting but one class a year, each class will remain accelerated in such a manner that the full course of four academic years will be completed in three calendar years. This will probably continue so long as we admit Army and Navy trainees.

The handicaps under which we have worked for the past three years have been intensified, particularly by the shortage of staff. The element of fatigue on the part of staff and students has become much more apparent. The standard of our work is below that which is desirable. The effect of the reduced premedical training is demonstrated particularly in the work of the first two years. In order that we might continue our graduate program of training of residents, assistant residents, and interns, we have relied upon appointments of men who have been physically disqualified by the military services. Late in the past year, the Navy has called all of these men, and in addition many of our teaching staff, for physical examination and has passed several in the face of severe physical handicaps. Fortunately, the State Procurement and Assignment Service under the direction of Dr. Joe R. Clemmons, has assured us that they will not be called to duty until the termination of their present appointments. As yet with one exception, no member of our senior teaching staff has been taken during the past year.

In our opinion, the time has come to restore to civilian status some of the members of our staff who have been in the military service. Although priority

lists have been requested by the Surgeon General of the Army, there is no indication as yet that we can expect anything to be done about it in the near future. Instead of having men returned, we are still being harassed by the threat of losing more.

In spite of the difficulties we have had, the morale of staff and students is remarkably good. While our program in investigation has suffered, a considerable volume of good research work has been done by our staff. A small number of students have been able to pursue special problems.

#### CHANGES IN STAFF

On June 30, 1945, Dr. Lewis A. Conner became Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus. Dr. Conner has been a member of the staff of the Medical College since it was founded and we are indebted for long years of service and his many contributions.

We regret to report the death of Ellen Foot Newmann, Assistant Professor of Surgery (Anesthesia) on May 11, 1945. She was a graduate of the Medical College in the class of 1938 and made an outstanding undergraduate and graduate record.

On July 1, 1945, Dr. Otto H. Muller, Research Associate in Anatomy and Instructor in Physiology, resigned to accept a position in the Department of Physiology of the School of Medicine of the University of Nebraska.

Dr. Karl Dittmer, Research Assistant in the Department of Biochemistry, has resigned to accept an Assistant Professorship in Biochemistry at the University of Colorado. Dr. Herbert McKennis, jr., Assistant in Biochemistry, has resigned to accept an Assistant Professorship in Biochemistry at the Medical College of Virginia.

Dr. Eugene F. Du Bois, Professor of Physiology, was on leave of absence from September 1, 1944 through October 30, 1944 and from January 3, 1945 through March 24, 1945, in order that he might assume temporary active duty as a Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve.

#### STUDENT BODY

On September 27, 1944, our enrollment totalled 316 students, of whom 297 were men and 19 were women. Of the men, 163 were in the Army Specialized Training Program, two in the Medical Administration Corps, 92 in the V-12 program of the Navy, and 40 in civilian status. On September 25, 1944, six first-year and 3 second-year students were dropped because of scholastic deficiencies and on June 25, 1945, four first-year students were dropped for similar reasons. Three first-year students resigned.

During the period from July through September of 1945, we will operate with second, third, and fourth year students in attendance. On July, 1945, seven students transferred into our third year from other medical colleges.

On October 1, 1945, we will admit a new first-year class which will be made up approximately as follows: Army trainees, 25; Navy trainees, 24; civilian men, 10, women 17. The remaining four places have been reserved for returning veterans. After this fall, we will not receive any more Army trainees. It is possible that in the fall of 1946 there may be a small contingent of Navy trainees. As long as we have Army or Navy trainees enrolled, it will be necessary for us to remain on the accelerated schedule.

The prospects for first-year medical students for the fall of 1946 are most uncertain. There are very few premedical students in training in our colleges. It is difficult to forecast the demand of returning veterans for medical education. Because of our own experience in applications for admissions and because we believe that it is in the interest of our national welfare that there be a supply of first-year medical students in 1946, 1947, and 1948, we have joined all of the medical school deans except one in supporting the Ellender Bill, which provides for deferment of a small number of 18-year-old men for premedical studies. At the present time, there seems little likelihood that this bill will pass. Failure to make some provision of this kind will make very problematical the size of our entering classes in the next few years. The Association of American Medical Col-

leges and the Council on Hospitals and Medical Education of the American Medical Association have attempted to obtain favorable legislation but have met opposition from Selective Service and certain of the country's leading educators.

We have continued to cooperate with the Army and Navy in the screening of premedical students for admission into medical schools. Dr. Edwards has again served as Chairman of the Deans' Screening Committee for the Navy in this Naval District, and Dr. Hinsey has been one of the three who has served in this Corps Area for the Army Specialized Training Program. There has been bilateral selection on the part of the students and the medical colleges in the Navy program, but the Army has assigned their men after they were passed by the screening boards.

At the meetings held in Detroit in October, 1944, the Association of American Medical Colleges adopted a resolution supporting in principle the return to the pre-war standard of admission requirements for all member colleges. From 1908 to 1942 our Medical College held strictly to the baccalaureate degree (by the end of the first year of medicine) as one of the requirements for admission. The class which entered in July, 1942, was the first to contain students who did not have at the time or who would not be eligible later for a degree. So long as Army and Navy students are assigned to our classes, they will come in with only a little over two years of college work and even with less. There is a probability that a certain number of ex-service men will apply for admission on the very minimum of college preparation. The policy which we have adopted for admissions in the coming year will be elastic so that the Admissions Committee may admit civilians with preliminary training equivalent to those in the military training programs. Our Admissions Committee has been requested to recommend a permanent policy in a year or more.

#### STUDENT HEALTH

At the conclusion of this third year of the continuous curriculum, it is possible to report a materially lower incidence of illness necessitating absence from classes than there was in the preceding year. The total days of hospitalization were more than a hundred fewer than in 1943-44. The reduction has been apparently due to a lesser prevalence of infectious diseases, especially influenza and chickenpox. Infectious mononucleosis was again the leading disease for which students were hospitalized, but various forms of upper respiratory infections were the leading group in both years.

Dr. Cromwell has conducted a clinical investigation of the effect of penicillin applied locally in the treatment of gingivitis caused by fusospirochetosis. So far, the results have been so satisfactory that the necessity for loss of time from classes has been eliminated.

For the second consecutive year, there have been no new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered in the student body despite continued diligent search by periodic routine x-ray examinations. Tuberculin testing has been continued as part of the unified Tuberculosis Case Finding Program.

The Student Health Service is a division of the Personnel Health Service of our joint institution with Dr. Carl Muschenheim as the Director. Dr. Henry A. Cromwell has continued to carry the greater part of the load with the assistance of Dr. Frances Lansdown and other physicians of the Personnel Health Service. Mrs. Gladys Seubert has remained as Nurse-Secretary for the service, and has received cooperative assistance from Sergeant Charles D. Prinzi and Pharmacist's Mate Peter B. Krassner in maintaining special records for the Army and Navy authorities.

As in previous years, the need for infirmary facilities for the students has been apparent. The majority of hospitalizations have been for illnesses of minor character, which could be adequately cared for in an infirmary. In the absence of such more appropriate accommodations, it has been necessary to continue to admit students to hospital facilities which are needed for more seriously ill patients and for teaching purposes. In addition, there are occasionally instances of minor indispositions among students which would benefit from infirmary care

and observations, but which have been permitted to go without it because of the lack of this type of facility.

#### STUDENT FINANCES

The demand for financial help from our students has continued to be small, inasmuch as approximately four-fifths of our student body have received complete support from the military services. Looking forward to the time when our students will again need more help, our Business Manager, Mr. Edward K. Taylor, has continued in his work of collecting outstanding loans. The results are shown in the following table.

1938-39	.....\$ 1,520.00
1939-40	.....2,642.00
1940-41	.....3,146.00
1941-42	.....1,694.75
1942-43	.....985.00
1943-44	.....9,486.25
1944-45	.....10,127.00

The sum of \$20,385.70 remains outstanding as of this date. No new loans were issued during the past year. We now have available a student loan fund totalling about \$42,000. In addition we have 13 annual scholarships amounting to \$7500. In the light of our comparatively high tuition rate, a marked increase in this amount would be very desirable.

When the war is over, it is conceivable that there may be a cessation of the specialized training programs, or at least a portion of them. If such were the case, we might have a sudden need for student help and the sum we have available may have substantial inroads made into it.

#### WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS

##### ANATOMY

There have been no major changes in the teaching program with the exception that in teaching microscopic anatomy, embryology was integrated throughout the course rather than being given in a concentrated fashion in a few weeks. The dissections are carried out with the aid of Dr. C. V. Morrill's "Regional Anatomy," a shorter text for students so designed as to shorten the time required for the actual dissections. Dr. Lampe's course in surgical anatomy to third year students has been enthusiastically received.

During the year, three members of the staff, Drs. Warren, MacLeod, and Muller have assisted in teaching physiology to medical students and nurses. Two OSRD projects, which we have had throughout the war, were continued. One of these, a Crash Injury Project, is carried on jointly with the Department of Physiology. The other deals with fundamental problems in nerve regeneration. The stimulator which Drs. Hinsey and Geohegan developed for use of neurosurgeons has been extensively used in both the Army and Navy hospitals. Some 75 of them have been made in the apparatus shop of the Department of Physiology. It is gratifying that the inertia-lock type control of shoulder harness on airplane seats developed by Dr. Geohegan and Mr. Phipps has been put into commercial production. Other investigations in the department deal with the innervation of the heart, the development of the nervous system, tissue respiration, human fertility, metabolic studies of human spermatozoa, and properties of devertebrated skeletal muscle during reinnervation.

Dr. John MacLeod received the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation \$500 award for his contribution to the study of fertility during 1944.

Dr. Papanicolaou, in cooperation with Drs. Andrew Marchetti and Herbert F. Traut, has been completing the preparation of a monograph dealing with a study on the correlation of cyclic changes in the reproductive organs of women. Their work on the use of the vaginal smear in the early diagnosis of cancer in women has received wide recognition and confirmation. The Commonwealth Fund has made possible the establishment of training in this field in our institu-



tion. Working with Dr. Victor Marshall of the Department of Surgery, Dr. Papanicolaou has shown that the smear technique can be used in the diagnosis of cancer in the male genito-urinary tract.

The Commonwealth Fund, the Committee on Maternal Health, the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development have continued to support research in this department.

Dr. Adolfo Escobar, Extraordinary Professor of Anatomy, University of Chile, was a visiting fellow in the Department of Anatomy from October, 1944 through February, 1945. He was sent here by the Rockefeller Foundation.

#### BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

During the year, this department was requested to take over the teaching of microbiology to the student nurses. Drs. Magill and Sugg have continued in their studies on influenza. Their work involved: 1) The study of antigenic differences among strains of virus isolated from influenza cases in various parts of the country; 2) The direct study of cases of influenza or influenza-like infections in the Army Hospitals of the First Service Command; 3) Studies of a more academic sort upon biological and immunological problems connected with influenza virus. This work has been supported by funds from the Influenza Commission and the second aspect of the work is under the direct auspices of the Surgeon General of the Army. Dr. Magill has been called to Boston several times to serve as a consultant in problems connected with respiratory infections encountered in the Army Hospitals in the New England area. During the year, the Sugar Foundation renewed its grant for the support of work of Dr. Neill and Dr. Hehre on the synthesis of serologically reactive dextrose and levans with bacterial enzymes and on the dextran and levan forming capacities of bacteria from human and other sources.

Dr. Carlos Guido Castillo, an Associate Professor of Bacteriology from the University of Asuncion, has been working in the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology since the first of January. Dr. Castillo came to our institution through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

#### BIOCHEMISTRY

The teaching program in this department has continued along the lines outlined in previous reports. There were six graduate students working for advanced degrees. During the year there were two workers from abroad engaged in research in this department. Dr. Sachchidananda Banerjee from the University of Calcutta, India, and Dr. Chin Chang from the University of Chungking, China.

As in the past several years, the research efforts of the department have been directed to the fulfillment of certain war research assignments. During the past year, these were mainly on the chemistry of penicillin under contract with the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Worthwhile contributions to the chemistry of penicillin have been made and the study has brought to light certain fundamental chemical and biological problems of significance beyond their relation to penicillin. Dr. Summerson continued to serve for the National Research Council on the preparation of the Technical Manual of the United States Army. Dr. Chandler devoted time to anti-malarial work and Dr. du Vigneaud served on the Biochemical Panel of the Anti-malarial Committee on the National Research Council. Other investigations in the department include ones on transmethylation, antibiotics, antiamino acids, the role of biotin in tissue metabolism, and the effect of adenylic acid and related compounds on metabolism of liver tissue. In addition to the support of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the research in this department was aided by grants from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., and the American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. du Vigneaud was appointed as the Charles M. and Martha Hitchcock Professor for 1944 at the University of California. He gave seven Hitchcock Lectures at the University in Berkeley, the Medical School in San Francisco, and at the University of California at Los Angeles. In recognition of researches on the

structure of biotin and other outstanding contributions to Biochemistry, the New York section of the American Chemical Society honored him with the 1945 Nichols Medal.

#### THE LIBRARY

A brief introductory course in the use of the Library was given last summer. This was followed later in the year by the complete course with historical seminar and bibliographic practice. Although the library staff has been reduced still further, the routine work has been kept up. Foreign journals are still lacking and those reproduced under the Alien Property Custodian Act are few and irregular. Word is being awaited from our dealer in Holland and we hope that the Scandinavian journals have been safely stored and may be coming to us soon. As in the past few years, a substantial sum from the budget for journals has been set aside to secure those missing since the war started. As last year, statistics for comparison with preceding years are of little value. There were 24,700 readers of whom 5875 borrowed a total of 8870 items for home use. This was an average of about 80 readers a day and is slightly higher than last year. Our accessions during the year from July 1, 1944 to June, 1945, have amounted to 559 volumes of which 255 are newly bound periodicals, 178 gifts and 122 purchases.

For some years, all duplicate journals available through gifts have been collected and stored in our stacks to be distributed to libraries ruined by war activities. Thus far only one lot has been sent to the Philippines where all medical libraries were destroyed. The Medical Library Exchange is again functioning vigorously. A short list of our duplicates was sent them in January and a total of 1450 numbers of journals were sent to 78 libraries requesting them, varying from small society libraries to the Army Medical Library and as far away as Hawaii.

Gifts are acknowledged from the following: Doctors Ladd, Cattell, Muller, Olcott, Nonidez, DuBois, Senn, Andrus, Stillman, Heuer, du Vigneaud, Forkner, Child, Furth, and Hinsey, and the Departments of Pathology and Pharmacology,

#### MEDICINE

The teaching program of the Department of Medicine underwent few changes during 1944. The shortage of interns and residents both at New York Hospital and on the Second Medical (Cornell) Division of Bellevue Hospital created an ever increasing demand for senior medical students to act as substitute interns. At the same time, because of rulings of Procurement and Assignment, it became necessary to obtain extra student help on the private pavilions at the New York Hospital. It was therefore decided to assign to this service four students regularly each month. Since men for these assignments could be feasibly obtained only from the group of clinical clerks assigned to Bellevue, teaching on the Second Medical (Cornell) Division of Bellevue Hospital was reluctantly abandoned for the period of the war.

Results of these changes have been instructive. As substitute interns, the senior students have served admirably and have shown capacity for undertaking greatly increased responsibilities. Clinical clerks assigned to the private service and working under the tutelage of Dr. Rose Perrone and Dr. George Wolf, have been extremely helpful and have observed a type of service which has not been previously available to them. While the experiment has been one of necessity, it has been useful in demonstrating that valuable experience may be obtained from attention to private patients by properly qualified students under sufficient supervision. The withdrawal of students from Bellevue Hospital has emphasized the long felt necessity of finding ways by which our responsibilities on the Second Medical (Cornell) Division can be more adequately fulfilled and the admirable teaching opportunities of the institution more fully exploited.

In spite of increasing clinical activities and responsibilities, the research of the department of medicine has been continued with gratifying productivity. During the year, twenty contributions to the scientific literature have been made from the sub-department of Neurology under the direction of Doctor Harold G.

Wolff. These have included studies of pain and headache, myasthenia gravis, gastric function, and demonstrations of the effect of common life situations and emotions upon nasal function and the cardiovascular system. Three grants have been received from the Committee of Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the conduct of neurological and psychosomatic investigations. Various tests which have been developed, i. e. Cornell Selectee Index. (Forms C and N), Cornell Service Index, and Cornell Multiple Choice Word Association Test, have been used in many hospitals and departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the United States and Great Britain and interest in them has been shown by various important industrial organizations, colleges, and medical schools, and social rehabilitation agencies.

In the Metabolism Ward and its associated laboratories, a number of investigations are being actively carried out. Under an Office of Scientific Research and Development contract from the Committee for Medical Research a study of certain aspects of convalescence is being made by Doctors Deitrick and Wheden. These studies are designed to determine the metabolism and functional consequences of bed rest with complete immobilization of the lower extremities.

Studies initiated in the fall of 1943, on the metabolic effect of an important new drug, thiouracil, in Graves' disease, have been continued and amplified by Doctors Barr and Shorr. In the study on the metabolic aspects of renal stone formation, two new therapeutic measures have been introduced; i. e., the use of estrogenic hormones and amphojel, with a view to bringing about conditions unfavorable to the precipitation of calcium phosphate.

Under contract from the Committee on Medical Research, Doctor Shorr and Doctor Furchgott have been engaged in a study of the metabolic disturbances occurring during shock with a view to developing methods of correcting them. They have continued the infrared analysis of all the known steroidal hormones and related substances and have applied this technique to certain phases of the penicillin work in Doctor du Vigneaud's program.

The Chemotherapy Laboratory has been occupied with studies on the action of sulfonamides and of penicillin. Among the accomplishments are the work of Mrs. Dorothy Gilligan on glucuronidation and comparative studies of the chemical changes occurring in sulfonamide drugs during therapy in man, and the investigation by Doctor Walsh McDermott of time-dose relationships of penicillin therapy which has played an important role in the formulation of new regimens for the treatment of early syphilis by the National Research Council. Doctor McDermott has been authorized to use penicillin in the cooperative studies of the effect of penicillin in therapy of syphilis of the nervous system and was appointed an investigator by the Chemotherapeutic Committee of the National Research Council for the study of penicillin therapy in bacterial endocarditis. The year ended with important observations on the absorption and effects of penicillin administered by mouth in the treatment of gonorrhea and of pneumonia.

Dr. Harold Stewart has continued his studies on the peripheral blood flow and his observations with Doctor Heuer on constrictive pericarditis, and with Doctor Bronson Ray he has studied the sensitive carotid sinus syndrome and the effects of sympathectomy in the treatment of hypertension and angina pectoris.

Doctor Mary Loveless published her observations upon the immune responses of allergic patients to relatively large doses of ragweed antigen. With Doctor Arden Moyer, she is now engaged in an intensive study of the effects of skin tests and passive transfer of several fractions of ragweed pollen. Under contract from the National Research Council to Doctor Barr, Doctors M. B. Sulzberger and Rudolph Baer have made contributions to certain aspects of chemical warfare. Dr. George Lewis, with Miss Mary Ellen Hopper, has continued his work on mycoses and is now engaged in a study on the effect of bacteria and bacterial extracts on the growth of fungi.

In addition to five grants from the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and from the National Research Council, the Department of Medicine has during the year 1944-45 been the recipient of gifts from: The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, the John and Mary R.

gy upon an approved subject or collaborate with one of the staff in some experimental work, have also been continued, it is felt with much profit to the students. The clinical clerks in the third and fourth years have frequently participated in post-mortem examinations, and several students of the third and fourth year classes have undertaken elective work in pathology. In the Clinical-Pathological Conferences which have been held as usual on Monday afternoons throughout the year, care has been used in the selection of cases and these should provide examples of interesting and instructive lesions, and increased use has been made of colored photographs (Kodachromes) as aids in the demonstrations.

The entire staff has participated in a thorough revision of the courses in general and special pathology to be given during the second and third trimesters of the forthcoming year. The number of didactic lectures has been reduced, with a corresponding increase in the amount of time to be devoted to the study of entire post-mortems by individual students and by the class as a whole. All of the slides in the class sets have been scrutinized and many have been deleted, with replacements from recent autopsy materials. So too all of the hand specimens in the museum have been studied and rearranged, with many deletions and replacements.

Because of the reduced staff and the necessity for the remaining members to devote more of their time to teaching and to autopsy service, research has had to be curtailed. In Professor Kidd's laboratory a study has been completed of the effects of various mold metabolite solutions on malarial, spirochetal, and trypanosomal parasites. Further work on certain of the constituents of normal and neoplastic tissue cells has been done, aided by generous support from The Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research. Other researches on cancer have been initiated in collaboration with Mrs. Helen M. Toolan and Dr. Irena Koprowska.

In Professor Furth's laboratory studies on the leukemias and on ovarian tumors have continued, with the support of the International Cancer Research Foundation, The Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research, The Anna Fuller Fund, and the Lady Tata Memorial Trust. Miss Boon has described an interesting anomaly of the portal vein in mice which frequently causes intestinal obstruction or infarction. Dr. de Gara and Professor Furth have continued their investigations on virus pneumonias, under the auspices of the Pneumonia Commission of the Surgeon General's Office. In the course of these studies a virus was recovered post-mortem from the lungs of a patient who died in the New York Hospital with this disease. Detailed studies have shown that the virus resembles those causing ornithosis and menigo-pneumonitis.

Dr. Olcott has continued his studies of experimental argyrosis, and in addition has begun an investigation of hyperplasia of the pulmonary arteries. Dr. Flory has made direct observations of the spleen *in situ* in living animals with a view to studying later the changes in this organ in inflammation. Dr. Stevenson has reported a case of myelomalacia of the cervical portion of the spinal cord, probably the result of roentgen therapy, and Dr. Cooper has written another case report describing an acute bronchopneumonia due to a fungus.

#### PEDIATRICS

The withdrawal from the pediatric staff of 32 members into military service continues to impose a heavy load on the depleted staff which remains. These shortages have in part been met by satisfactory replacements, but in the main the caliber of pediatric instruction and research has been maintained by extra efforts on the part of the remaining group. During the year, three additional members of the full time staff, Dr. Thomas F. Henley, Dr. John H. Dale, Jr., and Dr. Luigi Luzzatti have left for military service and at the close of the academic year only four full-time staff members remain to carry on the accelerated teaching program. The full time clinical clerkships in pediatrics of one month's duration for senior students inaugurated in 1943 continue to improve an effective method of teaching. The care and management of ambulatory patients in the pediatric clinics serve to apprise the students of individual and



community child health and call to their attention the number of agencies interested in child welfare which implement the best approaches toward preventive pediatrics. On the hospital wards, the students share responsibility for the care of sick infants and children under close supervision. In addition, a number of students have been given the opportunity of serving as substitute interns on the pediatric pavilions.

The cooperation of the part time staff in covering the shortage of full-time personnel has permitted the maintenance of standards of teaching and has led to only a quantitative reduction in the magnitude of research. The caliber of investigative work remains creditable. Twenty-three publications have appeared from the Department during the current academic year and seven are in press. A substantial number of medical addresses have been made by members of the staff. On November 10, 1944, at the wartime conference on child health in St. Louis, the first annual Borden Award for nutritional research, given through the American Academy of Pediatrics, was presented jointly to Major Harry H. Gordon, (MC), and Dr. Samuel Z. Levine for "outstanding achievement in research in nutrition of infants and children."

Continued support of investigative work in the Department has been provided by the following outside sources, with a total contribution for the current academic year of \$51,400. The Mrs. Robert Boggs Fund in providing equipment for the occupational therapy department and an incubator for the care of premature infants; The Louis Livingston Seaman Fund for the study of the bacterial flora of the nasopharynx of premature and full term infants and the effect of environmental factors such as masks and ultraviolet irradiation on the incidence of cross infections; The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation for the study of sensitization and immune responses to pollens in animals and humans; The Lucius N. Littauer Foundation for aid in the collection of color photographs of acute infectious diseases; The Commonwealth Fund for the establishment of fellowships in child psychiatry and community child health and for studies of rheumatic fever; The Marion R. Ascoli Fund for child psychiatry; and a number of commercial laboratories and individual contributors for the study of prophylactic procedures against the common childhood infectious diseases, tuberculosis, and nutrition.

The Department has welcomed as observers and visitors physicians affiliated with the medical and allied institutions of our neighboring Latin American countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. Additional observers, recommended by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the New York State Health Department, and other public health agencies, have spent periods of from one to four weeks in the department.

#### PHARMACOLOGY

The teaching program of the department is working well despite fewer staff members. There have been no changes in the general plan of instruction which is now organized so that pharmacology is taught throughout the last three years of the medical course. The general course is given in the second year, applied pharmacology integrated with lectures in medicine in the second and third years, weekly discussions on the use of drug preparations before groups of students of the fourth year, and conferences on therapy for the third and fourth year students.

The conferences on therapy have been held weekly throughout the year and have continued to receive a great deal of favorable comment. Twelve of them have been published in the New York State Journal of Medicine. Arrangements have been made with the Macmillan Company for the publication of an annual volume of Cornell Conferences on Therapy. The staff of the college has contributed wholeheartedly to these conferences.

Work under the Office of Scientific Research and Development project has been shifted from the war gases to compounds of importance in the control of insects, especially D. D. T. The research facilities of the department have been

largely devoted to this problem and to date twenty reports, in form for publication, have been submitted to the National Research Council. Another grant has been made to carry the work into the coming year. Ten papers have been published on a variety of subjects of investigation and work is in progress in the pharmacology of digitalis glycosides, organic mercurial diuretics, D. D. T., marihuana, succinates, thiouracil, paraxanthine, p-amino benzoic acid, and arsenic. Grants from industrial sources in the amount of \$26,000 have continued to support the work of the department but it has been necessary to limit projects on account of the unavailability of trained pharmacologists and technical assistants.

Three students, registered in the graduate school with majors in pharmacology, have contributed to the work of the Department during the year. Dr. Ovidio Miquel, of Paraguay, who holds a fellowship from the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, has been in the department since last January.

#### PHYSIOLOGY

There has been little change in the work of the department since last year's report. The staff has remained the same. Dr. Chambers is still in the Army overseas, Dr. Hardy is in the Navy, now stationed in Washington after extended overseas duty, and Dr. Herget is with the National Defense Research Committee. Dr. Du Bois has had two short periods of active duty in the Navy but has been in New York for almost all of the teaching.

The course in physiology has been rearranged and the subject of respiration has been introduced early with the idea of starting the students in a field that has obvious importance to clinical medicine. The subjects of metabolism and the central nervous system have been left until the latter part of the course when the students have completed their fundamental work in biochemistry and neuro-anatomy. Several members of the staff of the Department of Anatomy have provided assistance in the conduct of laboratory periods and conferences and in giving some of the lectures. Drs. Müller and MacLeod took an important part in the lectures and laboratory teaching of nurses.

There has been no graduate student majoring in physiology but several have taken it as a minor. As a fellow from the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Dr. Silvio Baez of Paraguay has worked in the department. He will return to the Department of Physiology in the University of Paraguay in a few months.

During the past year, Dr. Pitts initiated a study of the renal factors in the regulation of acid-base balance. He gave the Flexner Lecture on this subject at the School of Medicine of Vanderbilt University on April 20, 1945, and lectures at the University of Utah School of Medicine on May 17 and 18, 1945. Dr. Alexander, in addition to collaborating with Dr. Pitts, continued his studies on the neural regulation of the cardiovascular system.

Mr. De Haven has continued his analyses of crash injuries in light airplanes. While on active duty in the Navy and while on inactive status, Dr. Du Bois has spent his main efforts in the campaign for safer planes in military and civilian aviation. Emphasis has been placed on the need for designing cockpits that will harmonize the principles of human anatomy, physiology, and psychology. Dr. Geohagan's work in the field has been referred to in the Anatomy report. The activities of this group together with those who are working on this project in Washington, D. C., have established the Cornell Medical College as one of the chief centers of the movement for safety in aviation.

As usual, the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology has collaborated with the Department of Physiology. Mr. Soderstrom and Mr. Toscani have helped in the laboratory teaching.

It is of interest to compare the status of physiology in the two world wars. In 1917-18, the military services paid little or no attention to the help that was offered by this science. In the present war, the physiologists have been called upon by Army, Navy, and Air Force to help in hundreds of important problems. Their work will have great influence in civilian life after the war and our Department of Physiology has done its share.

## PSYCHIATRY

During the year, undergraduate teaching has been maintained on its previous level except in the Out-Patient Department. Here, the marked shortage of physicians would not permit the same careful tutoring system as has been customary. One innovation is a course given by Dr. Carl Binger in the analysis of the anamneses of patients on the medical service. In this course the fourth year students become aware of the importance of personal and interpersonal facts in the medical history of the average patient.

Graduate resident training has been continued, the only modification being that training in the Out-Patient Department has been curtailed. It has been possible to offer this training because physicians on a part-time basis are participating in the treatment of in-patients. The limited selection of physicians, however, has diminished the use of opportunities offered by the Commonwealth Fund for the training of fellows in child psychiatry and related fields. One pediatrician was awarded the fellowship for training in psychiatry and public health.

Research work has been fairly active. In the field of psychopathology, experimental investigations on the influence of anxiety and resentment on attention and memory function have come to a temporary conclusion. Further studies on the influence of anxiety on thinking has demonstrated the far-reaching effect of emotions in certain predisposed individuals who have a pathological but not well-defined electroencephalogram. Combined psychopathologic and electroencephalographic studies have been carried out on psychopathic personalities. It was possible to prove that certain types of psychopathic individuals have relatively well-defined electroencephalographic changes. New studies have been started to clarify disorders of attention and concentration and the speed of associations. These studies were undertaken with Dr. Livingston Welch and his associates of the Institute for Research in Child Psychology at Hunter College.

Clinical research work has been done in connection with further studies on our method of subcutaneous insulin treatment and on the intravenous use of sodium amytal. The technique of brief psychotherapeutic interviews has been developed in the Rehabilitation Service and is at present modified for applicability in the treatment of psychopathic personalities, homosexual difficulties, and epileptic disorders.

In the Nursery School, Dr. J. Louise Despert has spent much time on the analysis of children's records completed during the past seven years. It was possible to evaluate the role of emotional factors in the incidence of upper respiratory infections in young children. Investigations of the relation between intellectual function and emotional adjustment are in progress.

Combined physiological, pharmacological, and psychiatric studies were continued by Dr. Ade T. Milhorat and members of the psychiatric staff. It has been demonstrated that the intense emotions of anxiety, tension, resentment, anger, and fear produce biochemical changes in the blood of patients. These same changes were found in members of the staff and in students who were under the influence of these emotions. These biochemical changes, demonstrable by the effect of the blood on the intestine of the rabbit, are caused by adrenergic and cholinergic substances. The studies on muscular disease have been continued. From these studies it became evident that in progressive muscular dystrophy there is the factor of Vitamin E deficiency because the patient is unable to utilize this vitamin. Metabolic studies of inanition were continued. Clinical and experimental studies in the fields of neurology and psychobiology were continued under the direction of Dr. Harold G. Wolff. These studies include the investigation of the relation of various life situations and related emotional reactions to digestive functions, nasal functions, and circulatory functions. Further progress is being made in determining the role of various hormones in myasthenia gravis.

The Commonwealth Fund has continued to support the Rehabilitation Service for discharged service men. A group of volunteer workers from the medical staff and other members of the Payne Whitney staff (social service, occupational therapy, recreational therapy), as well as outsiders, participate actively each

Thursday evening. The results which were mentioned in last year's report have been verified. Considerable time has also been given to the development of a rehabilitation program on a broad national basis. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is supporting this aspect financially.

The psychiatric student health service has been carried out by Drs. Doty and Diethelm. The number of consultations has been smaller than in previous years.

A limited number of books has been added to the library and it has been possible to increase the historical collection.

Dr. Carl Binger, Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, received the W. W. Norton Medical Award of \$3500 for 1945 in recognition of his manuscript "The Doctor's Job" which was published in March of 1945.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

In the teaching of parasitology, revision of the schedule to provide for a block of three hours has aided the presentation of the laboratory portion of the work. Five of our students and four United States Naval Officers took elective courses in parasitology. In teaching of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, more emphasis has been placed on the social aspects of medicine — the relationship of economic and social factors on illness and health. Mr. Gillen, the sociologist who works with the District Health Committee under Mrs. William S. Ladd's chairmanship, has aided effectively in presenting this point of view to the students. An effort has been made to integrate the teaching of preventive medicine with clinical medicine, and various members of the clinical faculty have been most helpful in promoting this phase of the teaching. Dr. Smillie has completed a textbook of preventive medicine for medical students. In presenting the modern points of view in the teaching of this subject, he has made a distinct contribution to the development of this field. Dr. Smillie has devoted considerable time during the year to the work of the Commission on Airborne Infections. Dr. Kahn has worked in close cooperation with two government bureaus, one of which was the U. S. Office of War Information.

The study of the etiology of broncho-pneumonia has been continued, and the data are now being analyzed. Field studies on respiratory infections were carried out under the direction of Major Norman Plummer. The bacteriological part of this study was done by Mrs. Duerschner. With support from the Macy Foundation, Dr. Choucroun has continued her studies on the tubercle bacillus. She has isolated two substances from the paraffin oil extract of dead tubercle bacilli, one of which is toxic to experimental animals and the other confers hypersensitivity to animals when injected intraperitoneally in doses as small as 1/10 mgm.

A study has been made in which an attempt has been made to gain further insight into the patterns of beliefs and practices among people of the Kips Bay-Yorkville community regarding their health. Several alertness courses for teachers and other professionals were sponsored. During the winter quarter, the course dealt with adult health, while in the spring quarter, it was concerned with the health of the elementary school child. In cooperation with the District Health Committee and other agencies, plans were formulated for placing a medical social worker on the staff of the District Health Center, on an experimental basis for a period of one year.

With the aid of Mr. William Offenhauser and Mr. William Cellestin, Dr. Kahn has made a series of 95 records of mosquito calls. The evidence indicates that the call of the female mosquito causes the males of the same species to fly in the direction from whence the female call has emanated. It is hoped that it may be possible to lure the male insects to an electrical device which will kill them. Dr. John C. Torrey has cooperated with members of the staff of the Department of Pediatrics in a study on the initial aerobic respiratory flora of newborn infants. This work has been aided by grants from the Louis Livingston Seaman Fund of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Eleanor Alexander-Jackson was awarded an A. Cressy Morrison Prize of \$200 by the New York Academy of Sciences for her work on a hitherto unobserved zoogeleal form of mycobacterium tuberculosis which she first found by means of



her triple stain technique. She has undertaken study of clinical material from both tuberculous and non-tuberculosis sources by means of the triple stain technique and from thirty cases of leprosy. She has found non-acid fast zoogloeal forms in all six neural and tuberculoid cases of leprosy.

#### RADIOLOGY

During the last year, as in the past two years, there have been several changes in the teaching staff of this Department. Dr. Gilbert Fletcher has joined the armed forces. Dr. Joseph Sullivan has been less active in teaching due to increased responsibilities elsewhere. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. John Foster and Dr. George Jaspin, who have contributed appreciably to the teaching schedule.

The number of hours devoted to the teaching of Radiology remains unchanged. Enrollment in the Elective Course given to the Third Year students has been most gratifying and almost the entire class has received additional instruction in Radiology by attending these classes.

In previous reports it has been recommended that additional time be devoted to instruction in Radiology. This difficulty has been overcome for the most part by the response to the third year elective course. Moreover, when it is realized that considerable additional instruction is received in Radiology at the many conferences attended by the students in all of the clinical departments, it is obvious that the total hours of instruction is greatly increased.

The recent decision of the Procurement and Assignment Division for medical officers to permit this department to have a full time Assistant Resident in Radiology in addition to the regular Naval medical officer assignment for post-graduate training has improved the relative shortage of the number of radiologists.

Since January 1, of 1945, a critical film shortage, more serious than at any time since the beginning of the war, has developed. The supply of X-ray films for civilian use has now been cut to about 70% of the former supply. The situation changes from month to month and it is predicted that it will continue for from three to six months. To a limited extent this curtails teaching activities in Radiology but it has the advantage of impressing on the student the necessity of only requesting radiographic examinations when they are clearly indicated rather than following the procedure of requesting routine films on all patients. Moreover, the previously accumulated collection of teaching films in the X-ray museum file was further augmented by the addition of many interesting radiograph cases in the period before the critical film shortage. Most of the teaching in the X-ray Department is done with the use of these films.

Considerable new radiograph equipment of the most modern type has been ordered and structural alterations are now under way in preparation to receive this new equipment during the next six months. This equipment will further improve the quality of the radiographic work, which will, of course, have a direct influence on the teaching.

There has been continued emphasis in the teaching schedule on the aspects of radiology which pertain to wartime medicine; viz, traumatic surgery, localization of foreign bodies, and the interpretation of various pulmonary conditions.

During the last year, a much more active part in the New York Roentgen Ray Society meetings has been taken. In April, 1945 members of this department presented the entire program before this group, which includes all of the radiologists of New York City and its environs.

#### SURGERY

As in previous years the teaching of Surgery began in the last trimester of the second year with a series of introductory exercises on the fundamentals of surgical technique, certain special diagnostic procedures and anesthesia. During the surgical trimester of the third year the students have spent their mornings on the wards receiving instruction at the bedside and working up cases assigned to them. The afternoons during the third year are given over to the Specialties in Surgery and assignment to the Out-Patient Departments in these specialties.

The fourth-year students assigned to Surgery, due to the curtailment of the housestaff, have been doing the work of interns and many of them have acted as substitutes for interns both in the pavilions and Out-Patient Department. At the weekly seminars, such subjects as shock, burns, wounds of chest, abdomen, and nervous system presented by the students have been continued. Dr. Heuer has made rounds with the students once a week to discuss the diagnosis and treatment of the patients on the wards. These two exercises have been enthusiastically participated in by the fourth-year students.

Research has suffered due to our lack of staff. Work, however, has continued on certain aspects of jaundice; on chemotherapy of wounds and burns; on transplantation of the ureter, on bone grafting; on the use of vitallium tubes to bridge gaps in various structures; on gastrojejunal grafts for peptic ulcer; on the acceleration of wound healing by tissue extracts, and on a variety of other subjects. Clinical investigation continues on hypertension, pericarditis, peptic ulcer, on procedures for the relief of pain and so on.

It has been difficult to assemble a list of publications by the staff as has been done in previous years, for our staff is scattered all over the world. A partial list shows that forty-five or more papers have been published during the year. The research of the department has been supported by grants from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, Wallace and Tiernan Co., the Josiah Macy Foundation, the James Foundation, and from private donors.

Because of the depletion of our surgical staff by the Army and Navy, the number of senior men has been so reduced as to make it difficult to cover the teaching and to provide adequate supervision of the younger members of the staff. In spite of these handicaps, more hospitalized patients have been cared for than in the preceding year with a primary mortality rate which compares not too unfavorably with that of other years. There was a decline in the admission of new patients and in total patient visits on our Surgical Out-Patient Department. This has been true not only of Surgery and its specialties but of other clinical departments. A study made by Dr. Thomas Howell, Acting Director of the Out-Patient Department, shows this downward trend began in 1941 and has continued through 1944. This is of great importance to the teaching material on our pavilions. The report of Dr. Howell showed that there are intrinsic and extrinsic factors at work. In the latter may be included the movement of people out of the community due to the war, the high rate of employment causing people to seek private physicians, difficulties in transportation, etc.

Brigadier Hugh Cairns, Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Surgery at Oxford University, spent a period of days studying the teaching and organization in the Department of Surgery, and also the general administration of the Medical College. While here, he lectured to our students and staff on "War Wounds of the Head."

#### CURRICULUM

During the third year of the accelerated schedule, our curriculum remained unchanged from that in operation the preceding year. However, for the year beginning in July, 1945, a shift has been made in the work of the second year so that Systematic Pharmacology will be given in the first quarter of the second year instead of the second one. The work in Pathology will be presented in the second and third quarters, with the main concentration in the second one. In September, 1944, we reverted to our practice of accepting one class a year. As a result, during the summer quarter of 1945, we have only the second, third, and fourth years in attendance and in the spring and summer of 1946 only three classes will be in session. This will result in a reduction on income from student fees.

Inasmuch as the incoming class for the fall of 1945 will contain approximately fifty Army and Navy trainees, it will be necessary for us to remain on the accelerated schedule until 1948 unless there is a change of policy on the part of the military services. If the class entering in the fall of 1946 is made of a small contingent of Navy trainees, acceleration would be mandatory until 1949. It is

hoped that our transition to a normal schedule can be reached before that late date.

In the past few years, we have experienced considerable difficulty because internship appointments have been made at the beginning of the third year of medical training. The scholastic evaluation depended upon only two years of work and there was little opportunity to judge the clinical work of the students on the pavilions. In some instances there was a letdown in the type of work upon the part of the student because the internship had been assured at such an early time in his course. At the meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges held in October, 1944, the following resolution was adopted: "That no information be supplied nor any recommendations be made to any hospital regarding the qualifications of medical students for internship appointments until after the completion of the third year of medical school instruction."

The cooperation of the hospital associations was given in carrying this out. Inasmuch as the dates for the completion of the third year varied in some of the institutions, certain difficulties arose. With few exceptions, the medical schools lived up to this agreement. In another year, it is to be hoped that a convenient date can be agreed upon so that all medical colleges will release information at the same time.

#### THE WAR EFFORT IN RELATION TO THE MEDICAL COLLEGES

Our participation in the Army and Navy programs has continued as described in my report for the year 1943-44. Indications are that the class entering in September, 1945 will contain the last of the Army trainees. However, the Navy V-12 program may be continued so that at least some of the medical schools will be asked to take Navy trainees during the year of 1946. The service roll of our college contains 183 names. As yet we have no real assurance as to when we can expect to have staff members now in the military service returned to us. The prospects seem better in the Army than in the Navy.

Members of our staff have continued to serve as consultants to the military services and as members of various committees of the National Research Council. For the first 11 months of the year, 1944-45, the Office of Scientific Research and Development reimbursed the college in the amount of \$207,912 as compared to \$146,000 in a similar period of 1943-44. Mention has been made in "Work of the Departments" in this report of some of the types of investigation that have been carried out.

#### GENERAL HOSPITAL NUMBER NINE

This unit, which was originally made up mainly of doctors from the staff of our joint institution, has continued in service in the Southwest Pacific. The original surgical chief, Lt. Col. Ralph F. Bowers, developed a fungus infection of his hands which did not clear up in the tropics. He was ordered back to this country and is now Surgical Chief of Lowell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Preston Wade who since has suffered from a similar infection and was returned home. He is now a patient at Halloran Hospital. Lt. Col. John G. Schmidt is now the Surgical Chief of General Hospital No. 9. Major Herbert S. Ripley, who is in charge of the Psychiatric Service, was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. J. Smith and Stewart Wolf have been made majors. Lt. Col. Sydney Weintraub, Assistant Chief of the Medical Service, was ordered back home and is now at Fort Dix.

Many members of the original unit have been transferred to other responsibilities. Colonel Bruce Webster, the former medical chief of the unit, is now a consultant in the office of the Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC. Lt. Col. John H. Eckel, Lt. Col. Cranston Holman, and Maj. William A. Cooper are Surgical Chiefs of other units. Lt. Col. Herbert Conway has been transferred to General Hospital No. 54 as Surgical Chief; Major Samuel W. Moore, to General Hospital No. 56 and Lt. Col. Frank Glenn has been made consulting Surgeon to the Sixth Army.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## COLLEGE MAINTENANCE

Overall expenditures and funds available for all purposes reached a new high during the past year with increased activity in practically all departments. Restricted funds for research showed a marked increase.

We are still faced with many procurement problems. However, our close co-operation with the various federal agencies has helped us obtain fairly prompt deliveries.

The personnel problem is still acute, especially in the lower salary brackets. We hope for some improvement by the late fall of this year.

Our Group Insurance Plan and Annuity Plan for the staff have been well received. Seventy-five per cent of our employees joined the insurance plan; and, with few exceptions, those eligible took advantage of the Annuity Retirement Plan.

*Comparative Figures for 1943-44 and 1944-45*

	1943-44	1944-45
Academic budgets .....	\$ 818,609	\$ 832,410
Administration and Service Accounts .....	150,586	151,646
Administration Restricted Funds .....	22,708	23,771
Special Fund for Research Received .....	74,288*	108,017
Restricted Gifts Received .....	208,823*	373,244
O.S.R.D. Reimbursements .....	146,000*	207,912*
	<hr/> \$1,421,014	<hr/> \$1,697,000
	1943-44	1944-45
Total number of orders placed .....	10,235	9,350
Total number of checks issued .....	12,085	13,470

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

In general, the medical college buildings are in a good state of repair. Some deferred maintenance has been postponed until materials are available. Floor covering in some of the class rooms needs replacing. Painting has continued on a limited schedule. Few structural changes have been made, with the exception of moving the Photographic Department to a new location.

The cost of heat, light, and power services increased slightly from \$36,487 for the previous year to \$37,465. This increase was due in part to the increased cost of fuel oil.

## SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

At exercises held at the college on May 18, the Lewis Atterbury Stimson Chair in Surgery was announced with Dr. George J. Heuer as the first Lewis Atterbury Stimson Professor of Surgery. This was made possible by an endowment of more than \$600,000 received from the estate of the late Miss Candace Stimson, the daughter of our first Professor of Surgery at the Medical College. At the same occasion, a portrait of Lewis Atterbury Stimson was unveiled, the gift of his son, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of War.

Of particular interest is the establishment by the Borden Company Foundation, Inc., of the Borden Undergraduate Research Award in Medicine of \$500 to be made to that member of each graduating class who has done the most meritorious research in any one of his or her undergraduate years. In our opinion, this is an important contribution because it will stimulate a greater interest in undergraduate research and this in turn will strengthen our undergraduate training program.

In my report of last year, I called attention to the fact that we lost many of our younger men in training to carry on the future teaching on research responsibilities in the medical sciences as well as in clinical medicine. It is important that as many of these as possible be brought back to our institution for additional



training. I reported that the Rockefeller Foundation had recognized this need and had provided \$8000 each to our departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Public Health and Preventive Medicine for such training. I am pleased to report that the Rockefeller Foundation has extended similar support for this work in three more of our departments — Surgery, Psychiatry, and Pediatrics.

Our restricted gifts received for the year were \$373,244 which when combined with our OSRD income brought a total of \$581,166, most of which was available for support of research. With the war coming to a successful conclusion, the support from the Office of Scientific Research and Development is being decreased and will be completely withdrawn in the near future.

The question has been raised as to whether the Government should continue to subsidize research in the future, and The United States Government Printing Office has just published: "Science, The Endless Frontier. A Report to the President," by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This was prepared by Dr. Bush after consultation with four committees which were appointed by him to answer the following four questions:

1. "With particular reference to the war of science against disease, what can be done now to organize a program for continuing in the future the work which has been done in medicine and related sciences?"
2. "What can the Government do now and in the future to aid research activities by public and private organizations? The proper roles of public and of private research, and their interrelation, would be carefully considered."
3. "Can an effective program be proposed for discovering and developing scientific talent in American youth so that the continuing future of scientific research in this country may be assured on a level comparable to what has been done during the war?"
4. "What can be done, consistent with military security and with the prior approval of the military authorities, to make known to the world as soon as possible the contributions which have been made during our war effort to scientific knowledge."

The Medical Advisory Committee recommended: "That Government aid be provided for medical research through the creation of an independent Federal Agency to be called the National Foundation for Medical Research. The Foundation would consist of a board of trustees, a technical board, and the necessary administrative organization." If Federal Funds are to be used to aid medical research, they recommended three types of such aid: 1) Unrestricted grants to medical schools and institutions; 2) Fellowship aid; and 3) Grants-in-Aid for special projects. In Dr. Bush's recommendations to the President, he has proposed the establishment of a National Research Foundation with five divisions of which one would be the Division of Medical Research.

The future of the recommendations made by Dr. Bush will depend upon the course of subsequent legislation. However, it seems likely that the Government, in some form or other, will assume a portion of the responsibility for support of medical research previously carried on by private foundations and donors. Safeguards have been made to prevent the entrance of politics and Government invasion into the independence of our research activities. Future developments will tell whether they have been sufficiently delineated.

#### ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

During the past year, Dr. Mary Crawford again served as the President of the Cornell University Medical College Alumni Association. The other officers were: Dr. William R. Delzell, Vice President; Dr. Anne S. Belcher, Secretary; and Dr. Paul Reznikoff, Treasurer. Dr. Lucius A. Wing was appointed to the Medical College Council as the Alumni Representative. Miss Mary E. Gleason has continued as full time Secretary in the office of the association in the College. A sum of \$4,394.00 was raised for the Alumni Fund in comparison with \$3,884.50 of the preceding year. This is being kept as a fluid fund to meet the needs that will inevitably arise with our transition back to a normal schedule. Dr. David N. Barrows and his associates have continued their excellent work in the editing

of the Alumni Quarterly, in which the news items have been a source of real satisfaction to alumni in various stations both at home and abroad.

I regret to report that thirteen of our graduates have made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country.

The Annual Alumni banquet was not held this spring because of the war situation and the request of the Government to cut down on banquets and conventions. However, Alumni Day was held at the College on April 18. A tea was provided by the Dean in the Faculty Room and then the annual meeting was held in the College Auditorium with an attendance of about 125.

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND NEEDS

In the past, attention has been called to the needs of our center for a residence and recreation center for our students and staff. Such a residence has already been provided for the nurses. In the light of future developments at the Memorial Hospital, their needs should also be met in any planning to be done. In a like manner, such a residence could also accommodate some members of the staff at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. During the time that Dr. William S. Ladd was Dean of the Medical College, he made every effort to arouse interest in correcting this deficiency. The Alumni started a fund which now amounts to \$9500. During the war, we have been fortunate in having the use of about 190 rooms on the sixth to the tenth floors of the power house of the New York Hospital where men students have been housed. However, there are no recreational facilities and no provision has been made for our women students. The housing facilities in the neighborhood are not sufficient and the situation has become acute. Through the efforts of Dr. Connie Guion, a plan has been worked out whereby it will be possible for our girls to temporarily have a block of rooms in the East End Hotel for Women at 78th Street and the East River. We are in competition with medical schools where adequate living quarters are available and we need to provide more adequate living facilities in the immediate neighborhood.

On December 21, 1944, the Joint Administrative Board appointed a Committee on Future Plans with Dr. David P. Barr as Chairman. This committee was charged with the responsibility of studying how the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College could best meet the needs of improved medical care and education in the future and of making such recommendations that such a study would indicate. Dr. John Pastore travelled extensively over the country and studied such postwar trends as prepared medical care, group practices, and related subjects. Section I of the report of the committee is devoted to the report of his findings and Dr. Barr has made the following summary:

"First, that the practice of medicine by groups in well equipped hospitals can be effective and successful; second, that comprehensive medical care is desirable and that its aim should be the provision to patients of all that is implied by optimal, modern, curative, and preventive medicine; third, that prepayment or insurance has been helpful in extending comprehensive medical care; fourth, that no model for this type of care which could be copied by our group was encountered by Dr. Pastore in his journey."

The following principles have been adopted by the Committee in its study of the possibility of the development of a plan by the Hospital and College for comprehensive medical service: 1) That it be designed in the best interests of the public and as a service to patients; 2) That it be a demonstrable asset in teaching; 3) That it be economical and financially sound; 4) That it be conceived as an experiment; 5) That during the experimental period it not interrupt or displace existing activities.

During the summer months a detailed study is being made to see whether it is possible to develop such a plan as presented by Dr. Pastore in Section II of his report to the Committee, that will meet the afore-mentioned requirements as well as others raised in our discussions.

The Committee appointed by the Joint Administrative Board to study medical training in the postwar period has continued its study. The final report has not

been presented but one development has occurred that should be described. A project has been developed for postgraduate instruction on the Second Medical (Cornell) Division at Bellevue Hospital under the supervision of the Cornell University Medical College. Financial support for this project has been assured from the Kellogg Foundation. The primary purpose is to provide added facilities for the post graduate instruction of returning veterans. A certain number of physicians returning from the war may secure residences and fellowships in acceptable hospitals. There will be many others who may not be able to benefit from resident positions but who are none the less in need of instruction either because of defects in their preliminary training or because the work has so occupied their attention that they have been unable to keep abreast of the rapid advances of medical science. There is a consensus of opinion in our Committee that the requirements of this group cannot be met satisfactorily by customary methods of graduate teaching, namely by lectures, demonstrations, conferences and clinics or other forms of didactic teaching. While two or three weeks of such instruction may be helpful, pursuance of such a course over long periods of time constitute a serious waste of time. Educators are agreed that effective knowledge in clinical medicine can come only from constant contact with patients and through intimate personal experiences in the examination and care of sick people. The clinical facilities of our great teaching hospitals will be occupied for the most part with undergraduate teaching and with graduate instruction of interns and resident physicians and this cannot be used for emergency graduate teaching. In the past opportunities for practitioners to study and care for patients under supervision have been limited and there is nothing to indicate that in the period after the war there will be sufficient to meet the expected demand.

We propose to establish on the medical service of the Second Division at Bellevue Hospital, a course of six months' duration to be given twice each year for classes of not less than twenty-five doctors each semester. The course will be designed to give practical instruction in the subjects of internal medicine, neurology, pediatrics, and pathology. The major feature will be a clinical clerkship on the wards and out-patient departments at Bellevue Hospital. The first two weeks of each semester will be devoted to a refresher course which will be especially designed to the needs of students who have registered for the six months period but which may be attended also by men to the number of 100 or more from the vicinity.

Upon our return to a normal program, we should take cognizance of our need for increased funds to support the work in some of our surgical and medical specialties such as Otolaryngology, Orthopedics, Urology, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, and Allergy. When Captain Adams assumes his duties as Provost and when the appointment is made to head up Public Relations in the University in Ithaca, we look forward to the development of these areas of activity in the Medical College in correlation with those in Ithaca.

The work of our center will be greatly strengthened by future developments just announced for Memorial Hospital, which has been affiliated with the Medical College of the University since 1914. They plan an increase in bed capacity and other facilities in the Memorial Hospital to amplify their research, care, and teaching. In addition, the City of New York will build the James Ewing Memorial Hospital on the property now owned by Memorial Hospital on First Avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The medical staff of this hospital will be appointed by Memorial and the care in this 300-bed hospital will be under their supervision. The Dean of the Medical College serves on the Board of Managers of the Memorial Hospital and there exists a fine degree of cooperation and mutual understanding between our two institutions. The new developments will increase the eminence of the Memorial as the outstanding institution in the world devoted to care, research, and teaching in cancer and allied diseases.

The alterations described in last year's report for the department of medicine and surgery are well under way in the New York Hospital. We have continued to

experience cooperation with the authorities of the New York Hospital in meeting and working out problems of mutual interest.

I wish to acknowledge to you and to the members of the Medical College Council, the Joint Administrative Board, our Alumni and staff, my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the help and cooperation I have received during the past year.

JOSEPH C. HINSEY,  
Dean of the Medical College.

## APPENDIX XI

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith on the work of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1944-45.

During the greater part of the preceding year and for the first four months of the present year I was on leave while serving the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a special capacity. During my absence the College was very ably administered by Dr. M. G. Fincher, Professor of Medicine, who was appointed acting Dean.

For the third successive year three full semesters of instruction were offered during the present year. Since nearly all members of our faculty have classes each term, most of them are now (Summer of 1945) in the midst of their twelfth term of continuous service. This service has been given willingly and with few complaints but the whole faculty is now fatigued and in need of rest. This is true also to a certain extent of the students. We are convinced that continuous teaching without the usual summer breaks is not conducive to the best work of either group. As a wartime measure we have succeeded in graduating two extra classes since 1942 and thus have contributed our part to meeting the acute situation caused by the withdrawal from civilian life of about 15 per cent of all graduate veterinarians for service in the Armed Forces of the country. Approximately 25 per cent of all living graduates of this college are now in military service, nearly all of them as officers in the Army Veterinary Corps. Most of these men have graduated within the last ten years.

Now that the military need for veterinarians has largely been met and it is anticipated that some will shortly be released for civilian service, we are planning to decelerate our teaching program. The first step was taken in a decision not to accept an entering class in February of this year when our last class was graduated. Our next class will be admitted in the fall, and thereafter we expect to accept only one class each year. At the present time we have no first-year class, and we will operate on a three-class basis until we are again on a regular program of two semesters a year. We are operating on a three-semester basis during 1945 but are not planning to operate a summer term in 1946.

#### THE FACULTY

The faculty of the College deserves commendation for its work during the last three years. Nearly all members have carried a fifty per cent increase in their teaching loads, and there have been no vacation periods. I wish to point out, too, that during the first year the extra load was carried without extra compensation. During the second, third, and fourth summers (including the summer of 1945) extra compensation has been granted for the extra service but, except for those in the lowest salary brackets, the pay increases have not been commensurate with the amount of extra service given.



The heavy teaching load has seriously affected the amount of research work done. Many projects have remained inactive and others have not progressed nearly so rapidly as they would have if the men had had time to devote to them. Another factor has been the lack of graduate students, and of assistants. The University has not asked deferment for the younger men unless they occupied vital positions.

The greatest contribution of our faculty to the war effort has been its operation of the accelerated teaching program but individual members have been called upon for many other services bearing directly or indirectly on the prosecution of the war and planning for the peace which will follow. Two members have been identified actively with the wartime work of the National Research Council. Three are serving as civilian consultants to the War Department. One is a collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Several have been active on important committees of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and one is serving as Chairman of its Executive Board. Several have responded to many calls from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets for expert assistance in developing and executing its animal disease control programs. One has devoted much time working with the New York State Health Department and with local health officers, county officials, and practicing veterinarians in formulating programs for the control of rabies, which during the last two years has assumed serious proportions in this state. Some of these activities have required much time and considerable traveling.

#### THE STUDENT BODY

For the first time in three years we are now operating wholly on a civilian basis. The Army Specialized Training Program in Veterinary Medicine in which nearly all of our able-bodied male students previously had been enrolled was discontinued in the spring of 1944. Furthermore, Selective Service has discontinued recommending deferments for veterinary students who began their work after July 1, 1944. Since all of our present students began their work before that time, we have not lost any except for a few who dropped out to enlist voluntarily. The class which will be admitted this fall does not have any basis for military deferment hence it will consist of discharged veterans, of those judged unfit physically for military service, of a few men in the older age groups, and of a few women. At the present time it is already obvious that a full class can be recruited from these groups.

We are now operating with a student body numbering about 100, the smallest number that we have had during the last fifteen years. This is due largely to the fact that we did not accept an entering class in February, as has been explained above. The number of graduate students is considerably less than usual also, because of wartime conditions.

The faculty is generally agreed that the quality of student work is not as good as in normal times, and believes that fatigue and "staleness" occasioned by too long a period of constant class work are responsible for the deterioration. In normal times most of our advanced students obtained work during the summer vacation periods with practicing veterinarians, and thus obtained experience in practical work which was reflected in renewed interest in their studies. The lack of this opportunity during recent years has resulted in a loss of educational experience of very real value to our graduates.

#### THE CLINICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Final tabulations of the accessions of our clinics and laboratories have not yet been completed as this is written. It is apparent, however, that the volume of these services has not differed greatly from that of recent years. Complete and detailed data will be published later in the report for the Legislature. Those who are interested may obtain copies by applying for them.

A large and varied clinic is necessary for effective teaching. The greater part of our material comes from the neighborhood of Ithaca, but many unusual and difficult cases are sent in by veterinarians from more distant regions, and mem-

bers of our clinical staff are in constant demand as consultants over a very wide area. With the collaboration of our laboratories we are often able to make specific diagnoses that are not possible otherwise. Although we do not have any staff members for this specific purpose, we endeavor and usually find a way of providing expert help in serious disease situations that baffle the local veterinarians in any part of New York State.

The laboratories are operated principally to provide specialized services which improve diagnoses and make rational treatment and control measures possible. In addition they have teaching value as well, and they provide much material for research work.

The General Diagnostic Laboratory of the College is one of four in New York State approved for the laboratory diagnosis of rabies. A few animal brains have been submitted for examination for this disease every year since the College was founded. During the past year there has been a very great increase. A total of 477 were received of which 290 (60.8%) were positive.

#### A NEW VETERINARY CURRICULUM

Nearly every year minor changes in the required studies for veterinary students have been made. It has been recognized for several years that the old patched-up curriculum was in need of a complete and thorough re-study. During the present year this was taken up by the faculty and after a thorough study, a new one has been developed. The first year of the new curriculum will become effective this fall. The students now in college will complete their work on the old one.

There are many changes involving somewhat minor adjustments leading to changes in emphasis here and there which will not be discussed. The new curriculum will offer more work on virus diseases, poisonous plants, genetics, and animal nutrition. The most significant change, however, is one by which nearly all of the didactic class-room teaching will be completed during the first three years leaving the fourth year almost wholly available for clinical work. By this arrangement students will not be required to leave the cases which they are studying in the clinics to attend lectures and other classes but can spend virtually all their time with the patients they are handling. It is expected that during this year the student will be required, under supervision, to study disease as they see it in their patients. They will be required to apply as many of the basic disciplines as may be necessary to arrive at accurate diagnoses and to follow and control reactions to remedial measures that are applied. If necessary they will be required to remain with their patients for 24 hours of the day. If the patients die they will assist in the autopsies, and in the pathological examinations that follow. They will be required to read the literature on the conditions that are encountered, and to prepare complete and detailed reports on every aspect of their cases. Every student will be required, from time to time, to present case records of interesting and unusual cases at the weekly pathologico-clinical conferences which will be attended not only by his classmates but by faculty members representing each of the teaching departments. In this way it is hoped to bring the pre-clinical disciplines more closely in touch with patients, and to teach the students more effectively how to use these sciences in the practice of veterinary medicine. This manner of teaching is the accepted method in medical schools, but its use in veterinary medicine has lagged principally because of the small size of clinical staffs. Such teaching must be largely individualized if it is to be effective. To carry out this program effectively requires several additional assistants in our clinics. We hope to convince the state budget authorities of the need of these additional teachers. We are certain that we can turn out graduates much better equipped to handle animal diseases effectively in the field if we can obtain the extra help needed to make the plan operate as it should.

#### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

No attempt will be made in this brief report to deal with individual research projects. The more complete report for the Legislature which will be issued later will describe these. As I have pointed out previously, we did not find it necessary

to shift our program with the advent of war for already we were dealing with practical problems having to do with reducing losses of livestock from ravages of disease, and these were matters that became much more important to our state and nation when war was declared and we were faced with the necessity of conserving and expanding our food supply. Loss of food-producing animals not only means reduction in the available supply of meat and other animal products, but huge losses of grains that have been consumed by them. Losses through death of livestock in the aggregate are not as great as losses through non-fatal diseases which lower animal efficiency — from bovine mastitis, which decreases milk production, from malnutrition and from intestinal parasites which lowers general efficiency, to mention only some of the more obvious ones. If we could apply to all food-producing animals the knowledge which we have of preventing infectious diseases, of controlling parasite infestations, and of feeding them efficiently, we probably could increase production by twenty-five per cent without using any more feed than we now do. The cost of doing this would be only a small fraction of the gain that would be made by so doing. Research has provided us with the means of accomplishing this end, and is capable of further benefits. Better methods, more easily applied, will help in obtaining more universal use.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

The New York State Veterinary College was the first of the state-supported colleges at Cornell. It was established by act of the legislature in 1894, and accepted its first class in 1896; therefore we are now entering our fiftieth year. There is considerable interest among our alumni in a fitting celebration of the occasion next year but, unfortunately, wartime conditions are not propitious for such events and also a great many of the alumni are in military service, scattered in all parts of the world, and it does not seem likely at this time that many of them would be able to return for such an event. Two committees, one of the faculty and one of the alumni, have been appointed to study the matter. Unless the war should end much sooner than is generally expected, it is likely that the observance will have to be postponed.

#### PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Because of difficulty in obtaining materials and labor, there has been considerable deterioration in our buildings during the last several years. Many repairs, and much painting should be done as soon as possible.

The plans for rebuilding James Law Hall have been completed and approved, and the funds for the job have been appropriated by the Legislature from the Postwar Building Fund. We must now wait until materials and labor are again available before the contract can be let.

A second project has been submitted to the Postwar Planning Commission for its approval. This would remove the present wings of James Law Hall, and would supply new quarters for the library, and for the Departments of Anatomy and Surgery, respectively, as well as a new auditorium.

Funds are now available for renovating the Small Animal Clinic, and for minor changes in the Farriery Building. We hope to be able to do at least part of this work during the coming year.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

A salary classification plan for both faculty and non-academic employees, initiated by the state colleges at Cornell, was enacted by the legislature of 1945. This is the third attempt to obtain such a plan. The plan is modelled on that of the State Civil Service but is better suited to our needs than the latter. It is believed that under this plan we will be better able than in the past to reward long-time and efficient employees for their services.

For the present year the state fiscal officers allowed us practically all the funds requested, for which we are grateful. Our requests were modest, however, since available materials and manpower do not permit of expanded activities.

W. A. HAGAN,  
Dean of the Veterinary College.

## APPENDIX XII

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

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1944-45.

The work of the College, especially in research and extension, has again been directed largely toward food production and other wartime problems of New York agriculture. The cessation of the war with Germany has increased the need for more food and has intensified the importance of any problems that might interfere with maximum production. Working as a team, the research and extension personnel of the College, in cooperation with the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station, have found the answers to important problems and have carried those answers by every available means to the farmers of the State. The final decisive factor in farming is scientific knowledge. The College and the Experiment Stations have provided the necessary facts and information; alert and progressive farmers have made prompt use of the data, and the result has been more food and fibre in a time of critical need.

In resident instruction, the past year showed an increase in the number of civilian students, both men and women, at the undergraduate level. Graduate-student numbers have remained low, with a further slight decrease over last year. Taken as a whole, however, the student registration in the College has remained surprisingly high.

## RESEARCH

Since it is the primary function of the Experiment Station to find solutions to the scientific problems of New York State farmers, and since food is basic to the war effort, the research program of the Station has naturally concerned itself with the more pressing problems of agricultural production. Many problems involving shortages of labor, equipment, and materials, have been acute and prompt action in their solution has been imperative. By shifting personnel and facilities, and with a considerable body of facts available from previous research, the Station staff has managed to find answers to most of the emergency problems brought in by farmers during the year.

Along with projects related directly to the war effort, some progress has been made in connection with research of a more fundamental and basic character. Attention has also been given to the postwar problems and adjustments which already are looming over the horizon. If farmers are to avoid a postwar jolt, similar to that in the years following World War I, it is clearly the task of the Experiment Stations to anticipate the problems and to supply farmers with accurate research results which will serve as the basis for making sound decisions.

Illustrative of the Station's contributions to the agricultural problems of today and tomorrow are the following examples. A more complete coverage of the research program is contained in the Annual Reports of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the Governor and the Legislature of the State.

Discharged veterans, men still in the armed forces, and war workers are becoming increasingly interested in farms and farming opportunities in New York State. Many veterans bought farms after World War I. Too many of the farms purchased were poor and overpriced and the owners faced nothing but trouble, debt, and eventual failure. For the past 15 years, land-classification studies have been under way. Such factors as usefulness for agriculture, soil type, climate, distance from markets, and condition of buildings have been considered. The land in many of



the counties of the State has thus been classified according to how good a living a farmer can make if he depends wholly on the farm. With this research information available, it seems probable that many of the tragic mistakes following the last war can be averted.

Shortages of labor have again been of serious concern to farmers in their efforts to increase food production. With farm wage rates at a record high level, work-simplification research has been most timely in helping to increase labor efficiency. On dairy farms, labor can be saved by arranging the stable for maximum convenience in doing the work, by using equipment, such as feed carts, to save time and trips, by training cows to milk out completely and rapidly, and by planning the chore routine to avoid back-tracking and other unnecessary trips. On poultry farms, work accomplishment can be increased by having large pens, combining jobs to save trips, having a convenient feed supply for each pen, placing nests near the door through which the operator enters the pen, and arranging for an automatic water supply and waste-disposal system that can be used during the winter as well as the summer season.

In connection with peach production, it is usually necessary to hand-thin the trees to produce commercial-sized fruits and to encourage wood growth for the next crop. It requires about 25-40 man-hours to hand-thin an acre of mature peach trees, depending on the size and height of trees and the amount of fruit set. Recent experiments with dinitro chemicals have shown that an acre of trees can be chemically thinned with a bloom spray in about one hour. The spray is applied when the trees reach approximately full bloom.

Another labor-saving discovery of the past year has been the use of oil sprays for weed control. First developed in the West, the method has been adapted to the East through research at the Cornell Station. Of the materials tested, kerosene from naphthenic crude, certain dry-cleaning fluids from the same crude oil, and paraffinic kerosene with aromatic solvent seem to be most satisfactory as weed killers. While the new method cannot be used on many vegetables, it is notably successful on carrots. The oil sprays kill the weeds without injury to the young carrots, thus saving a tremendous amount of hand labor.

Operators of greenhouses have also been faced with serious labor shortages. Since a large part of the labor in the greenhouse is used in watering the plants, attention has been focused on this problem. Benches have been redesigned and waterproofed, and it is now possible, with the aid of tensiometer gauges and time clocks, to provide for complete automatic watering of greenhouse bench crops.

A new development of great significance to McIntosh apple growers has been announced recently. Unless the fruit of this variety is well-colored, it fails to meet the grade standards, with consequent loss in price to the farmers. All too frequently, there are too many green McIntosh apples. Research has shown that weather and the nitrogen level of the trees at harvest time are the two factors of most importance in determining McIntosh quality and color. Nothing can be done about the weather, but the nitrogen level can be influenced by fertilizer application. A color chart, consisting of a set of seven color standards, is now available to McIntosh growers. By comparing the colors on the chart with apple leaves in the orchard, the grower has a quick and accurate method of determining the nitrogen nutrition of his trees. The chart will serve as a basis for varying the fertilization of trees within an orchard thus tested.

Leukosis, a poultry disease, which includes several forms, such as fowl paralysis and tumors, causes an annual loss of about four or five million dollars to the poultry industry of New York State. For the Nation as a whole, the loss is approximately \$130,000,000 a year. Breeding experiments have produced strains of poultry that are comparatively resistant to leukosis. The resistant strains are more able to withstand the serious infection that occurs during the first two weeks after the birds have been hatched.

More than one-half of the total income of New York State farmers comes from the dairy cow. Naturally, considerable attention is given to the problems of the dairy industry in their broadest aspects. Substitutes for high-protein concentrates, dairy rations, the nutrition of calves, and quality in hay have been subjected to

intensive investigation during the past year. Outstanding progress has been made with the technique of artificial insemination. The problem of sterility in dairy cows has been attacked. All of these projects, and many others, are directed toward greater efficiency in milk production, with consequent savings to both farmers and consumers.

The efficient marketing and distribution of milk present many problems. The effects of wartime changes in delivery practices upon the unit costs of selling, delivery, and collecting of milk are being assessed. These data will be useful after the war in determining future policy and types of services offered to consumers.

Along with the day-to-day emergency problems, progress has been made with new and improved varieties of crops. Cornell 595, a new variety of wheat, has been introduced. With a better straw, and more resistant to smut, it may replace the popular Yorkwin. A new variety of oats, Goldwin, has been produced. It is higher-yielding than other varieties and is resistant to smut. A purified strain of the Perry Marrow bean has been developed. This strain is more uniform in maturity, seed size, and habit of growth than any commercial stocks now available. Empire, a blight-immune potato, has been introduced in 1945, one hundred years after the great Irish famine caused largely by a severe outbreak of potato blight and rot of the crop. These and other varieties of vegetables, grains, and forage crops have been developed for improved quality, better yield, and greater adaptability to New York State conditions.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

Programs and activities of the State Extension Service in Agriculture have continued on a war-emergency basis. The same organizational plan that worked well last year was continued. Representatives of the State Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Education (New York), the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Manpower State Office, jointly established goals and integrated educational programs. By keeping in touch with one another during the year, these representatives shifted emphasis in the food-production program as need required.

In striving for maximum production of food, the most difficult farm problems have continued to be shortages of labor and machinery. In both of these areas the Extension Service has pursued the general plans for aid to farmers, as put into operation several years ago, improving and refining procedures and methods as dictated by accumulated experience. Among improvements in the labor program has been a larger measure of local sponsorship in terms of a contribution of funds toward labor-camp expenses, guarantee of full utilization of workers, systematic handling of payrolls, and collection from workers for board and housing. The machinery-repair program suffered somewhat from loss of personnel and from delays in obtaining repair parts, but it has continued, with the services of the district engineers, to render valuable aid to farmers in keeping their old machines on the job and to build numerous homemade contrivances.

One method that has been used effectively as an aid to farmers in their effort to increase output with less experienced labor, has come out of work-simplification studies conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics. Results of these studies were used by all departments and by county agents. Motion pictures, pictorial exhibits with legends, illustrated articles and bulletins widely distributed, and some direct instruction to inexperienced laborers have been the chief methods used for drawing attention to labor-saving and speed-up practices.

The county agents have been obliged to devote from one-third to one-half of their time to selective service, rationing, price controls, and similar wartime regulations that affect farming. Extra technical and clerical help obtained with War Food Administration funds partially relieved the pressure on agents. The College staff of extension specialists furnished agents with prompt interpretation of the flow of regulations, orders, and amendments, and with current advices on how farmers could best make necessary adjustments.

Combinations of circumstances, involving supply, transportation, and distribution, price control, lend lease, and other factors caused periodic concern over grain feed supplies for dairy cows and poultry in the Northeastern States. Farmers have been kept fully informed of actual conditions, and have been guided in the use of substitute feed constituents when these become necessary. Emphasis has been placed on greater use of home-grown grains, and especially on the better use of high-grade roughages and pastures. The instruction was apparently well received and quite generally adopted. Milk production not only has been maintained at a high level but during the first half of 1945 has exceeded 1944 production by about 8½ per cent.

Promotion and expansion of artificial insemination of dairy cattle has made rapid strides during the year. New York now occupies a high position of leadership in this development. Persons from most of the States in the Union and from many foreign countries have been coming to Cornell in increasing numbers for instruction in the technical and organizational aspects of this new breeding program that is proving revolutionary in its effects.

Discharged veterans and released war-plant employees are already buying farms or in other ways seeking to establish themselves in rural communities. With a view to protecting such individuals from economic dangers and to protecting taxpayers from the inevitable consequences of any large-scale resettlement of abandoned farm land, the Extension Service has established a "Farm Location Service." Advisory committees have been organized in each of 56 agricultural counties, assisted by one or more volunteer advisers in each township or similar area. The county agricultural agent is the key man who insures close-working relationships with other agencies concerned with the reinduction of veterans into civilian life. A state committee at the College keeps these county workers supplied with sound advice and guidance.

Home-economics channels and other outlets have been utilized in bringing useful information to consumers. The Food Information Service has kept housewives advised on the fluctuating supply of various fruits and vegetables, to encourage consumption and preservation of commodities when they are in abundant supply, and to keep both producers and consumers informed about the food situation. Use of dried beans and soybeans were stimulated as meat substitutes. Continued encouragement has been given to Victory Gardeners, through the various channels established early in the war.

An amendment to the county law in relation to county farm and home bureau and 4-H club associations, passed in the spring of 1944, enabled employment of additional county personnel. More federal funds in 1945 (Bankhead-Flannagan Act) will permit placing further needed assistance at the county level. Local financial support and active participation have continued to increase. 4-H club enrollments in agriculture have climbed rapidly to a recent total of more than 67,000. Farm bureau membership is over 73,000, the highest on record. Home bureau membership has increased 11,000 in the past two years, and is now nearly 52,000.

Some further progress has been made in postwar planning. County rural policy committees, following the general outline of recommendations made by the State Rural Policy Committee of farmers and farm women, are beginning to function. While still devoted to a program of maximum production, farmers are aware of the economic dangers ahead, and seem less likely to be caught napping than they were after World War I. Thoughtfully developed readjustment plans are in the making. Within the Extension Service, studies are being made of extension-teaching methods, procedures, and results; the proper balance between state and county personnel; and of the areas in which educational help will be most needed. Desirable reorganizations and realignments to place emphasis and direct attention where most needed are under way. It is already clear that among the primary needs in the postwar period will be an even closer and more effective correlation between extension and research; selection and maintenance of increasingly high grade personnel; and better opportunities with greater insistence on in-service training and professional improvement. Present trend of the function of the state staff of extension specialists appears to be toward the training of county workers

including vocational teachers and field operatives of other government agencies and commercial organizations, with less attention to direct teaching of producer groups. This latter function will be taken over increasingly by the county staff.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

The State appropriations for the fiscal year 1944-45, as compared with those for 1943-44, show a net increase of \$19,800 in the personal-service items and a net increase of \$7,875 in the funds for maintenance and operation. In addition, funds in the amount of \$37,365 were appropriated to meet deficiencies in fuel, light, power, and water, and in accessory instruction. The emergency wartime bonus of 10 per cent on salaries not exceeding \$1999 a year, and 7½ per cent on salaries from \$2000 to \$3975 a year was continued with provision that the combined salary and bonus shall not exceed \$4000.

The Legislature of 1944 appropriated \$46,000 for research and extension in artificial insemination and in dairy herd improvement. For further support of 4-H Club work in the counties, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated. The Legislature also appropriated \$62,800 for the construction of a horse barn to replace the barn previously destroyed by fire. These items were approved by the Governor of the State.

The Federal appropriations for teaching, research, and extension are similar in amount to those for the year 1943-44.

#### SALARY CLASSIFICATION ACT

A salary-classification act relating to salaries of members of the faculty, of the administration staff, and of other employees of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Experiment Stations became effective March 28, 1945. By this act Cornell University is empowered to classify all positions within the services and grades provided by the act and to recommend increases once a year to persons meriting such. The minimum and maximum salary for each grade within a service, with amount of increment allowed when recommended, is set up in the act, as are provisions for promotions through grades or to other services and for reclassification. One outstanding difference in this salary classification schedule is the provision for an appointment of a new person in the professional service above the minimum salary and with the approval of the State Budget Director. This permits the Institution to offer a salary somewhat commensurate with the ability of the person sought.

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

Upon the nomination of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the Board of Trustees elected J. C. Corwith to succeed Frank M. Smith as a member of the Council for a 5-year term, beginning July 1, 1945.

Upon nomination of the President and the Dean of the College of Agriculture, Monroe Babcock was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed Isaac B. Mitchell for a 3-year term, beginning July 1, 1945.

The Faculty of the College of Agriculture elected J. H. Bruckner to succeed H. H. Love.

#### NEW DEPARTMENTS

A Department of Biochemistry was established in this College on April 1, 1945, as a result of an appropriation for that purpose by the 1945 legislature. As it develops, the department will provide much-needed additional services in research and teaching in biochemistry. The department will be housed in a building to be constructed with funds contributed by the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. Professor L. A. Maynard is head of the department.



A new Department of Extension Teaching and Information has been created, jointly in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, effective July 1, 1945. It will include all of the press, publications, radio, and visual-aids services of the two Colleges and the instruction in extension teaching and journalism. Professor William B. Ward is head of the department.

#### THE COLLEGE STAFF

On June 30, 1945, the following professors retired from active service: Bristow Adams, professor in extension service, emeritus; Mortier F. Barrus, extension professor of plant pathology; Cornelius Betten, professor of entomology; Cora E. Binzel, professor of rural education; Ralph W. Curtis, professor of floriculture; and Asa C. King, professor of farm practice. All of these members were made emeritus professors, effective July 1, 1945, except Professor Adams, who received that title on July 1, 1944, but remained in active service during the year by request.

Resignations during the year included: Herman J. Brueckner, extension professor of dairy industry; Paul F. Sharp, professor of dairy chemistry; and Andrew L. Winsor, professor of rural education, for full-time duty in the Department of Hotel Administration, but was re-elected to the Faculty of Agriculture by this Faculty; George H. Serviss, extension associate professor of field crops; Raymond C. Allen, assistant professor of floriculture; Lewis Eldred, assistant professor of education and chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service; Delmar S. Fink, assistant professor of agronomy; H. Seymour Pringle, extension assistant professor of agricultural engineering; Karl L. Smiley, assistant professor of dairy industry; and Ernest V. Staker, assistant professor of soil technology.

It is with deep regret that we record the following deaths during 1944-45: Clyde H. Myers, professor of plant breeding, emeritus; Dwight Sanderson, professor of rural sociology, emeritus; George N. Lauman, professor of rural economy, emeritus; James A. Bizzell, professor of soil technology, emeritus; and Herbert H. Whetzel, professor of plant pathology.

New appointments were made during the year, or effective July 1, 1945, as follows: William B. Ward, professor of extension teaching and information; Morell B. Russell, professor of soil science; Robert F. Holland, extension professor of dairy industry; Arless A. Spielman, assistant professor of animal husbandry; Franklin W. Southwick, extension assistant professor of pomology; Harold H. Shepard, assistant professor of insect toxicology; Walter L. Nelson, assistant professor of biochemistry; and Leigh H. Harden, assistant professor in personnel administration. Howard R. Anderson, director of the School of Education, was elected to membership by the Faculty of Agriculture.

#### THE STUDENT BODY

The total of 1139 students enrolled at the College during 1944-45 is an increase of 89 over the previous year. The number in each type of registration was larger than in the previous year except for the military students in the College. The Navy V-12 students dropped from 91 to 14, and no Army students registered in the College during the year. This is a total reduction of 122 military students, which, when added to the over-all increase of 89 students, shows that 211 more civilian students were registered at the College than in 1943-44. It is of interest to note that the number of men, as well as the number of women, increased in each type of registration for civilian students, except for graduate students, where there were 8 fewer men than last year. Included among the civilians during the year were 34 veterans registered as specials, two-year, or four-year students. Twenty-five missionaries were enrolled as special students in the one-year program for that group.

## Four-year students:

Freshmen .....	211	168
Sophomores .....	101	133
Juniors .....	104	72
Seniors .....	137	70
Total .....	553	443
*Less duplicates due to summer-term registration .....	6	0
Net total .....	547	433
Special students .....	21	60

## Two-year students:

Dairy farming .....	3	10
General farming .....	10	19
General livestock farming .....	3	8
Fruit growing .....	0	2
Poultry farming .....	4	5
Vegetable growing .....	1	2
Commercial floriculture .....	4	6
Total .....	25	58
Graduate students .....	258	264
Summer-session students .....	217	363
Total .....	1,068	1,188
Less number counted twice .....	18	49
	1,050	1,139

\*Three were both sophomores and juniors and three were both juniors and seniors.

WILLIAM I. MYERS,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL  
EXPERIMENT STATION AT GENEVA*To the President of the University:*

SIR: We have the honor to submit to you the report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the academic year ended June 30, 1945.

With the progress of the World War, interest in the subject of food is becoming more widespread. The consuming public is beginning to realize what the farmer has known for long that agriculture in its many aspects presents complex and highly technical problems that require continued and patient research. It is apparent to well-informed groups that the war could never be waged successfully without the great resources of scientific knowledge pertaining to agriculture that have been accumulated by the Experiment Stations during several generations.

The importance of the food supply will not diminish when peace again prevails. Among the postwar problems none will have greater significance than better nourishment for a larger number of our people. If we are to have a firm basis of exact knowledge to support expert opinion in the formulation of wise State and National food policies, there will be required even more intensive research and better facilities to include a wider range of scientific activities than we have hitherto attempted.

The administrative authorities of the University and of the State have taken

definite steps to provide for the expansion of future work at the Station at Geneva. During the past year Cornell has acquired a farm of 135 acres near Geneva to be used largely for the development and testing of new varieties of fruits and vegetables. A future-development plan for the Station grounds at Geneva is now available. The State has appropriated \$430,000.00 for the construction of a central heating plant. Plans for this building and for a food science and technology laboratory, with a pilot plant attached, are well under way. An architect has been assigned by the State Postwar Planning Commission to develop plans for a new entomology and plant pathology building.

Another step has been taken during the past year to insure close integration of the activities of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca and the Experiment Station at Geneva. An agreement has been reached whereby the Geneva Station circulars will be merged with the Extension Bulletin series of the College of Agriculture, thus avoiding any appearance of duplication that might be implied by having independent series covering essentially the same field.

We have again enjoyed the counsel of representatives from interested groups of farmers and food processors in reviewing established projects and advising us as to their interest in the new lines of work to be undertaken. It is gratifying to note that these practical men have confidence in our results and that they place a high value on scientific research as a means of throwing light on the problems of their industry. Most of the specific research projects now under way must be continued for many years, since they are based so largely on biological rather than merely physical phenomena. Definite progress, described more fully in the regular annual report to the Governor and the Legislature, has been made on many of these projects. The following examples indicate the nature of our activities during the past year.

Wartime conditions brought about an increased demand for the seed-testing service. A total of 20,033 samples were submitted for examination. Each one of these tests involves a miniature experiment to determine definitely how the seed responds. Much worthless seed is discovered and discarded before the grower wastes time and energy in planting the crop. Similarly, the feed-and-fertilizer-analysis service of the Station helps to guard against losses from substandard materials that appear especially during an emergency shortage of regular ingredients.

Ten years' results are now available on the performance of sour cherries propagated on Mazzard and on Mahaleb rootstocks. During the first five years, the latter trees outyielded the former, but since 1940 those on Mazzard stock proved superior in bearing capacity, primarily because the trees grew more vigorously. Heavy mulching of the soil with Sudan grass resulted in a higher yield than was obtained with clean cultivation or with fertilized sod culture.

Applications of a new chemical hormone (2-4 dichloro phenoxyacetic acid) in dilutions of one part per 1000 of water proved to be a good herbicide for the troublesome bindweed that often infests nursery and other cultivated fields. This material has proved effective against many kinds of weeds, though it has relatively little influence on the grasses.

It has been found that the cultural demands of the highbush blueberry for acid soil and for high-soil-moisture conditions can be met successfully by acidification and heavy sawdust mulching. Sulfur, sulfate of aluminum, tannic acid, and sulfuric acid were all efficient acidifiers. The proper acid range has been maintained by moderate applications of ammonium sulfate or Ammo-phos. A good vigorous growth of blueberry plants was produced on a dry sandy loam with a heavy sawdust mulch. Cultivation under such conditions proved highly injurious. These findings indicate that the blueberry may be made to grow successfully under a wide range of soil conditions.

The use of common salt as a soil amendment to correct the apparent deficiency of sodium for growing beets again proved desirable in several soil types. An application of about 500 pounds of common stock salt per acre resulted in increased yields of 10 to 40 per cent over those of the check plots. In every test where salt was applied as a soil amendment for beets, the foliage was larger and greener.

Three years' results indicate that Southern-grown tomato plants shipped to the North for transplanting may be held safely for one week by several methods, but heavy losses may occur if the plants are held in cold storage or common basement storage for two weeks or longer. The best method of holding southern plants is to "heel in" the shipment upon arrival if the plants cannot be set out at once. It is important to open the bundles and separate the individual plants in the trench before "heeling in". Local greenhouse-grown plants that cannot be planted at the normal time may be held in the flats for several weeks longer, but they often grow too tall or leggy for easy handling by the transplanting machine. If the tops of such plants are cut off at about 9 inches, preferably several days before finally transplanting, they will produce desirable, compact, and bushy plants in the field.

Additional plantings of seedlings of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, apricots, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries have been established to increase the numbers of known crosses from which desirable selections can be made. Much larger populations are to be planted in the future. A few of the seedlings of older plantings of each species have definite merit, and are receiving further trial. Progress is being made also in the improvement of varieties of cannery tomatoes, sweet corn, and muskmelons.

Many new spray materials and different combinations of established fungicides and insecticides for the control of the numerous pests of fruits and vegetable crops have been studied. Tests involving the new insecticide DDT (dichlorodiphenyl-trichlorethane) have been numerous, and have given much-needed information regarding the effective dosages as well as the limitations of this product. Indications are that DDT may have a place in the control program of many crop insects, including codling moth, leaf hoppers, aphids, Japanese beetle, corn earworm, and spittle insects, but it is of doubtful value for others, such as the European chafer, plum curculio, European red mite, and Mexican bean beetle.

A commercial duster has been modified into an experimental "spray-duster" for use especially with small trees such as sour cherries and peaches. A "fish-tail" outlet attachment appeared to be of practical value for applying the dust to the under side of the leaves. The retention of the fungicide and insecticide is assured by the atomization of a liquid into the dust stream. An aqueous 0.1-per-cent solution of polyvinyl alcohol doubled the deposit of the dust mixture, using only about one-tenth as much liquid as was required for spraying.

Experiments carried out during the past year suggest that it may be possible to prepare higher-quality dehydrated food products by application of the principle of sublimation, which involves a loss of moisture from the frozen state. In this process of freeze-drying, technically known as lyophilization, dehydration is accomplished by placing the frozen prepared vegetable in a suitable chamber where vaporization of ice occurs under a high vacuum. Preliminary samples of peas, string beans, whole kernel corn, spinach, potatoes, asparagus, and fruit juices dried by this lyophilization process have yielded products possessing excellent flavor and color and unusual ability to rehydrate quickly. Further studies are under way on methods of heat exchange and vacuum-chamber design, with the aim of reducing the time required for drying.

A study has been initiated in the blanching of fruits and vegetables with high-frequency dielectric heat. The washed fresh vegetables were passed through a high-frequency field for enzyme inactivation, and thence into the freezer. The negligible loss of ascorbic acid encountered in this method of electronic blanching in contrast to the 30- to 40-per-cent losses occurring in the usual steam or water processes, points the way to the production of processed vegetables of higher nutritive value.

The ascorbic-acid contents of 94 apple varieties, grown on the Station grounds, were determined. The values ranged from less than 2 to about 40 mgm per 100 grams of apple. Some of the seedling apples in our breeding trials have vitamin C values considerably above the average. This indicates that it may be possible to develop varieties of apples in which a medium-sized fruit would contribute nearly the whole daily requirement of vitamin C. Over 400 varieties and seedling



strawberries are being tested for vitamin-C content to determine the range of values in this fruit.

One of the problems in the preservation of foods by freezing is concerned with the time required to bring the product to below zero temperatures. Does quick-freezing, or "sharp-freezing", result in a better product than can be obtained by slow-freezing? A panel of experienced judges were unable to detect significant differences in appearance, taste, or quality of peas or snap beans that had been preserved by very slow freezing, involving a change in temperatures from about 65° F to 0° F in 113 hours, or by extremely quick freezing in which the below zero temperatures were reached within a few minutes. Photomicrographs on the frozen samples showed progressively larger ice crystals as the speed of freezing decreased, but no difference in tissue structure could be observed under the microscope on corresponding thawed samples. Vitamin determination before and after cooking showed little difference that could be associated with the various rates of freezing.

Frozen and canned peas processed at different intervals after harvesting showed a consistent and gradual loss of quality as the crop progressed from the viner through the plant. In practically all instances the highest grade was shown by samples blanched direct from the viner. It is concluded from this that the length of time over which the bacteria and natural enzymes act may be of greater significance in relation to the loss of quality than the mere fact of high bacterial counts at certain more or less isolated stages in the commercial process. In the case of cream-style corn, ample opportunity exists for quality loss through bacterial action before blanching, and the use of methods of reducing the count earlier in the process are well worth while. Field studies have shown that applications of proper cleaning and sterilizing treatments result in a marked decrease in the number of microorganisms in various types of food-handling equipment.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

State appropriations for the work of the Experiment Station for the fiscal year that ended March 31, 1945, amounted to \$455,140. For the year beginning April 1, 1945, \$914,345 has been made available. This includes an item of \$430,000 from the Postwar Fund for construction of a central heating plant. The usual allotments of Federal funds, including \$1,500 Adams, \$1,500 Hatch, \$6,000 Purnell, and \$9,447.84 Bankhead-Jones, were received. A number of cooperative projects involving financial support from the Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture were in force. Grants in aid, investigatorships, and fellowships supported by industrial concerns in force during the year number 32, and amounted to \$47,985.

#### STAFF

Appointments during the year included those of Charles L. Hamner, assistant professor of pomology, July 1, 1944; John F. Davis, assistant professor of vegetable crops, December 1, 1944. Dr. Ross F. Suit, assistant professor of plant pathology, resigned as of March 15, 1945. Arthur W. Clark, professor of chemistry, retired on December 31, 1944, and was appointed professor emeritus after 39 years of service. The following promotions went into effect April 1, 1945; *from assistant professors to associate professors*—S. W. Harman, G. E. R. Hervey, G. D. Oberle, D. H. Palmiter, G. W. Pearce, G. L. Slate; *from investigators to assistant professors*—W. B. Robinson, F. G. Smith, J. L. Brann, Jr., E. F. Taschenberg, and A. W. Avens. Changes in the nonprofessional staff have been numerous, and considerable difficulty was again experienced in finding temporary service to carry on the seasonal routine. On the whole, however, the work has progressed as well as could be expected under the handicaps of wartime conditions, thanks to the whole-hearted devotion of the staff to the tasks at hand.

W. I. MYERS,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

A. J. HEINICKE,

Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

## APPENDIX XIV

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

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the New York State College of Home Economics for the year 1944-45.

## FACULTY

During the past year the faculty gave serious consideration to several matters of utmost importance to the program and policies of the college. These matters fall naturally into three divisions, namely, consideration of certain college policies and practices, curriculum changes and additions, extension problems and policies. In a report of this nature, it is not possible to go into detail, but I should like to express my appreciation for the wide-spread participation by members of the staff in these undertakings. They required much time and thought and in general the reports submitted are of genuinely high order. I shall comment briefly on each.

*College Policies and Practices*

In August 1944, Dr. Clara Brown, Professor of Home Economics Education at the University of Minnesota and an expert in evaluation, spent a week at the College, studying our various publications and holding conferences with the administration, heads of departments, faculty members, graduate and undergraduate students. Subsequently she presented a report which served as the basis for further consideration by members of the faculty, of some of our procedures. Eight committees varying in size from three to six members undertook to study and present their findings and recommendations to the faculty. The subjects under study were: Admission of students; the freshman year; the counseling system; vocational counseling; student faculty relationships; home economics club; graduate students; the marking system. The reports of these committees were presented to the faculty at its May meeting. In general, it appears that practices and procedures meet the approval of the faculty, although certain changes were recommended. From several of the reports it was obvious that the faculty periodically needs to be brought up-to-date on policies and procedures, to examine them, and to have a voice in expressing approval or disapproval and in recommending changes and additions. This policy meets the unqualified approval of the administration. It represents a healthy, interested attitude on the part of faculty members and it serves a useful purpose of collective thinking towards an on-going and developing college policy.

Not directly connected with Miss Brown's report, but rather as a corollary to it, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Hazel Hauck was appointed to bring to the faculty suggestions for working rules, committee appointments, and committee responsibilities. Such a report, if enacted into college procedure, should do much to clarify certain of the principles under which the faculty operates. This committee will report at an early meeting in the fall of 1945.

*Curriculum Changes and Additions*

For several years the Educational Policy Committee, under the chairmanship of the Assistant Dean, has been engaged in studying the curriculum. During the past year the deliberations have crystalized into three recommendations which were accepted by the faculty. The first of these has to do with a core curriculum.

The subject matter of the core is to include a body of knowledge which is desirable for all home economics students preparing for homemaking. Twenty-six credit hours are included in the core. The titles of the courses making up the curriculum are as follows: The individual and the family (6 hours); Household processes (2 hours); Management in homes (1 hour); Economic conditions as they affect the welfare of families (3 hours); Food and nutrition (5 hours); Color

and design (3 hours); Household furnishings (3 hours); Textiles and clothing, selection, purchase, and care (3 hours).

The second recommendation, concerned with the establishment of a curriculum to train nursery school teachers, concluded an extensive study by a joint committee of the College and the School of Education. This development has a long history. When the two nursery schools were established within the College of Home Economics, there was an understanding that they would serve as laboratories for our students in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships and that there was to be no attempt to train nursery school teachers. In 1942, a survey of the positions held by graduates of the College revealed, however, that many young graduates without recommendation from the College were engaged in nursery school education. This being so, it seemed desirable to explore the possibility of giving the students an education that would better fit them for the role of nursery school teacher. Moreover, the war brought into focus the need for personnel trained in nursery school education and almost assuredly after the war opportunities will increase for young women with such training. It seemed propitious, therefore, to re-examine our policy.

The curriculum as it has been developed will necessitate additional personnel, chiefly for supervision of the practicum and for teaching a course in expressive materials. It seems wise to put the curriculum into operation even before the state has granted the additional positions as the courses will not be required until the students in nursery school education reach their junior and senior years.

A third curriculum recommendation of the Educational Policy Committee was to establish special courses for students who intend to enter the extension service. The strength of the New York State Extension Service, the interest on the part of extension personnel, the facilities within the university, and the almost inevitable post-war expansion of the extension service make this development seem eminently wise.

It is recognized that each of the three new curricula will need continuing evaluation and appraisal. To these ends, in each case a small committee will be appointed to follow developments and to make recommendations for changes and for implementation.

#### *Extension Problems and Policies*

Looking forward to the post-war period when almost inevitably extension services will be enlarged, the Director of Extension and the Dean of the College appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Helen Canon to study the range of responsibilities and activities of the home economics subject matter specialists. This committee has made its report. The present situation furnishes the key to several knotty and insistent problems. The first of these is the steady growth in membership of the organized clientele that is served by the extension specialists. A comparison of the figures for 1938 and 1944 amply demonstrates this problem.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## INDICATIONS OF GROWTH IN THE NEW YORK EXTENSION SERVICE, 1944 AS COMPARED WITH 1938

	1938	Home Demonstration Work			Per cent change
		Number 1944	Change		
Counties organized.....	42*	46*	+4		+10
Agents and associates.....	42	46	+4		+10
Assistants.....	16	18	+2		+13
Total.....	58	64	+5		+8
Units or clubs (excluding 4-H agricultural clubs).....	1,044	1,370	+326		+31
Members.....	29,048	42,814	+13,766		+47
Local leaders (excluding leaders of 4-H agricultural clubs).....	12,053	18,793	+ 6,740		+56
Specialists, Home Economics (in equivalent full-time persons).....	15	16	+1		+7
State leaders, Home Economics.....	5	4	-1		-20
Members per agent (including associate and assistant).....	484	659	+175		+36
Units or clubs per agent (including associates and assistants).....	17	21	+4		+24
Leaders per specialist and state leader.....	603	940	+337		+56
	1938	4-H Club Work			Per cent change
		Number 1944	Change		
Counties organized.....	45	50	+5		+11
Agents and associates.....	59	68	+9		+15
Units or clubs (excluding 4-H agricultural clubs).....	1,346	1,752	+406		+30
Members.....	Boys 14,777	37,060	+22,283		+151
	Girls 14,567	34,874	+20,307		+139
	Total 29,344	71,934	+42,590		+145
Local leaders (excluding leaders of 4-H agricultural clubs).....	2,079	2,594	+515		+25
Specialists, Home Economics (in equivalent full-time persons).....	5	6	+1		+20
State leaders, Home Economics.....	1	2	+1		+100
Members per agent (including associate and assistant).....	Boys 250	545	+295		+118
	Girls 247	513	+266		+108
	Total 497	1,058	+561		+113
Units or clubs per agent (including associates and assistants).....	23	26	+3		+13

\*Including 3 cities.

In addition to a relatively high turn-over in personnel, there is frequently inadequate pre-professional training and orientation of new personnel. During the war years the insistent need for action has precluded sufficient evaluation of methods and accomplishments. These problems have led to a feeling of frustration on the part of the specialists.

The committee has made nine recommendations to which serious consideration should be given before we enter upon new developments. The recommendations are as follows:

1. That the services of specialists in educational evaluation be made available to the extension staff as soon as possible, to work with the various branches of the Extension Service and through its committees in planning and conducting studies taking into account the technical resources on the campus and elsewhere.
2. That studies be launched to guide the development of the Extension Service. The committee suggests such studies as the following:

By the Extension Educational Policies Committee:

- a. Statement of objectives of the Extension Service and the special contribution that home economics can make in attaining them.
- b. Effective methods of orienting new extension workers.

By a specialist in educational evaluation in cooperation with representatives of the various branches of the Extension Service:

- c. Changes that may need to be made to serve an expanding clientele, such as increase in staff, change in methods, the possible need for program specialists, or other means.



- d. The characteristics of a strong county extension program.
- e. Effective methods of program planning and extension teaching.
- f. Feasible ways of evaluating results from specific projects.
- g. The job of the extension workers — specialists, county and district agents, state leaders — to determine where additional staff members are most needed, including supporting services such as bulletins, radio, visual aids, and other means.
3. That either the Extension Educational Policies Committee or a special committee of the home economics extension staff be asked to bring together information about current practices of orienting new county and state staff members, and that this committee report to the home economics extension staff during the December staff week-in.
4. That to meet the heavy demand for highly qualified personnel, the administration give immediate attention to the development at Cornell of a curriculum for the training of extension workers at the graduate level, to make this an outstanding educational center for such work.
5. That the replacement of specialists and state leaders be anticipated farther in advance than at present, and consideration be given to some plan for locating and developing home economists for these positions.
6. That the salary scale be such that well-qualified and experienced persons in the profession can be attracted and held.
7. That county and state extension positions be protected, in the filling of vacancies, from the scaling down of salaries to the minimum for the grade as implied in the new classification system.
8. That the pressing problem of laboratory space at the college for training schools and conferences for extension workers be studied by the administration.
9. That with the increasing size of the staff and the increasing complexity of the work, thought to be given to ways of keeping the entire staff informed of current discussions and developments.

#### *Classification System*

A classification system enacted into legislation during the past year provides salary scales and increments for both professional and non-professional staff. Salary raises are not mandatory unless they carry the recommendation of the Board of Trustees but under this system there will be the opportunity to materially improve some of the inequalities that have existed among staff members of equal training, ability, and performance.

#### *Changes in Staff*

The following changes in title and promotions were made during the year: Catherine Personius, Department of Food and Nutrition, from Co-Head of Department and Professor to Head of Department and Professor, April 1, 1945; Helen Monsch, Department of Food and Nutrition, from Co-Head of Department and Professor to Professor, April 1, 1945; Mrs. Ethel Waring, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, from Acting Head of Department and Professor to Professor, July 1, 1944; Mrs. R. G. Smith, Extension, from Extension Professor and State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents to Extension Professor, July 1, 1944; Frances A. Scudder, Extension, from Assistant Professor in Extension Service and Assistant State Leader to State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents and Professor in Extension Service, July 1, 1944; Dr. Helen Bull, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, from Professor, part-time, to Professor, full-time, October 1, 1944; Andrew L. Winsor, Department of Hotel Administration, from Professor, part-time, to Professor, full-time, October 1, 1944; Mrs. Nancy Roman, Department of Household Art, from Extension Professor to Professor, April 1, 1945; Grace Morin, from Research Professor to Professor, April 1, 1945; Faith Fenton, Department of Food and Nutrition, from Associate Professor to Professor, July 1, 1944; John Courtney, Department of Hotel Administration, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor, October 1,

Assistant, part-time, October 1, 1944; Elizabeth Woolley, Department of Household Arts, Assistant, June 30, 1945; Margery Dewar, Department of Institution Management, Assistant, part-time, March 1, 1945; Mrs. Kathryn O'Malley Visney, Department of Institution Management, Assistant Manager of Cafeteria, June 30, 1945.

In addition to the regular teaching staff, the following were appointed for the summer term of 1944: Mrs. Nancy Roman, Department of Household Art, Extension Professor, July 1, 1944; Mrs. Ruth Thomas, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, Assistant, July 1, 1944; Elizabeth Sheerer, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, Assistant, July 1, 1944; Elizabeth Page, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, Assistant, July 1, 1944; Elizabeth Marsh, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, Assistant, July 1, 1944; Rachael Anderson, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, July 1, 1944; Margaret Paulsen, Department of Household Art, Assistant, July 1, 1944.

Leave of absence was granted to Associate Professor Ruth Scott, Department of Textiles and Clothing, and Assistant Professor Jessie Boys, Department of Food and Nutrition, for the summer term.

The following changes in title and promotions for persons paid on Extra Funds during the year were: Anne Arnason, Department of Food and Nutrition, from Research Assistant to Research Associate, (National Research Council), October 1, 1944; Ella Gleim, Department of Food and Nutrition, from Research Assistant to Research Associate, (National Research Council), October 1, 1944.

The following appointments for persons paid on Extra Funds were made during the year: Margaret Albury, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), September 11, 1944; Anne Arnason, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), July 3, 1944; June Baker, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), April 1, 1945; June Dukinfield, Department of Food and Nutrition, Research Associate, (Consolidated Edison and Pan American Airways), August 21, 1944; Blanche E. Fickle, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (Office of Scientific Research and Development), April 24, 1945; Ella Gleim, Department of Food and Nutrition, Research Associate, (National Research Council), October 1, 1944; Alice R. Harrison, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), July 3, 1944; Priscilla Shaw, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, part-time, (Birdseye-Snyder), October 6, 1944; Marjorie Stewart, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, part-time, (Gannett Nutrition Grant), July 1, 1944; Margery Swisher, Department of Food and Nutrition, (U.S.D.A.) (BHNHE), March 1, 1945; J. F. Thomson, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), July 1, 1944; Vera Caulum, Extension, Nutritionist, (Emergency Food Commission), February 1, 1945.

Resignations of persons paid on Extra Funds during the year were: Anne Arnason, Department of Food and Nutrition, Research Associate, (National Research Council), June 30, 1945; Mrs. Margaret Albury, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), December 29, 1944; Blanche Fickle, Department of Food and Nutrition, Research Associate, (Office of Scientific Research and Development), June 30, 1945; Alice Harrison, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (National Research Council), September 7, 1944; Marjorie Stewart, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, (Gannett Nutrition Grant), June 30, 1945; J. F. Thomson, Department of Food and Nutrition, Assistant, part-time, (National Research Council), October 1, 1944; Mrs. Jeannette McCay, Department of Food and Nutrition, Nutritionist, (Emergency Food Commission), December 31, 1944; Helen Diehl, Department of Institution Management, Nutritionist, (Emergency Food Commission), June 15, 1945.

#### *College Council*

In June there was an exceptionally good meeting of the College Council. All members of the Council were in attendance and several topics of the utmost importance both to the College and to the state were discussed. The following

persons were members of the Council during the year 1944-45: Dr. Edmund E. Day, Dr. George D. Stoddard, Edward R. Eastman, Harold M. Stanley, William I. Myers, Mary H. Donlon, Harry G. Stutz, Katharine Harris, Mrs. W. H. Potter, Mrs. Lee Husted, Alice Blinn, Eloise Davison, Treva Kauffman, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Mrs. Owen D. Young, Sarah G. Blanding.

#### STUDENTS

Graduates of this college are putting their training to extremely varied uses, including positions in the United States armed services and other jobs directly connected with the war effort; business positions; teaching and supervisory jobs; food service and residential management; journalistic and publicity work; nutrition and public health services; research and scientific work; social work; and many miscellaneous positions from drafting and air line hostesses to tractor operator and manager of a ranch.

Requests for home economics graduates have increased 34.5 per cent over the number in 1943-44. During the past year, 528 requests were received from employers and only 182 graduates were registered for placement. The greatest needs are for teachers of home economics and for food service workers. The demand for experienced graduates to take administrative positions of responsibility has increased greatly. This growth in requests for home economics graduates is a tribute to the college and a challenge to meet the demand by adequate training.

#### *Counseling Service*

The student Counseling Service, maintained to "foster the maximum growth and development of the student in matters relating to personal and educational adjustment and to vocational choice," functions as a coordinating agency between staff and students in matters affecting educational procedure and curriculum.

Another part of the work of the counseling staff, increased this year to three members, is the selection of undergraduate students. This responsibility is shared with the administration.

The results of the study made by a graduate assistant in this department, of the relationship of college academic training and activities to post-college occupations, indicate that this college is effective in helping to fill the demand for trained home economists and that the undergraduate training is generally adequate to the demands of post-college occupations.

Members of the counseling group are now investigating, in cooperation with the School of Education, the factors influencing success or failure in various home economics vocations; they are also studying undergraduate students to determine whether the need for remedial work in reading and arithmetic is sufficient to justify the development of a program in these areas.

#### RESIDENT TEACHING

The Department of Child Development and Family Relationships has clarified its aims as follows: To help students understand the process of human growth and personality development; to increase their ability to recognize their personal needs and utilize resources to meet them; and to help them clarify the relations of person to person in the family and in the culture in which the family lives.

In the light of these aims, the following courses were added to the department offerings: The Individual and the Family; Methods of Child Study; Child Development (advanced course); Exceptional Children in the Family; Dynamics of Personality; Theory and Techniques of Family Counseling; and Proseminar in Child Development and Family Relationships. Five of these new courses are designed to meet the needs of graduate students.

Further offerings are needed in the areas of parent education; infancy; adolescence; the adjustments of the young adult; and problems of the middle-aged and old aged.

In the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, the course, Economic Conditions in Relation to the Welfare of Families,

was changed considerably to become a basic course for all home economics students. It was subjected to a good trial during the three sixteen-weeks terms during which the total registration was 204 students.

Special work in nutrition was offered by the Department of Food and Nutrition to a group of missionaries enrolled in the university during the regular school year, in addition to that offered previously as part of a four-weeks short course. This program for missionaries has been developing over a period of years, and provision needs to be made for it as part of the regular teaching program.

In the next school year, a new five-hour-credit course concerned with nutrition on a meal-planning basis, will be given as a contribution to the core curriculum of the college.

Civilian enrollment in the Department of Hotel Administration, after declining steadily during the war from a high of 326 in 1939-40 to a low of 54 in the fall of 1943, turned the corner in 1944-45 to reach 78 in the fall, 89 in the spring.

An interesting group has been the 24 discharged and returned veterans, some of them former Cornellians, some new to the campus. They are a serious-minded group, enthusiastic in their work, and are making excellent progress.

As most of the Navy V-12 completed their training in 1943, the enrollment of servicemen has dropped off, but through other channels the Department has continued an extensive contribution to the war effort. Mr. Thomas Silk, instructor in hotel accounting, who entered the Army as a private, has now received his First Lieutenantcy and has been assigned to the University of Chicago for special training. Mr. Tracy and Associate Professor Sales spent the year on loan to the College of Engineering, assisting in the Naval Diesel Engineering instruction program. Professor Randolph was on leave as maintenance engineer at the Army's Thomas M. England General Hospital, Atlantic City. Professor Winsor gave a quarter of his time to the University's Veterans Advisory Bureau. The department head continued as a consultant for the Office of Price Administration and as chairman of the task force committee of the National Restaurant Industrial Advisory Committee.

During the year 731 of the 908 alumni of the Department (80 per cent) were in uniform, 467 with commissions. Nine have died in service, seven are reported missing.

In the Household Art Department, one new course, Historic Furniture and Interior Design was given and new emphasis was placed upon the use of the art gallery as an adjunct to teaching in other departments. For example, in connection with the exhibit, "Chinese children picture the war," the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships had a special program in the gallery for graduate students and parents of children in the Nursery School.

The Department of Institution Management cooperated with the State Bureau of Home Economics Education in the arrangement of food service areas at Alfred Technical Institute, using the work as a class problem. Senior students developed plans and equipment specifications, the best of which were submitted to the Bureau. A similar undertaking for a large industrial cafeteria is now under way.

An attempt was made in the Department of Textiles and Clothing to provide students with experience in the use of techniques for obtaining and using information, and in participation in community activities. The last included aid in the program, "The Consumer Speaks"; the re-lining of coats for Russian relief; and aid with the UNRRA clothing drive.

Emphasis in certain courses in the Department of Textiles and Clothing has been changed because of the increased interest on the part of students in the merchandising field. Enrollment mounted in courses that have a direct bearing on the buying of clothing, advertising, display, and dress design. The title of the core course in this department is "Textiles and Clothing: Selection, Purchase, Care."

#### RESEARCH

*Department of Child Development and Family Relationships:* This department is planning to follow various individuals and their families over a period of years for material with which to study the social development of the family and



the individuals comprising it. Investigated will be the needs of family members, the environmental forces acting upon them, and the behavior that results from the interaction of these needs and forces.

Various members of the Department who will contribute to this study, will take the initiative but will also invite the cooperation of members of other departments in the university in subject matter adjacent to that of this department.

*Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management:* Manufacturers of household equipment were specially interested in the research of this department during the year, because the reconversion to production of civilian goods seemed imminent. Every week brought visitors from industry and from the publicity world. Fortunately much of the research of this department from 1928 on, had provided the basis for current studies of this nature. A study of household tasks begun in 1940 and still in progress yielded opportune results that made it the "study of the hour."

The manufacturers who attended a week's conference at the College on problems of post-war designing of household equipment were deeply interested in the studies of household tasks in relation to the worker and her equipment; the development of unified kitchens through analysis of tasks and equipment in relation to workers; changes in posture and other physiological responses in relation to changes in height of ironing board; and the capacity of narrow shelving for kitchen storage of packaged supplies.

*Department of Food and Nutrition:* The research of this department continued along lines similar to those of last year. Because of the tremendous increase in the use of freezing as a method of food preservation many studies were concerned with the effect of freezing on the palatability of frozen foods and on the retention of vitamins in them. Other studies were concerned with the retention of vitamins during the household and quantity cookery of fresh, frozen, and dehydrated vegetables. Investigated also were: The vitamin metabolism of human beings; the dietary of 60 men and women students in the University; the effects of fluctuating storage temperatures on foods; the quality and nutritive value of yeast breads; and pre-cooked frozen foods.

*Department of Institution Management:* This department was primarily concerned with research that has to do with the effect of quantity cooking procedures on the nutritive value of foods when various types of institution cooking equipment are used. This study is part of a national cooperative project, entitled, "Losses in the nutritive value of food from product to consumption." Cabbage was the vegetable mainly investigated this year.

A study was made also of the use of dried brewers' yeast with particular reference to the palatability of the prepared food and its thiamine content. Another subject of investigation was the institution-type pressure steamer from the standpoint of practicability of operation and with special reference to palatability of vegetables and their vitamin retention when cooked in this equipment.

*Department of Textiles and Clothing:* Research in this department included: A study of alterations of 208 ready-to-wear garments to determine the alterations most commonly made, the most difficult alterations, and the most effective method of altering purchased garments; a study of fashion notes and advertisements of fabrics as found in fashion magazines of the bustle era, 1870 to 1890; a study through experimentation to develop a design for a pinless diaper which meets specific health, management, and economics requirements and that will be acceptable to mothers in a leper colony in South China; and a study through experimentation with methods of diagnosing achievements and measuring progress in certain areas of subject matter and certain techniques included in the course, Buying problems in clothing.

*Rural Housing Research Project:* As preliminary work, the members of the rural housing research project, inaugurated in April, 1944, examined reports of other studies on the subject, visited research centers, made a pilot study, and analyzed rural housing data from the 1940 census.

A survey was then made of Cortland County as typical of rural areas in New York State to determine the interest of farm owners in remodeling or in building

new houses for themselves or for tenants, and the character of the work to be done. Studies are now being made in cooperation with selected farm families for a remodeled house or a new house that will conform to the principles of good planning in space lay-out, arrangement of equipment, and facilities for convenience and comfort in family living.

#### EXTENSION

As a consequence of the increased demand for goods that are not available, the need increased for the conservation of food, fabrics, furnishings and household equipment. War tensions brought special problems, among them the need for health and recreational facilities. Because of these needs, women turned in increasing numbers to the facilities of the Extension Service. Enrollment this year numbered 42,941 persons, and records indicate that about 700,000 others were reached through consultations and bulletins.

County and city support of the Extension Service program was augmented to a total of \$238,555. The State law was amended to enable County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Associations "to do additional work in home economics with adults in the cities," providing there is further increased county support for such work. The Bankhead-Flanagan bill has become federal law, making available additional federal appropriations for extension work. In the state service now are 45 home demonstration agents, 3 urban home demonstration agents, and 19 assistant home demonstration agents.

Three projects were outstanding as part of the war effort: the stepping up of food production and preservation; the continued use of the food information service; and the recruiting, training, and placing of a women's land army to help harvest the 1944 crops.

Young people enrolled in 4-H Clubs have continued to help to increase and conserve the food supply; have remodeled clothes and home furnishings rather than to buy new; and have induced their families, neighbors, and communities to "use it up, wear it out, make it do, or go without."

At present the assistance of 4-H Club specialists is available in three areas of home economics: nutrition; home improvement; and textiles and clothing. The work of one 4-H Club specialist in food and nutrition was extended by the employment of eight part-time regional workers. During the summer of 1944, twelve home economics undergraduates and one graduate were employed as assistants in 4-H Club work and assigned to counties where they would be supervised by the resident agent or district agent.

In the fifty counties organized for 4-H Club work, 3,877 local leaders and assistant leaders helped the clubs; 38 per cent of these men and women were from the farm. Of the leaders, 30 have had from 16 to 20 years of service; 74 have had from 11 to 15 years; and 327 from 6 to 10 years.

Again the College has had the responsibility for directing the nutrition program of the New York State Emergency Food Commission. In both the up-state and metropolitan division there was a sizable staff in the more populous areas of the state working on wartime nutritional problems for individuals, groups, and industries. This program has drawn heavily on our regular resident and extension personnel but it has paid high dividends in advancing the science of nutrition and in helping people to be well-fed in the face of food shortages to which they had been unaccustomed.

In closing this report I should like to express my appreciation to you for the fine support I have received, for your understanding and wisdom in helping me to make headway on some of the College problems, and for the constructive criticism you so generously give when I come with matters affecting program and policies.

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

## APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Education for the year 1944-45.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

During the past year the Department of Rural Education has functioned as an essentially autonomous unit under the direction of Professor Rolland M. Stewart. In many situations, naturally, the Department of Rural Education has acted independently, and I shall not include such activities in this report. They are described by Professor Stewart in his report to Dean Myers.

In other situations members of the Department of Rural Education have worked closely with those of us in Education who are not members of that Department. The School of Education, therefore, has served in practice as well as in theory to unite the two sides of the campus. The following may be cited as examples of such cooperation: (1) discussing questions of common concern in the faculty meetings of the School of Education, (2) planning new professional programs in cooperation with the College of Home Economics, (3) planning courses to be offered in the Summer Session, and (4) recommending students for admission to the Graduate School. Professor Stewart and I have cooperated effectively in dealing with a variety of problems: (1) scheduling courses so as to make them reimbursable, if possible; (2) discussing point of view to be taken in conferences with members of the State Education Department; (3) sharing the costs of enterprises operated jointly, e. g., the Bureau of Educational Service, and (4) considering resignations from and the appointment of members to the staff.

In time it may be possible to locate departments of teacher education and service in each of the colleges that has a direct interest in the preparation of teachers at the high school or college level and in dealing with problems of curriculum construction, evaluation, and remedial teaching which require the service of specialists in Education. If such an organization were carried out, each college would exercise budgetary control over teaching and other work located in that college. In addition, some division would have to provide service courses, to coordinate research and other services, and to employ specialists who would be part-time members of the staffs of several colleges. The over-all responsibility for planning and carrying out this phase of an expanded program of educational service might well be assigned to the School of Education. The School of Education should also accept responsibility during the regular academic year for developing an effective program of on-campus (evenings and Saturdays) and off-campus courses for teachers, administrators, and other professional workers.

## COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

During the past year committees which have included members of the College of Home Economics and the School of Education have developed professional programs for the preparation of nursery school teachers and extension educators. Both types of professional workers are greatly needed, and there is every reason to feel that this demand will continue. These programs have been approved by the College and the School, and they will get under way as soon as possible.

The Department of Music and the School of Education have cooperated in developing a five-year program for the preparation of teachers of public school music. The basic principle underlying this program is to provide the prospective teacher with an opportunity to get a general education at the same time that he acquires technical competence.

Members of the School of Education have also taken an important part in drafting a memorandum outlining a graduate program for the preparation of

various types of guidance workers. A committee of the School of Education is preparing a report on types of educational service which might be provided departments and colleges on the campus as well as public schools in our area. This committee has consulted with many staff members from other departments in the University.

On Friday, September 22, 1944, the School of Education adopted a resolution stating, "At the discretion of the candidate's special committee, credit up to a maximum of twelve semester hours for work done at off-campus centers (sponsored by Cornell University) may be counted toward residence for the degrees of Plan B, M. S. and M. A., and M. S. in Ed." This resolution was forwarded to Dean Cunningham, and it was approved in substance by the General Committee and later by the faculty of the Graduate School. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this action which makes graduate work readily available to teachers and others who stand in great need of the University's services.

#### STAFF CHANGES

Dr. Lewis Eldred, Chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service, has resigned to accept a position as Professor of Education, Elmira College. Mr. Harold J. Palmer, who served as Acting Chairman, 1943-45, when Dr. Eldred was on leave to teach in the U.S.M.A. Program, will serve as Chairman of the Bureau during 1945-46.

Dr. Alfred H. Grommon, who held a joint appointment in the School of Education (teaching of English) and the Ithaca Public Schools (head of English, Senior High School), has resigned to accept a position as Assistant Professor of English and Education, Stanford University.

Dr. Grommon's resignation permits the School of Education and the Ithaca Public Schools to experiment with a new type of appointment in positions which involve responsibility for work in methods and the supervision of student teaching in a special field, e. g., English.

Because the number of Cornell students working in a given field is comparatively small, it is costly to employ specialists who eventually would acquire tenure on the University staff and would receive substantial salaries. At the same time, the University is interested in securing the services of competent persons who are skilled in supervision as well as in curriculum construction and evaluation, and who will continue to teach in and to maintain a direct connection with the public secondary schools. Such persons should also be available for teaching in the University Summer Session.

Miss Milacent M. Grimes, who has had substantial experience in public school teaching and who has assisted Dr. Helen Hartley in the "teaching of English" courses at Syracuse University, has been appointed by Superintendent Kulp to succeed Dr. Grommon. By paying \$1000 to the Ithaca Board of Education (and never more than \$1500), Cornell University secures one-third of Miss Grimes' time during the regular school year. In that way she will be free to teach a class in special methods and to supervise the teaching of Cornell cadets majoring in English.

During the spring semester, 1945, Professor Frank S. Freeman has been on sabbatic leave.

#### ENROLLMENT

A total of 641 undergraduates were registered in one or more courses in Education or Rural Education during the year 1944-45.

<i>Classes sponsored by</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
State colleges .....	62	445	507
Endowed colleges .....	17	117	134
Total .....	79	562	641

The period covered by these enrollment figures included three sixteen-week terms but not the 1944 Summer Session. Students enrolled in Professor Freeman's half of the course in Human Growth and Development were counted.



During 1944-45 a total of 80 graduate students took work in Education. Of this number 47 were majors; 33, minors. Classified another way, 32 were candidates for the Ph.D., 40, for Master's degrees, and 8 were non-candidates. These students came to Cornell from 24 states in the Union, the District of Columbia, Canada, Haiti, South America (Colombia), and Afghanistan.

## PLACEMENTS

During the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, the Bureau of Educational Service helped 173 persons to find either a first or a new teaching position.

	<i>Experienced</i>	<i>Inexperienced</i>	<i>Total</i>
Men .....	67	4	71
Women .....	59	43	102
Total .....	126	47	173

This tabulation reveals that the number of Cornell seniors going into teaching has greatly declined. Among the reasons for this decline are the demand of the armed forces for manpower and the fact that high wages are being offered in other and more glamorous lines of work. The Bureau has been able to recommend candidates for only a fraction of the vacancies reported even though inexperienced teachers are receiving salaries about one-third higher than before the war. Mr. H. J. Palmer has estimated that experienced teachers are being placed in positions paying salaries about twenty-five per cent higher than those paid in the positions which they left.

Since the State Education Department predicts that the shortage of teachers will continue for another five years, the outlook for teacher training is bright. That Cornell is confronted with a real problem in recruiting undergraduates for the profession is evidenced, however, by the following figures based on placements in certain fields during the past year.

<i>Field of Specialization</i>	<i>Experienced</i>	<i>Inexperienced</i>
Home Economics .....	16	31
English .....	19	3
Agriculture .....	14	2
Social Studies .....	12	1
Foreign Language .....	9	2

HOWARD R. ANDERSON,  
Director, School of Education.

## APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
SCHOOL OF NUTRITION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nutrition for the year 1944-45.

## FACULTY

Since July 1, 1944, Alice Briant, Assistant Professor of Nutrition, Alice Burgoon, Associate Professor of Nutrition, Charles D. Darling, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Irwin C. Gunsalus, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Floyd A. Harper, Professor of Economics, Kenneth L. Turk, Professor of Animal Husbandry, have been added to the Faculty by dual appointment. Anne Arnason, June Dukinfield, Ella Gleim, Jasper M. Myers, and Marion Wood were added as research associates.

The following Faculty members have been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor, effective July 1, 1945: Willis A. Gortner, Gordon H. Ellis, Karl C. Hamner, Grace Steininger, and Charles D. Darling.

Professor Paul F. Sharp, who has been on leave of absence since July 1, 1943, as Director of Research of the Golden State Company, Ltd., resigned effective April 1. Lorin E. Harris resigned, effective April 1, to accept a position as Associate Professor of Nutrition at Utah State Agricultural College. John F. Lingenfelter resigned as Research Associate, effective April 1, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Research Associates John M. Lawrence and Walter L. Nelson completed their assignments in the course of the year.

## STUDENTS

During the year, 24 graduate students majored in nutrition and three in food preparation under the direction of members of the School Faculty. Of these, 10 were registered for the Ph.D. degree and 17 were registered for the M. S. degree. In addition, there were two non-candidates doing special work in nutrition.

The war is still limiting the number of undergraduate students preparing in nutrition. Nine students have been guided during the course of the year in preparation for entering the School of Nutrition, and one, having completed the three years of preparatory work, undertook the two-year course in nutrition. All but one of the students were women.

## NEW COURSES

Beginning with the fall term a new two-hour course in Food Economics, designed primarily for students in the School of Nutrition, will be given through the cooperation of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture. The course will deal with the economic aspects of food production and distribution, giving attention to such topics as the history of the world's food problem, the factors which limit food production, the possibilities of expanding food production, income and its effect on food consumption, and the population problem as related to food.

Plans are being made for a new course in Food Engineering, consisting of lectures supplemented by laboratory practice and dealing with the fundamentals of engineering in food plant operations, and with processes and equipment involved.

## GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

The following grants have been received by the School of Nutrition during the fiscal year 1944-45:

\$3000 from the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., through the Office of

G. L. F. Research, to conduct investigations on the aging and cutting of beef for freezing preservation. The work will be conducted in cooperation with the Department of Animal Husbandry. Leonard Blakeslee has been carrying on the major phases of these studies.

\$10,000 from Mr. Frank E. Gannett to finance the continued operation of the Special Diet Table and to extend the current studies on nutrient intakes and eating habits of Cornell students. These studies are being carried on in cooperation with the College of Home Economics and the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

\$10,000 from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., in support of studies on the chemistry and function of the newer members of the vitamin B complex with special reference to those possessing antianemic activity. The work will be conducted under the direction of Professor L. C. Norris, in cooperation with the Department of Chemistry, the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Poultry Husbandry, and the School.

\$5000 from the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry, Philadelphia, Penna., to expand an investigation already in progress on the newer members of the vitamin B complex. The work will be conducted cooperatively by the Department of Chemistry, the Department of Poultry Husbandry, and the School.

#### RESEARCH

Research on factors responsible for deterioration in the nutritive and physical quality of dehydrated vegetables in storage has continued under a grant from the Nutrition Foundation, in collaboration with chemists at Columbia University. No correlation was found between deterioration in color, odor, or vitamin C content and the oxidative enzyme content or the mineral catalysts present in the dehydrated vegetables. No evidence of any significant amount of enzyme regeneration during storage was obtained. The data refute the view that the storage deterioration of commercially dehydrated cabbage and potatoes may be due to the action of oxidative enzymes whose presence might arise from inadequate blanching or regeneration during storage.

Further studies on factors influencing the ascorbic acid content of commercially canned tomato juice were carried on under the sponsorship of the Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund and in collaboration with workers at the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory and at the N. Y. State Experiment Station at Geneva. These researches indicate that climatic environment, principally sunlight, prior to harvesting is considerably more important than processing technique in causing the wide variations which are found in the juice as marketed.

With the support of a grant from the Nutrition Foundation, further studies were made of the pantothenic acid, biotin, and niacin content of milk, particularly as affected by the feed, season, and stage of lactation. There is a large individual variation among cows in the level of all of these vitamins.

Studies on the precooking of foods for frozen storage have been carried out under grants from the Pan-American Airways System and the Consolidated Edison Company. These studies have resulted in a number of successful formulas for frozen precooked foodstuffs and have indicated that for most baked goods, the product may be frozen after baking or the batter or dough may be placed in frozen storage prior to baking. Such products are as acceptable as the freshly baked control in flavor, tenderness, moisture, texture, and appearance. A number of recommendations for thawing and preparation for serving have been compiled.

Meats research under the grant from the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange has dealt with the determination of the proper time:temperature relationships in aging beef for freezing preservation. As a necessary preliminary to this program, studies have been directed toward establishing objective and quantitative indices of the progress of ripening of beef carcasses.

Previous researches on nutritional needs in human health and disease have been continued and extended with the support of a grant from Mr. Frank Gannett. The nutrition counselling service has proved its value in preventing as well as correcting dietary problems in students. The Special Diet Table, at

which controlled diets are fed to selected students with nutritional or medical problems, has continued to operate at capacity.

A dietary study of Cornell University women has been carried out in order to counsel effectively on their nutritional problems, and to learn what needs the Special Diet Table can best serve. In addition, a dietary survey of some 60 civilian men including two fraternity groups as well as men eating under a wide variety of circumstances, has been initiated.

A cooperative study is in progress to survey selected population groups in the University community for the incidence of certain conjunctival and corneal signs, demonstrable by the biomicroscope and considered to be related to a deficiency of vitamin A and riboflavin. The specificity of these signs as reliable indices of early vitamin deficiency is also being studied. Thus far some 60 individuals distributed over an age range of 7 to 65 years, including both laborers and professional groups, have been examined.

In cooperation with the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. D. A., studies are being made of the effect of fluctuating storage temperatures, in the freezing range, on the quality of frozen foods.

A study of the thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin content of beans, peas, and other leguminous seeds has been completed with the aid of a grant from Swift and Company.

With the support of grants made by the Graduate School from the Sage Fund and the Synder Fund, experiments have been conducted which show that manganese is essential for bone formation in the rat.

#### RESEARCH UNDER THE CONSOLIDATED EDISON GRANT

The cooperative researches supported by the Consolidated Edison Nutrition Research Grant, have been continued. A study of the satisfactions and dissatisfactions of locker plant patrons was made through a survey designed to predict the future role of the dual-temperature refrigerator in meeting home refrigeration requirements. Undoubtedly this refrigerator will be called upon to store frozen food in greater quantity and for longer periods than it has in the past. The findings of the survey indicated that 90 per cent of the households would use more frozen food if they had storage space for it at home. A refrigerator with frozen storage of from one to two cubic feet can supply all the space needed by many families. If the locker plant is to be used by food producers for processing and storage, the refrigerator with low-temperature space may well supply the needs for this group. A large home freezer and storage cabinet would best meet the needs of food producers who desire to be independent of locker processing.

Additional data have been collected relative to the construction of a home freezing unit of the top-opening cabinet type. A cabinet having approximately 7 cubic feet of zero storage is now under construction in order to provide information leading to the publication of plans for the building of such a freezer in the home.

A study of freezing rates in vegetables has been completed. Peas and beans frozen at five different rates were held in storage at zero degrees for six months prior to the final analyses. Although some very striking histological changes were evident from the photomicrographs of cross sections of the frozen vegetables, these changes were not evident after the peas or beans had thawed. No significant changes in vitamin content, flavor, or texture, could be attributed to the effect of freezing rate.

A study of "personalized" meat cutting procedures for the frozen food locker plant is actively under way. The desires and experiences of locker patrons on this problem are being checked by means of mailed questionnaires and personal interviews. Studies on the packaging of various cuts of meat, on the yield from various cutting procedures, and on the expense involved in boning out the meat to various degrees are in progress. The survey data, when available, will provide the basis for laboratory experiments in meat cutting with the objective of making



specific recommendations as to means of varying current practices better to meet the individual needs of the consumer.

The Mother Zero Frozen Food Locker Plant constructed in Ithaca by the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, in accordance with specifications drawn up by the School and incorporating a number of experimental features, has been made available to the School for further researches on the problems of the frozen food locker industry. Various studies are actively under way.

Further studies have been carried out on factors affecting the rancidification of pork fat. Included in these researches were studies on the catalytic effect of various iron compounds and the inhibitory effect of various sulphydryl compounds on the oxidation of pork fat.

#### NEW FROZEN FOOD RESEARCH PROGRAM

The School believes that, with proper guidance, the new developments which are taking place in the field of frozen foods can contribute greatly to better nutrition and human welfare. Thus, to study the kinds of frozen food services and equipment which are needed in the community, on the farm, and in the home, to provide foods which are more palatable, more nutritious, and more convenient to use, and to chart the procedures from production to the consumer's table which will most effectively accomplish these objectives, the School is directing an expanded frozen food research program in which a large scale field study will supplement its present laboratory activities. Under this plan, the Ithaca community, with its city apartments and homes, and its surrounding farms, which are both producers and consumers of food, will be "saturated" with various types of units for freezing and zero storage. The use and suitability of these units will be observed, recorded, and interpreted in terms of the interests of all concerned. Cooperating in this program are a number of companies which will promote the location of freezer units in the community, several cooperative organizations which are providing services and facilities, and a number of power companies which are underwriting the researches from a financial standpoint. The cooperating companies are: Buffalo Niagara Electric Company, Carrier Corporation, Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation, Central New York Power Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Cooperative P. and C. Family Foods, Inc., Cooperative Consumer's Society, Inc., Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Emil Steinhorst and Sons, Inc., Long Island Lighting Company, New York Power and Light Corporation, New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Corporation, Philco Corporation, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and Sears, Roebuck and Company.

#### NEW BUILDING

The Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange has made a most generous and timely gift of \$200,000 to the University for the construction of a building for the School. The building will house the administrative offices, laboratories, and classrooms designed primarily to provide facilities not available elsewhere in the University, and space which will enable the building to serve as a center for both Faculty and students. It will also provide quarters for the Department of Biochemistry of the College of Agriculture. Plans for the building are now being drawn by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, architects, Chicago, Illinois, and construction will be started as soon as conditions permit. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the Trustees have named the proposed building Savage Hall in honor of the late Professor Elmer S. Savage whose early activities were largely responsible for the initiation and development of nutrition research at Cornell.

L. A. MAYNARD,  
Director of the School of Nutrition.

## APPENDIX XVII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session the following report for the Session of 1944.

Professor C. C. Murdock was appointed to the Administrative Board for the academic year 1944-45 to take the place of Professor Ernest J. Simmons, absent on leave.

A Preliminary Announcement was published on March 1, 1944 and 12,000 copies were distributed. The complete Announcement was issued in April and 6,000 copies were distributed. In addition to these a Supplementary Announcement listing the schedule of classrooms and changes in courses and instructors was published at the end of June.

A Workshop in Latin America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the Far East, sponsored and supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation was offered for the third time as part of the Summer Session, with good attendance. A Workshop for Social Studies Teachers in New York State was offered for the first time. Two courses in Russian were again offered.

To meet the urgent needs of teachers of Agriculture in the high schools of New York State, a Summer Session Workshop course in Agricultural Education, open to both undergraduates and graduates, was offered at six centers in the State. These workshops were held in high school buildings and met one day a week at each center. Associate Professor Hoskins conducted workshops at Bath, Arcade, and Spencerport and Associate Professor W. A. Smith gave similar work at East Syracuse, Clinton, and Cobleskill. Enrollment at all centers totaled 75.

In cooperation with the New York State Education Department, an increased offering of courses for teachers of Industrial and Technical Education was arranged. This included two special courses, each two weeks in length, under the auspices of the Bureau of Industrial and Technical Education of the State Education Department. A seven-weeks Teachers Course in Physics, offered as part of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program, was announced in cooperation with Professor W. L. Conwell, Director of that Program. The enrollment in this course is not included in the following data of Summer Session enrollment.

Because of war conditions the Geology Field School usually operated at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, was again suspended. Because of lack of available staff it was again necessary to suspend or greatly reduce the offering of Summer Session courses in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, Economics, and Government.

No changes were made in requirements for admission. The admissions committee consisted of the Director and Assistant Director. Applications for admission to special groups of courses were referred to the persons in charge of those courses as follows:

Summer School of Hotel Administration . . . .	Professor H. B. Meek
Workshop on Latin America . . . . .	Professor H. R. Anderson

With the exception of unit courses in the Summer School of Hotel Administration, which began on June 26, registration was held on July 3 and instruction began on Tuesday, July 4. Final examinations occupied two days and the Session ended on August 11. Data on attendance are given below:

## ATTENDANCE

	1943	1944
Men . . . . .	64	228
Women . . . . .	384	618
	<hr/> 448	<hr/> 846

# SUMMER SESSION

113

## ATTENDANCE BY SCHOOLS

	1943	1944
University Summer School .....	318	567
State Summer School of Agriculture .....	205	376
State Summer School of Home Economics .....	40	32
Summer School of Hotel Administration .....	30	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	593	1058
Less double registrants .....	145	212
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	448	846

## ATTENDANCE OF UNDERGRADUATES

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cornell .....	381	816	43	70
Other Institutions .....	249	215	111	249
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	630	1031	154	319

## CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE

	1943	1944
Colleges and Universities .....	18	16
Junior and Senior High Schools .....	119	167
Principals, Superintendents, Supervisors .....	15	32
Grade School .....	26	6
Others (Normal Schools, Junior Colleges, etc.) .....	28	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	206	305

## CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	1943	1944
New England .....	39	56
Middle Atlantic States, excluding New York .....	67	120
New York .....	280	565
South .....	21	39
Southwest .....	5	10
Rocky Mountain States .....	0	0
Middle West .....	28	41
Pacific Coast .....	2	3
Foreign Countries and Canada .....	6	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	448	846

My resignation as Director, effective September 30, 1944, was accepted, and on September 9 Professor Howard R. Anderson was appointed Director of the Summer Session and Professor M. L. Hulse was appointed Assistant Director.

LOREN C. PETRY,  
Director of the Summer Session.

## APPENDIX XVIII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EXTRAMURAL COURSES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the Extramural Courses for the year 1944-45.

Extramural Courses were offered in four centers during the past year — Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Wellsville. This is an increase of one center over the preceding year, but the war emergency, influencing as it has the program of all teachers, public health nurses, and professional workers in similar fields, has placed such grave responsibilities upon potential students for extramural work that few have been able to find the time and energy to pursue such courses. There has been, however, a slight increase in the number of centers for the past two years and it appears probable that demands for such work should increase in the near future.

Extramural Courses have served a particularly worthy purpose this year in making it possible for teachers of vocational agriculture in a number of communities to continue their professional education under the leadership of Professor W. A. Smith. Centers were established in Albany, Syracuse, and Wellsville to which came teachers of vocational agriculture in various communities within these respective regions. The course — Supervised Farming Program — was particularly timely and appropriate for the welfare of the several communities represented in so far as farm practices were concerned and, furthermore, made possible the upgrading of the professional status of the teachers of vocational agriculture who participated. Most of the men who have taken the course are interested in working toward an advanced degree in Education at Cornell. The program was given generous approval by the State Education Department.

The work at the Rochester center was given primarily for teachers in nursery schools. The work of the nursery schools is expanding and inquiries concerning the possibility of additional courses in child psychology adapted to this field of endeavor suggest a growing need and interest for such work.

The student fees received from Extramural Courses were sufficient to pay all costs of instruction and travel and to leave a balance for the year of \$288.51.

It is probable that an increasing demand for extramural courses will follow the cessation of hostilities as educational services are adjusted and adapted to new community needs. This should be particularly true of public school systems. The range of educational offerings is being extended both downward and upward in our public school systems and to meet the needs of teachers, supervisors, and other professional workers in these new developments, extramural services will become essential. The recent action taken by the Graduate School to accept at least twelve credit hours taken in Extramural Courses as the equivalent of regular resident courses leading to certain Master's degrees should be effective in increasing the interest in this work.

CLYDE B. MOORE,  
Director of Extramural Courses.



## APPENDIX XIX

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the academic year 1944-45.

## GENERAL

This report represents the third full year in which this department has functioned under the war conditions of the present War. Its operation has been continued with intensified instruction and stimulated student interest. Its courses were designed to produce in men the best possible preparation for immediate war service.

In 1943 because of the exigencies of war which dictated the call to active duty of first year advance course ROTC students, this department, as is the case with all other ROTC colleges and universities, discontinued instruction in the advanced courses. War conditions also required a change in Basic instruction and the instruction formerly given by this department to prepare men for advanced study in Field Artillery, Signal Corps, Ordnance and Quartermaster was changed to instruction in Branch Immaterial which was designed to instruct in the military fundamentals common to all branches of the service.

Cornell's contribution to the Armed Services has been discussed in reports of previous years. Throughout the year, Cornellians have entered the Armed Services when they became eligible. It is evident that the majority of these students have been young men who entered Cornell before becoming eighteen years of age. Throughout the year, this department has received many letters and visits from former students. All attest the fact that the training received by them in this department has been of great value to them in the Armed Forces. The number of Cornell men who have received decorations for bravery and accomplishment is a matter of justifiable pride to the department.

## BASIC ROTC COURSES

The Basic ROTC courses are arranged to follow the University system of instruction with one hour of classroom instruction and two hours of practical or laboratory work. Academic credit of one hour a term is authorized to students who successfully pursued the course.

The Basic Course has two fundamental objectives: physical development and military training. Physical development is primarily confined to promoting correct carriage and perfect muscular coordination. Military training has the following objectives: appreciation of duties of citizenship, a knowledge of and respect for discipline, the development of potential abilities of "leadership and command" so that the student will become prospective non-commissioned officer material and will possess the basic knowledge of the duties of a non-commissioned officer. The theoretical and practical subjects of the Basic Courses involve not only drills which are common to the Arms and Services but also include subjects which will add to the student's general education, such as Personal and Sex Hygiene, Courtesy and discipline, Organization, safeguarding information, First Aid, Sanitation, Marksmanship, Map and Photograph Reading, Concealment and Camouflage, Scouting, Military Law, Safety, Administration, and Motors.

Enrollment of Basic students was as follows:

	Opening	Closing
Summer Term 1944 .....	602	356
Fall Term 1944 .....	591	535
Spring Term 1945 .....	461	332

## ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM

The Army Specialized Training Program was designed to provide specialized educational and technical training for which the Army's technical staff and equipment are not sufficient. There has been at Cornell during the year the following groups of trainees under the A.S.T.P.: Basic Reserves, Preprofessionals, Area and Language, U.S.M.A.P., and Veterinary.

The Basic Reserves consisted of Enlisted Reservists who at the time of arrival at this University were less than 18 years of age. The courses pursued were basic courses at the college level following graduation from High School. Such subjects as Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English, Geography, and History were covered. Men in this group were called to active duty at the end of the term during which they became eighteen. Such men had status of inactive reservists while at the University, and were provided with food, quarters, medical care, and tuition at Government expense; they received no pay. They were uniformed, and treated like soldiers. They acted like soldiers and have won the general respect of the University.

The Preprofessionals consisted of enlisted men on active duty detailed to the program for instruction to fulfill academic requirements for entrance in professional schools. All of these men held acceptance to Army accredited Medical Schools.

The Area and Languages consisted of enlisted men on active duty detailed to the program for instruction in language and area studies. The Chinese Language was taught during this period.

The United States Military Academy Preparatory consisted of officers and enlisted men on active duty detailed to the program to pursue courses designed to prepare the trainees for the entrance examinations to the Military Academy, and following the examinations to prepare them for successful study in the Academy.

The Veterinary consisted of enlisted men on active duty detailed to the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, this University, to pursue the course in Veterinary Medicine.

## PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING OF A.S.T.P.

In addition to the academic program, all A.S.T.P. trainees were required to pursue Physical Training which required three two-hour periods and Military Training which required each week three one-hour periods and one two-hour period each Saturday afternoon for inspection salvage of clothing and equipment, and general housekeeping requirements. The Physical Training program conducted by the University was designed to promote the physical well-being of the trainee. The Military Training program conducted by this department was designed to keep the trainees in the best state of preparation for military duty.

## A.S.T.P. ENROLLMENT

Figures as to the number of A.S.T.P. trainees are classified as Restricted military information and therefore are not to be published, and are not therefore included herein. This department has furnished University officials these figures from time to time, and persons of known integrity, who require such figures in connection with their cooperation in this phase of the war effort, may procure them upon application to this department.

## OTHER COURSES

During the period covered herein, there was conducted a course of training for officers and enlisted men to prepare them for special assignments. Information concerning the course is restricted.

## FACULTY AND STAFF

Changes in the Army commissioned personnel during the year were as follows:

*Relieved:*

2nd Lt. Herbert Goldhammer, AGD., 17 July 1944.  
2nd Lt. Albert B. Eisberg, AUS., 19 August 1944.  
1st Lt. Sam R. Fertitta, Inf., 31 August 1944.  
1st Lt. Everett P. Lull, Inf., 2 August 1944.  
1st Lt. John C. Lawrence, FA., 10 October 1944.  
1st Lt. James P. Thompson, Inf., 1 October 1944.  
Capt. Kenneth C. Miner, Cav., 10 November 1944.  
1st Lt. Lewis E. Trotter, Jr., Inf., 26 March 1945.  
1st Lt. Robert C. Foster, Inf., 3 April 1945.  
1st Lt. Clarence E. Peterson, AUS., 14 April 1945.  
1st Lt. Joseph L. Vajcovec, D. C., 23 April 1945.  
1st Lt. Joseph Spector, AUS., 25 April 1945.  
Major Francis H. Schaefer, Jr., FA., 12 May 1945.  
Lt. Col. Jewett D. Matthews, FA., 14 May 1945.  
Lt. Col. Ralph Alspaugh, Inf., 18 June 1945.

## EXTRACURRICULA ACTIVITIES

The customary extracurricular activities of the department which promote war training have been intensified; those, that did not, have been curtailed or eliminated. The following indicate those participated in: Band, riding classes, rifle and pistol practice, all of which are self-supporting. This department has sponsored and furnished adviser for the Pershing Rifles.

## BARTON HALL

Barton Hall, which was formerly used by the R.O.T.C. has become the center of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and physical training activities. Its use has been coordinated to the needs of all groups, and it is of great service in the combined war effort.

## MORALE AND COOPERATION

The morale of the department has improved all the way down the line. Instructors willingly teach all required subjects and assist students in outside work. The students in the R.O.T.C. and the trainees in A.S.T.P. show a willingness to study and to learn. The trainees are exceptionally well disciplined, look well in uniform, are meticulous in courtesy, and with few exceptions, are exercising the maximum of cooperation. This department has had the excellent cooperation of all departments of the University.

E. R. VAN DEUSEN,  
Colonel, Field Artillery, and Professor of Military Science.

## APPENDIX XX

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
AND ATHLETICS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: Another wartime year has passed and the Department of Physical Education and Athletics has been able to maintain a full program and to keep its financial figures in black ink.

The Athletic Division with a surplus of \$39,976.75 for the year's operation transferred \$26,791.45 to the Department of Physical Education, Men's Division, to erase its deficit and still has a surplus of \$13,185.26. This added to an already established reserve fund of \$22,934.82 makes for a total of \$36,120.08.

In the Women's Physical Education Division there was a balance of \$2,768.02 as of June 30, 1945 which will be carried over for the summer term.

For the third straight year the Men's program of physical training has kept the staff of the Athletic Division on twelve months' duty. Although the Army and Navy training programs have been reduced considerably a full staff of instructors is necessary because the number of class hours has remained the same.

We have taken some pride in the results attained in the physical training courses for Army and Navy trainees and civilian men over the past three years, but we felt the fullest measure of satisfaction in the vote of confidence given by the faculty in establishing on July 1, 1945 a requirement for freshman and sophomore men students. The civilian program up to now was a war training measure only. The new program places particular emphasis on carry-over sports and is now in operation but will not reach full effectiveness until a new gymnasium is built.

The Women's Division of Physical Education, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Bateman, has had to handle an unusually large number of students under difficult conditions. Despite this the results have been satisfactory and increased participation in non-credit courses and in intramural activities, especially bowling, basketball, and baseball, was most encouraging.

Intercollegiate athletic teams, manned for the most part by Navy and Marine trainees, made representative showings. The swimming team completed its second successive year without defeat. The basketball team lost the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship to Pennsylvania by a margin of 2 points in an overtime game. The track team placed second in the Heptagonal Games and third in ICAAAA Games. We consider these outstanding performances.

Carl G. Snively resigned after nine years as head football coach and was replaced by Edward C. McKeever.

The physical plant is in good repair with some structural changes in prospect as soon as such work is practicable. Of these the most evident are a new press box, better seating facilities on the west side of Schoellkopf Field, more adequate toilet facilities under the Crescent, and the rebuilding of the northeast corner of the stadium.

ROBERT J. KANE,  
Director of Athletics.



## APPENDIX XXI

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
CLINICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine for the year 1944-45.

There was no change in the operational policy of the department this past year. Because the department operates the Clinic and Infirmary, clinical work continues to surpass its other activities. While this over-balance must continue for the duration of the war to an abnormal degree, an important objective during the transition period ahead will be to provide, at a rate compatible with personnel and budget, an even better balance between clinical and non-clinical activities than existed before the war. This means accent on health education, public health, and research. When such a balance has been accomplished, the department may be considered past its teething age and to have arrived at an age of sound growth and development.

The work conducted by the department for the past year may be discussed in this report under the subdivisions of Instruction, Clinical Responsibilities, Public Health, and Research.

## INSTRUCTION

A new area of activity for this department was demonstrated this year. Medical representation was present at seminars in nutrition and presented the medical side of subjects under discussion. Favorable comment by students supported the theory that a medical point of view was of value and, in fact, desirable in discussions of this kind.

Collaboration of the medical department with other departments of the University which offer courses allied to health education might overcome adolescent resistance to health instruction. A committee of the medical staff, together with faculty members of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene, will attempt to resolve this problem through a curriculum for an elective course in health education. It may be found that the seminar type of instruction will be more valuable than formal classes.

The training of Red Cross Nurse's Aides, undertaken during the previous year, was continued. Seventy-nine young women students have now received University credit for this course and, in addition, have been accredited by the American Red Cross. As time goes on the value of this course, other than for the war emergency, is being realized. Its value in the curriculum for orientation purposes for students planning to study nursing, or majoring in sociology, has been pointed out by both students and faculty. The immediate objective of the training of Red Cross Nurse's Aides has been fulfilled in the inestimable assistance they have given to the local hospitals during the acute nursing shortage.

During the year this department sponsored a series of lectures on x-ray and x-ray physics for the senior students in veterinary medicine. This undertaking was successful to the degree that the Dean of that college has requested that some permanent arrangement be made by which this course can be repeated annually.

## CLINICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

*Student Medical Clinic*

No expansion of the physical plant or change in policy occurred at the Student Medical Clinic. A cordial relationship between the Naval medical staff and the University medical staff was evident. The latter group continued to be responsible for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of Army, Navy, and civilian students. The Navy medical officers assumed full responsibility for official records, mess hall

supervision, and special examinations required by the Naval Training Station. Sick Call for military patients was held early in the day; civilian patients received priority at other hours. The Clinical Director, in the capacity of Contract Surgeon for the Army, enjoyed the cooperation of Army personnel while fulfilling his responsibilities in all matters relating to the health and welfare of the troops.

During the year Mr. Frank Sheehan, who had been associated with Cornell for forty years as trainer and who since 1942 had been in charge of physiotherapy treatments, died suddenly. Mr. Sheehan had come from retirement to develop this work at the Clinic and had ably demonstrated the permanent value of proper physiotherapy under medical supervision. This work was continued by Mr. Raymond Morey who, in addition to his work at the Clinic, conducted special corrective exercise classes in physical education for those students requiring special exercises. This program is a joint undertaking of the Department of Physical Education and the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

The diet counselling service at the Clinic again was successful. The diet table proved most helpful in the treatment of conditions requiring special diets such as diabetes, peptic ulcer, severe allergies, and underweight or overweight problems.

The Athletic Clinic, which last year merged with the Orthopedic Clinic for the care of all injuries, was most active. The athletic physician, who formerly spent considerable time at Schoellkopf, spent the majority of his time at the Clinic where most of the examinations and treatments for athletic as well as non-athletic injuries were carried out.

The appointment of a consultant in orthopedic surgery who held regular monthly consultation clinics assisted the medical staff in the diagnosis and treatment of many patients with difficult orthopedic problems. Special reconditioning exercises were often prescribed and were carried out in the corrective physical exercise classes. These consultation clinics proved most instructive to the staff members who attended them regularly.

The clinical responsibilities in mental hygiene are heavy. At the beginning of the year 16 cases from the previous year required active treatment. During the year, 126 new patients required intensive psychiatric treatment. Of these, 72 were civilian undergraduate students, 10 civilian graduate students, 16 Navy undergraduates, 15 Navy midshipmen, 2 Naval officers, 10 Army students, and 1 Army officer. Twenty detachments from the University were recommended from this group — 13 military and 7 civilian.

Mental hygiene counselling was augmented during the year by a nurse with proper qualifications who assisted, under medical supervision, with some cases among the young women students. Secretarial help was also furnished the psychiatrist which will improve his efficiency through better office organization.

Veterans from World War II appeared on campus for the first time in appreciable numbers. Seven of these became patients at the Mental Hygiene Clinic. It is encouraging to note that Doctor Darling reports, "So far these cases have not been any more unusual than the average civilian case." Undoubtedly the number of veteran patients will increase during the next few years; however, the feeling should be discouraged here, as elsewhere, that there will be a "veteran problem". To correct erroneous impressions which may have been gained from reading popular articles in the press, Doctor Darling has devoted considerable time this year to local faculty and medical group discussions of the subject of the veteran.

The time has arrived when the mental hygienist should have the advantage of electroencephalograms as part of his examinations. Much clarification in diagnosis has come about since the introduction of the electroencephalograph as a laboratory aid in psychiatry, not unlike the diagnostic assistance given to cardiology by the electrocardiograph. Exploration of the possibilities is at the present being made for obtaining an electroencephalograph by the department either alone or in conjunction with the Department of Psychology.

#### *Infirmary*

The Infirmary service was not as active as during the previous year. No change in policy of operation was made. Two members of the clinical staff were assigned

as residents and remained at the Infirmary during the year. Staff meetings were held regularly and were well attended. Semimonthly clinical symposiums based on hospital cases continued to enjoy wide interest. The practice of inviting guests representing the basic sciences from other departments of the University to these symposiums has resulted in more complete discussion of the subject matter and a wider acquaintance between the medical staff and the University faculty. The Infirmary continues to enjoy the rating of "approved hospital" by the American College of Surgeons.

Two deaths occurred in the Infirmary during the year; a civilian student from tuberculous meningitis and a Navy V-12 student from a brain injury following a fall into the gorge. Diagnosis of the former case was confirmed by laboratory studies. At the present time there is no successful method of treatment for this disease. The latter student was critically injured in the accident and, while a surgical attempt was made to improve his condition by a consulting neurosurgeon, brain damage was too extensive to be compatible with life.

The nursing service under the direction of Miss Margaret Russell was efficiently administered and every patient received adequate nursing care. Because of the shortage of nurses, it was necessary at times for the regular staff nurses to work overtime. Red Cross Nurse's Aides and volunteers gave valuable assistance.

The laboratory continued to be a busy department of the hospital. The staff was taxed at times to keep pace with the volume of work required by the active out-patient and hospital services. The head technician again was restricted from her assignment on research because of clinical needs. As the year drew to a close, however, it seemed definite that she could again resume her research in joint projects with the School of Nutrition.

The x-ray department, as indicated by the statistical data, contributed in large measure to diagnostic work at the Infirmary and Clinic. The portable apparatus at the Clinic was most useful. The policy of using x-ray liberally as an aid in diagnosis of orthopedic injuries has proved itself time and again. The purchase of an adequate portable unit for the Infirmary is now advisable. Modern methods for the treatment of serious orthopedic injuries and the treatment of many chest infections require a modern unit of sufficient size and capacity to make examinations in the operating room and at the bedside. The present portable unit at the Infirmary is obsolete, is not shockproof, and must be replaced. The addition of a vertical Bucky plate holder is necessary to keep x-ray equipment up to date.

Physical examinations of entering students were carried out promptly after matriculation. The system inaugurated last year of checking delinquents and listing promptly indications for reexamination has proved exceedingly valuable. It did not, however, take care of the delinquent student who deliberately postponed the fulfillment of his or her medical requirements. This difficulty was corrected during the year when the Trustees adopted the resolution of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene, "that all students who have not satisfied the health requirements for the previous term be not allowed to register for the succeeding term until the health requirements for the University are met." The department has had three years' experience in conducting the line type of physical examination for both men and women. The staff feels that it has demonstrated that this method of physical examination, carried out without delay at the time of matriculation, can be thorough and at a cost of about one-third that of an individual examination.

#### STATISTICS

##### *Medical Clinic*

Student visits .....	19,834
Navy visits .....	27,913
Army visits .....	5,008
Infirmary out-patients .....	577

---

53,332

*Infirmary*

Medical Service (Patients discharged)	
Communicable disease .....	68
Other than communicable disease .....	1,794
Consultations .....	67
Deaths .....	1
Surgical Service (Patients discharged) .....	512
Major Operations .....	68
Minor Operations .....	217
Fractures (requiring reduction and plaster casts) .....	58
Consultations .....	290
Deaths .....	1
Laboratory	
Clinical pathology — examinations made .....	20,635
X-ray	
Examinations of chest .....	3,278
Examinations other than chest .....	1,152
Examinations made at Clinic (extremities) .....	742
Examinations made at Clinic (dental) .....	115
Physiotherapy treatments given (Clinic) .....	7,747

*Public Health*

The water supply of the University has been satisfactory throughout the year. The chlorine residual at times, however, has been higher than pleasing to the taste. Under present conditions pre-chlorination is necessary because of the unprotected water shed. It may be advisable to reduce the residual chlorine through the use of more expensive chemicals after the chlorine treatment.

The milk supply, while generally satisfactory, has not been at pre-war standards. This drop in standard came about solely through demand exceeding local supply. If former levels of quality are reached, the University must produce more milk or reduce the demand.

Sanitation of dining halls under University operation has been generally satisfactory. The Navy mess hall, while under University operation, has received inspection regularly from the Naval Medical Officer as well as from the University Health Officer. The Army mess received regular inspection by the Army Supply Officer and the Clinical Director.

The example of a young instructor coming to Cornell with active tuberculosis and teaching for a considerable time before symptoms required medical attention for diagnosis again raises the question of the advisability of the requirement of chest x-rays on all faculty members having close contact with students. Further consideration should be given to the question of whether the University should have health inspection of employees of fraternities and sororities and sanitary control of the dining rooms operated by these houses.

*Research*

Previous reports have mentioned the importance of the correlation of the clinical with the research program. Last year a beginning was made, and this year more progress can be reported. This department, with the School of Nutrition, has been a co-sponsor of physiological research for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This research involved the cooperation of the College of Engineering which has administrative control over the facilities used. For the past year and a half, difficult metabolic experiments have been conducted. The actual experimental period has now terminated and an intensive study of the data is in progress.

During the latter part of the year this department received a grant from the Teagle Foundation for a long-term study of the relationship between developmental changes in the adolescent breast and cancer of the breast in later life. This research involves the proper charting of all pathological conditions of the breast while the young woman student is at Cornell together with a long term



follow-up program through Cancer Prevention Clinics. It is the opinion of qualified medical personnel in this field that a long range program will be valuable not only for the medical statistics obtained, but for the health education feature as well.

Clinical and statistical research is now possible at the Infirmary and Clinic because of the high standard of medical records. During the year Doctor Wightman reviewed five years' experience with acute appendicitis at the Infirmary. He presented the report to the local Medical Society in April, receiving most favorable reaction.

When concluding a report of past work, one naturally looks to the future. The value of the academic, scientific, and clinical contributions of this department to the University depends in a large measure on adequate personnel and facilities. With growing national interest in the health of the people, both in preventive medicine and adequate clinical coverage, it becomes a University responsibility to help students realize what is essential for adequate medical care. The difficulties experienced by the medical profession in selling voluntary health insurance plans in the areas where such plans have been developed, again reflect the old observation that people are not primarily interested in health, nor will they make provision for it, until they become ill. Education offers a means of improving this situation especially if there is opportunity to learn standards of medical care through experience. A great opportunity awaits an institution which, in addition to having a high level of professional work, has space available for classrooms in which convalescing patients would have the opportunity of learning why certain procedures are necessary, thus enabling them in after life to judge for themselves whether or not they are receiving adequate medical care for themselves and their families. Likewise, interest in health education for those not experiencing illness should be aroused. Practical knowledge may be of inestimable value to future citizens who may live during an era when the individual scientific initiative of the physician to improve himself has been reduced considerably by the changing order.

For a large University to meet this challenge, provision for modern housing of the Clinic and Hospital is an essential part. This should not, however, take precedence over investigative opportunity for the medical staff. Elsewhere in this report mention has been made of the necessity of striking a balance between the clinical, educational, and research components in the work of this department. During the five-year period that this department has been undergoing re-birth, clinical controls adopted have met the test. The next five years, if this department receives adequate support, should demonstrate the value of practical health education and thereby contribute to the storehouse of knowledge of the graduating Cornellian and enable him better to adjust his medical problems to whatever system of distribution of medical care is operating in his community.

NORMAN S. MOORE,

Chairman, Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

## APPENDIX XXII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

To the President of the University:

SIR: In the year 1944-1945 the University continued with the wartime accelerated program of full twelve-months operation with three terms of instruction, each of sixteen weeks in length. The three sixteen-week terms were designated as the Summer, Fall, and Spring Terms and began on July 3 and November 1, 1944, and March 5, 1945. Except as indicated in the table below, the several colleges of the University admitted new students at the beginning of each of these three terms. Under Table I, following, the figures are given with the total for the year.

The most conspicuous departure from the norm for the year 1944-1945 was the great increase in applications from women. Under IC I have shown the enrollment of women in the undergraduate division in the Fall Term for the seven pre-war years (1930-1932, 1938-1941) and for the three war years (1942-1944).

TABLE I

This table shows the number of applicants and the number admitted to each of the undergraduate colleges. In counting applicants, only those have been included who actually filed formal application on the University's regular blank as candidates for admission to the degree course; those who merely expressed intention to apply, or those who actually applied for admission as special students (including two-year special students in Agriculture), have not been counted in the total. As applicants for the Graduate School, the Medical College, the Law School, the six-week Summer Session, and certain "special" courses, like those in Contemporary Russian Civilization, do not pass through this office they have likewise not been included. (For data on the population of these divisions here omitted, see Table II and III in the Report of the Registrar.)

Under "Admitted" are included those who met all University requirements and the requirements of the particular college concerned and were notified that they were entitled to matriculation as regular students (whether they finally "registered" or not).

A. Applications and admissions from secondary schools:

	Summer 1944		Fall 1944		Spring 1945		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Agriculture								
Men.....			173	83	44	16	217	99
Women.....	(No admissions)		99	62	5	...	104	62
Architecture								
Men.....	6	5	13	7	4	2	23	14
Women.....	8	6	33	11	1	...	42	17
Arts and Sciences								
Men.....	336	82	241	67	153	20	730	169
Women.....	99	30	874	358	103	1	1076	389
Engineering								
Men.....	372	168	235	123	140	66	747	357
Women.....	6	2	15	9	2	...	23	11
Home Economics								
Women.....	(No admissions)		316	153	(No admissions)		316	153
Hotel								
Men.....	6	5	15	13	18	9	39	27
Women.....	1	...	7	4	4	2	12	6
Total								
Men.....	720	260	677	293	359	113	1756	666
Women.....	114	38	1344	597	115	3	1573	638
GRAND TOTAL.....							3329*	1304*

\*These do not include 72 applicants for admission to the 2-year special courses in the College of Agriculture of whom 45 were admitted.

B. Applications and admissions from other higher institutions (not including transfers from one college to another within Cornell University):

	Summer 1944		Fall 1944		Spring 1945		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Agriculture								
Men.....			23	12	6	2	29	14
Women.....		(No admissions)	25	15	5	...	30	15
Architecture								
Men.....	2	1	4	3	2	2	8	6
Women.....	1	...	6	2	3	...	10	2
Arts and Sciences								
Men.....	18	4	46	15	46	12	110	31
Women.....	60	13	227	67	50	1	337	81
Engineering								
Men.....	16	9	27	11	20	13	63	33
Women.....	2	...	3	2	...	...	5	2
Home Economics								
Women.....		(No admissions)	82	48	8	4	90	52
Hotel								
Men.....	1	...	15	11	5	2	21	13
Women.....	...	...	7	4	1	1	8	5
Veterinary								
Men.....	108	8	(No admissions)		26	2	134	10
Women.....	10	1			2	...	12	1
Total								
Men.....	145	22	115	52	105	33	365	107
Women.....	73	14	330	138	69	6	492	158
GRAND TOTAL.....							857	265

It is of interest to compare the total admitted in the year 1944-1945 with the totals admitted in the four years immediately preceding.

	From Secondary Schools	From Higher Institutions
1944-1945 .....	1304	265
1943-1944 .....	1226	222
1942 .....	1562	218
1941 .....	1672	228
1940 .....	1603	201

C. Enrollment of Women in Fall Term.

	War Years			Pre-War Years						
	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1932	1931	1930
Agriculture.....	219	183	167	201	187	190	187	125	119	98
Architecture.....	44	25	33	33	24	30	23	18	18	20
Arts and Sciences.....	1008	824	730	694	635	607	618	582	629	630
Engineering.....	24	14*	4	6	3	5	6	3	2	4
Home Economics.....	516	529	519	502	485	479	473	425	405	402
Hotel.....	40	28	26	15	17	15	17	2	3	8
Veterinary.....	8	5	7	6	5	7	9	4	2	1
Totals.....	1859	1606*	1485	1457	1356	1333	1333	1159	1178	1163

\*115 Curtiss-Wright students not included.

It is noticeable that for the three years 1930-1932, which might be called "depression years", the enrollment of women students remains practically steady. By 1938 it has increased 200 and again remains practically steady for the three years 1938-1940. A sudden jump of 100 occurs in 1941, the year when the Selective Service begins to subtract from the enrollment of men. In 1943 there is another increase of about 150, and in 1944 still another of about 250. The figures exhibit clearly the necessity of establishing a quota of women students in each college and a strict limitation on the admission of new women students. While the rapid increase in the enrollment of women is undoubtedly a war phenomenon which would tend to correct itself with the return of peace, it cannot be allowed to continue unchecked even for the duration of the war.

TABLE II

The students admitted in all three terms (Summer, Fall, and Spring 1944-1945) direct from secondary schools (See Table I A) divided as follows according to the method by which each one offered the greater part of his entrance credit:

Certificate from school .....	508
Regents examinations .....	789
College Board tests .....	7
	<hr/>
	1304

Many of the students offered credit by more than one of the three methods. The following shows the number offering credit by any of the three.

Students presenting some credit by certificate .....	1283
Students presenting some credit by Regents examinations ...	830
Students presenting some credit by College Board tests .....	758*

The number of schools using the Certificate Privilege in the Summer, Fall, and Spring Terms of the year 1944-1945 was 344.

TABLE III

Freshmen admitted from private schools in the United States:

From Schools in New York State .....	85
From Schools in other Middle States .....	58
From Schools in New England States .....	56
From Schools in other states .....	34
	<hr/>
	217

E. F. BRADFORD,  
Director of Admissions.

---

\*These do not include the 713 applicants who took only the Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test.



## APPENDIX XXIII

## REPORT OF THE COUNSELOR OF WOMEN STUDENTS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Counselor of Students for the year 1944-45.

In my report last year I discussed several concepts which served as guides in determining where effort should be concentrated among the varied duties within the scope of this office. Briefly these concepts are: first, that new policy should be based on a thorough knowledge of the campus services for students; second, that the relationship between this office and students should be on the highest level of cooperation; and third, that care should be exercised to see that the Counselor's office meets its responsibility of interpreting the students to the faculty and administration, and vice versa.

In this report, my fourth and final one, it occurs to me that some mention should be made of some results growing out of fidelity to the aims embodied in those concepts. The most important one, I believe, is reflected in the gradual understanding by the women students that they comprise a self-governing body whose privileges are commensurate with the responsibility they are willing to accept. It is much in evidence that the women of Student Council have stimulated a campus-wide interest in establishing an effective self-governing system for the entire student body. Other evidences may be noted in an increased exchange of vital information among University services and between them and student groups. The opinion of student groups has operated fairly effectively in matters involving decisions affecting them. Members of the faculty have contributed more than ever before to the dissemination of information to students and staff. The Thursday Luncheon Group has served as an excellent medium for this as well as for the exchange of ideas between students and the group. The women have made many changes in their government toward perfecting the newly adopted system of student representation on a numerical and geographical basis. They have encouraged unselfish administration of unpopular measures brought about by war conditions.

A major problem of the year was that of increasing the number of chaperons of residential units to fifty-four, and of training them in their responsibilities. The chaperon group has a greater understanding of its function in counseling and has demonstrated marked ability in getting its students to support social standards in the face of the casual attitude of students generally in social matters. Their acceptance of unusual physical disadvantages of our housing, their loyalty to the University, and their houses in particular, are the products of many factors. In passing, I should like to mention three factors I consider most important: 1) persistent effort to keep chaperons informed on all matters affecting them and to consult them on pertinent matters; 2) frequent discussion meetings for small groups having similar problems; and 3) standards for selection, promotion, vacation, and retirement, which are administered impartially. It is gratifying to note the decrease in replacements within the group. Forty of the forty-two chaperons in the University units have requested re-appointment for next fall, thirty-three of these unconditional, seven wishing either more salary or to be nearer food service but willing to return should this adjustment not be possible.

## STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Student government officers have repeatedly expressed concern over what they describe as student inclination to "get away with" mildly irregular conduct. WSGA is apprehensive, not so much over the attitude of students toward the letter of the law, but rather over the wide-spread negation of the spirit of the law. They are aware that this tendency is partly a result of war conditions and that it is not confined to students alone. Through the newly created branches of

student government, the House of Representatives and the Residence Council, WSGA has tried to stimulate pride in good citizenship on the campus. They have not been reluctant to gear their regulations to a wartime program and they have attempted to accommodate as many individual groups as possible while maintaining a standard of conduct in keeping with the University code of honor. In the absence of a systematic study, it is unwise to venture a statement as to the full effect of crowded conditions and variations in housing accommodations. Some negative results, nevertheless, are obvious to all who have an opportunity to observe students socially and in extracurricular activities. Most noticeable effects are: time and energy wasted in overcrowded quarters and in travel, especially where food service was not enroute to campus; acquaintanceship largely confined to small groups who lived together; social amenities neglected for a war-fostered camaraderie and because University food service could not provide the catering formerly available for social gatherings; student government burdened by problems of organization and administration in an attempt to keep pace with the rapid increase in the number of women students and in the number of housing units. Chaperons and student officers have applied themselves conscientiously to these problems.

While there have been surprisingly few cases of persistent and deliberate misconduct, the Judiciary Committee of WSGA has heard more cases than usual. It has in most decisions imposed light penalties in conjunction with assigning the girl a senior student or staff member as a counselor for further guidance. With cases where every opportunity for cooperation had been rejected, the penalties have been more severe. The Judiciary Committee offers a striking example of decisions based on facts and of the operation of justice tempered with sympathetic understanding. Its decisions with few exceptions have proved the constructive attitude held by each of its members. In the Judiciary Committee the University has a student organization which epitomizes the Cornell ideal of Student Government.

#### HOUSING AND FOOD SERVICE

Undergraduate women were housed in 57 living units, 42 of which were University operated, 13 were sororities, and 2 were Home Economics Practice Apartments. These housing units accommodated 1637 undergraduate women; 170 lived off-campus with their families or by special permission. The 217 students in 11 cottages were not assigned to a food service; for 92 students in three houses, food service was optional. At the beginning of the term in November, it was necessary to house temporarily 93 freshmen and 16 upperclassmen in two private homes, three tourist houses, the Infirmary, and Willard Straight dormitory. These were moved to The Oaks, Hillcrest, 516 University Avenue, and 9 South Avenue as soon as these houses were ready. All units were crowded, especially the dormitories and University owned houses which accommodated approximately 100 students above 1940 normal capacity. Sorority totals jumped from 242 up to 281. The number of cottages increased from 5 to 33 during the period.

The listing of off-campus rooms for graduate women was based on a canvas of rooms which have been rented to students over the past five years. This resulted in 88 rooms listed for Fall '44 and 28 rooms listed for Spring '45. The reduction in the number of these listings may be accounted for, in part, by the housing of wives of servicemen at Cornell and at nearby Sampson, and those who have returned to live with their families in Ithaca. Some previously listed rooms were not available due to the shortage of fuel and of household help.

TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN STUDENTS BY COLLEGES  
1944-1945

COLLEGES	SUMMER TERM	FALL TERM	SPRING TERM
Home Economics	354	512	517
Agriculture	16	215	207
Arts & Sciences	281	996	929
Architecture	22	39	45
Law	10	3	17
Hotel *	6	40	43
Veterinary	10	8	7
Engineering	12	24	20
Graduates	69	110	167
TOTALS	780	1947	1952

#### PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN STUDENTS

The demand throughout the current year for part-time student employees far exceeded the supply. The majority of the calls were for general housework. Only two students were interested in this type of work. This office worked closely with the University Employment Office in placing students who were interested in part-time clerical, typing, and stenographic work. Since the majority of calls for office employees were listed in that office, special tests for this type of work were given there. When a student interested in office work, registered at the Counselor's Office, she was advised to register also in the University Employment Office. The placement of students who were working off-campus for board and room was unusually stable. Only two changes were made during the year.

Part-time employment was concentrated in the various food services on the campus. Table II is based on regular part-time employment. A number of students\* from the several colleges were engaged in irregular part-time work or in occasional hourly employment as dormitory desk work, work as cafeteria cashier, assisting in laboratories, stenography, typing, filing, library work, acting as children's companion.

Reduced financial need, also war-time increase in employment opportunities and the consequent lowering of competition, have produced a rather casual attitude on the part of students toward part-time employment. To cope with this situation and to prepare students for meeting employment regulations after they leave the University, each student was required to follow a definite procedure by obtaining a release from her employer before giving up her responsibilities, or before accepting other employment.

\* Fall 134 and Spring 171.

The majority of requests to leave part-time jobs were based on the following reasons:

- 1) Insufficient planning for the inevitable increase in academic load.
- 2) Fatigue, due to increased academic responsibilities and social activities as the term progressed.
- 3) Increased financial aid from the student's family.
- 4) Decreased physical ability.

See Table II.

TABLE II  
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN STUDENTS  
1944-1945

Fall Term '44	Agr.	Arts	H.Ec.	Arch.	Vet.	Hotel	Eng.	Totals
Earning room and board in homes and dormitories	9	5	9	1	1			25
Earning room only	1							1
Earning board in dormitory, W.S., H.Ec.	38	55	130	1		4	1	200
Totals	48	60	139	2	1	4	1	226
Percentage by college	22.32	6.02	27.15	5.12	12.5	10	4.17	12.30
College Enrollment	215	996	512	39	8	40	24	1837
Spring Term '45								
Earning room and board in homes and dormitories	9	4	10		1			24
Earning room only	1							1
Earning board in dormitory, W.S., H.Ec.	31	65	105	3	2	4	2	212
Totals	41	69	115	3	3	4	2	237
Percentage by college	21.92	7.48	22.33	6.81	42.8	9.52	10	27.02
College Enrollment	187	922	515	44	7	42	20	1754



## STUDENT AID BY LOANS AND GRANTS

See Tables III and IV.

TABLE III  
LOANS TO UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN  
1944-1945

Term	Student Loans		Alumnae Fund		Grants-in-aid		Total Aid	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1 and 2					1	\$ 35.30	1	\$ 35.30
3 and 4	4	\$1000.00	1	\$ 10.00	2	165.00	7	1175.00
5 and 6	2	250.00	5	97.00			7	347.00
7 and 8	8	1561.25	3	56.00	2	150.00	13	1767.25
9 and 10	2	300.00					2	300.00
Totals	16	\$3111.25	9	\$163.00	5	\$350.30	30	\$3624.55

TABLE IV  
COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON LOANS AND GRANTS TO  
UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN  
1942-1945

	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Student Loans	35	\$5,517.85	29	\$3,727.25	16	\$3,111.25
Alumnae Fund	7	75.00	3	60.00	9	163.00
Grants-in-aid	4	425.00	2	140.00	5	350.30
Totals	46	\$6,017.85	34	\$3,927.25	30	\$3,624.55

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A student committee appointed by WSGA in December, 1944, had as its aim, the promotion of a plan to increase vocational guidance for all students of the University. Toward this goal the committee has made recommendations regarding: the need for a full-time vocational counselor, a library of vocational information, arrangements for bringing outside speakers to the campus, a Vocational Committee representative in each housing unit and adequate publicity for disseminating occupational information.

A poll of student interests was taken by the committee and statistics compiled which represent the vocational interests of a fairly good cross-section of women students. This information is to be used by the Vocational Committee in making a choice of speakers for the coming year. During the current year, the committee took the initiative in inviting to the campus representatives of the various war services for women.

A small library of current occupational information is available to the students. Many have borrowed material from the library and the Counselors have used the information when advising with students on vocational matters.

## TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CAMPUS

In the year 1944-1945, the campus social life continued to conform to the war-time pattern of simplicity and informality. The majority of social events were of an informal nature, and the number of formal affairs and of house parties decreased in comparison with the preceding year.

A trend toward campus-wide planning on social events on the part of students developed. This was due largely to the efforts of the Entertainment Committee of Cornell for Victory. This group constituted a planning committee and "coordinating council" for the informal Sunday afternoon open houses given by the women students for the servicemen. The original purpose of this program was to acquaint the fluctuating group of servicemen with the other students and the houses on the campus. During the course of the year, the committee began to include veterans and civilian students in the invitations as these students indicated an interest in attending open houses. The scheme seems to fill a real need on the campus. The work was all-campus planning, for during the course of the year every women's housing unit was given the opportunity to entertain a group of servicemen and on the other hand, Cornell for Victory tried to insure that every group of servicemen would at some time be invited to attend an open house.

Another trend is evident from this activity, and that is that the responsibility for much of the social activity of the campus has fallen upon the women students. There were still a small number of social fraternities operating, with houses open and in a position to sponsor social events. In the spring term, certain Navy dormitories were given permission to have parties within their houses.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE OFFICE STAFF

On November 1 Mrs. Patricia Collins took over the position of Assistant to the Counselor made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Jean Stromberg Rothe. Miss Marian E. Tellier was appointed Secretary to the Counselor on September 1.

In concluding this report I should like to express my appreciation for the opportunity of working with the members of the faculty and the administration, and with students on this campus for the past four years. I am grateful to many who have been prompted by their interest in the counseling service to act as consultants.

Cornell University will always claim my keenest interest and will have my best wishes for its success.

THELMA L. BRUMMETT,  
Counselor of Women Students.

## APPENDIX XXIV

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY  
PLACEMENT SERVICE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Placement Service for the year 1944-45.

## GENERAL

This past year has been another in which the need of Cornellians for placement assistance has been small. The number of alumni interested in new jobs has remained at the all-time low of a year ago, but includes a larger proportion of women registrants. Placements are up slightly and the volume of interviews and correspondence has shown an increase during the last quarter. Men and women in service, and those in war jobs, are bestirring themselves in an attempt to learn what the post-war world will hold for them.

As much time as possible has been devoted to the establishment of an alphabetical file of companies with which Cornellians are associated. Such a file is not maintained elsewhere on the campus, and it is felt that aside from its obvious usefulness to the Placement Service itself, other offices on the campus may find the information helpful at times.

## PLACEMENT OF VETERANS

The time is approaching when the demand on the Placement Service will be abnormally great. The war in Europe is over and the end appears to be in sight in the Pacific. No one knows at this time just how many Cornellians are in uniform, nor how many have diverted their talents to strictly wartime employment. Both groups are large, and the placement problem they represent will require the best efforts of the Service for many months.

During the summer of 1944 a letter went to each Cornellian in service for whom an address could be obtained. It gave assurance of the University's real interest in providing effective placement aid for veterans and described briefly the form that assistance would take. Four thousand two hundred letters were mailed. To date the replies number 1331. They are still coming in. The summary of the responses has been helpful to us in determining the size and character of the group with whom we will soon be working.

TABLE I

## REPLIES TO SERVICEMEN'S LETTER

Questionnaires mailed .....	4200
Replies to July 1, 1945 .....	1331 (32%)
Of those who replied:	
273 plan returning to their old jobs .....	21%
107 plan returning to college .....	8%
342 will seek their first jobs .....	25%
505 had jobs but wish new ones .....	38%
49 gave no decision .....	4%
55 were special cases of some kind .....	4%

Veterans have already begun to come to us, though in small numbers so far. At present twenty-one are actively seeking employment. Four have been placed.

## ALUMNI PLACEMENT

The tables below indicate the extent of the alumni placement activity. Of particular interest is the continued success of the "Registrants Available Bulletin"

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

as a means of arousing the interest of employers in our candidates. Two hundred and seventy-seven requests were received from 155 companies for more detailed information about 88% of the candidates listed.

TABLE II  
ALUMNI PLACEMENT STATISTICS

<i>Ithaca Office</i>	1945	1944	1943
Number of Placements .....	16	9	25
Number of Positions Listed .....	865	592	585
Number of Active Registrants .....	178	142	232
Number of Inactive Registrants .....	2350	2222	2062
<i>New York City Office</i>			
Number of Placements .....	27	27	19
Number of Positions Listed .....	650	490	520
Number of Active Registrants .....	187	209	230
Number of Inactive Registrants .....	2383	2258	2130

## SENIOR PLACEMENT

The figures on senior placement mean less than in normal times. It has not been possible for many students to complete their plans for the period after graduation. There is more living from day to day. Jobs have been plentiful, for both men and women, so the fear of losing out has not been present in their minds. Many have accelerated for some time and plan a period of rest and relaxation before fixing their future plans. All this is reflected in the larger percentage of the senior class indicated as "unemployed or not reporting".

TABLE III  
EMPLOYMENT OF 1944-1945 GRADUATES

*Placements Reported to the Service and the Several Colleges and  
Departments as of June 30, 1945*

COLLEGE	Positions Reported	Armed Forces	Con- tinuing Studies	Total Class	Percent Unemployed or not Reporting		
					1945	1944	1943
<i>Agriculture</i>							
Men .....	10	2	8	26	23%	8%	9%
Women .....	17	—	7	41	41%	35%	41%
<i>Architecture</i> ...	7	1	3	15	27%	0%	0%
<i>Arts &amp; Sciences</i>							
Men .....	5	10	26	71	42%	22%	16%
Women .....	91*	3	35	222	42%	50%	31%
<i>Engineering</i>							
A. E. ....	5	10	—	15	0%	13%	4%
C. E. ....	9	37	—	46	0%	0%	6%
E. E. ....	3	39	—	48	0%	2%	0%
M. E. ....	19	105	—	124	0%	12%	4%
Chem. E. ....	16	23	1	42	5%	0%	4%
<i>Home Economics</i>	143**	2	7	217	30%	18%	9%
<i>Hotel</i> .....	6	—	—	13	55%	6%	0%
<i>Veterinary</i> ....	28	2	1	37	16%	8%	8%
<i>Total</i> .....	361	234	88	917	26%	19%	12%

\*Includes 26 who have married.

\*\*Includes 19 who have married.

Employer interest in the graduating class was high, but many have curtailed or eliminated their visits to colleges because of travel conditions and the small



number of persons available. Other companies have decided this past year to "ride it out" and await the return of their veterans. Eighty-eight organizations sent interviewers to the campus, many of them interested in women graduates exclusively.

## UNDERGRADUATE PLACEMENT

*Summer Placement:* This phase of the work continues to be small in volume as the war goes on. Fewer students are accelerating this summer and registration for summer work has increased somewhat. A number of those registered, however, indicated a desire to work only part of the summer. Others imposed earning or location restrictions which practically eliminated them from the employment market.

TABLE IV  
SUMMER PLACEMENT DATA

	1945	1944	1943
Placements Reported .....	12	12	11
Calls			
For Camp Work .....	46	24	68
For Other Work .....	47	17	23
Registrations			
For Camp Work .....	49	17	21
For Other Work .....	59	43	85

*Term-Time Placement:* The more essential and attractive jobs are the only ones of interest to students these days, and many of them are difficult to fill. Registration for part-time work is lower than a year ago and 50 cents an hour no longer an inducement. A total of 146 men students have requested help in finding part-time work. Three hundred and thirty-four jobs were listed resulting in student earnings of \$10,021.16.

An attempt has been made to determine total student-work earnings. These figures are incomplete as it was not possible to reach all employers, nor to get complete reports in many cases. The table includes all three terms of the school year.

TABLE V  
SUMMARY OF ALL EARNINGS BY UNDERGRADUATES

	No. of Students	Amount Paid
Univ. Residential and Dining Halls .....	377	\$ 82,226.56
Home Economics Cafeteria .....	193	26,159.79
Fraternity and Sorority Meal Jobs .....	80	22,400.00
Odd Jobs .....	85	10,731.80
Student Agencies .....	12	7,049.19
Local Restaurants .....	12	3,186.00
Willard Straight Dining Rooms .....	34	3,105.33
Total .....	793	\$154,858.67

## STAFF

There is reason to believe that the need for placement work among senior women and alumnae will be greater after the war than it was in the thirties. A number of new fields of work for women have been opened in the last three or four years and although the cut-back and conversion to post-war activity will reduce the number of jobs for women, there will be a net gain over the pre-war period. Many of our alumnae who have worked will wish to continue in some related field. Graduates of future classes will wish the opportunities their older sisters have had, and more Cornell women will have specific training for jobs at graduation as the School of Business and Public Administration gets under way.

It is to be hoped that a woman assistant may be added to the staff of the Placement Service to handle more effectively the women's placement work, and to meet the increasing demand for assistance in this field. Aside from this growing need, the staff appears adequate to handle the work of the immediate future, though a rapid influx of returned veterans may at any time require additional stenographic help.

HERBERT H. WILLIAMS,

Director, Cornell University Placement Service.

## APPENDIX XXV

### REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the report of the School of Nursing for 1944-45.

One year ago it seemed that further reduction of the bedside nursing staff would jeopardize greatly the continuation of an acceptable teaching program. President Roosevelt's proclamation in January, to the effect that drafting of nurses for military services was essential, spurred voluntary recruitment to the point of filling the quota without the necessity of Congressional action. Accordingly, civilian hospital staffs rapidly reached a new low, but teaching has continued. It proves merely that force of circumstances, plus the strength of purpose which comes with a belief in one's objectives, makes it possible to override existing obstacles. More than ever the world is going to need nurses whose basic preparation is sound. It is to this end that each faculty member has directed her sustained efforts and has been able therefore to surmount the discouragements of an unusually trying year.

#### ENROLLMENT

Recruitment of students under the direction of the National Nursing Council for War Service has continued. An active interest in nursing was evident throughout the year but there has been a decrease in the number of *well qualified* applicants. Since V-E day there has been a noticeable reduction in inquiries about nursing. Registration for the year was only four below the proposed enrollment quota of 140 but prospects for the coming year are not quite so promising. We are told that enrollment in all schools of nursing must be maintained at war level for another year, at least, if military and civilian needs are to be met.

The increase in our student body during the last two years made it necessary to refuse requests from schools which needed an affiliation in Pediatrics. Registration for post-graduate work has been greatly curtailed because hospitals have been unable to release graduate nurses for such study.

*Student enrollment as of June 30, 1945*

First year students .....	108	
Second year students .....	101	
Third year students .....	60	269
	—	
Affiliating students .....	46	
Post-Graduate students .....	17	
	—	
Total .....	332	

Forty-six students received the diploma in nursing from the hospital during the year and nineteen of them were awarded the baccalaureate degree.

#### THE UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS

The United States Cadet Nurse Corps which is financially supported by Federal appropriation under the direction of the United States Public Health Service, has been in existence two years with a percentage of membership in our student body as follows:

First year students .....	93%
Second year students .....	94%
Third year students .....	75%

Eight senior Cadets applied for transfer to a military hospital for the last six months of their course. Seven of them were assigned to Halloran General Hospital, an Army Hospital at Staten Island, New York. The eighth student will go to a Naval Hospital within a few weeks. While assisting in the care of service men these students are getting good experience in orthopedic and neurosurgical nursing in which specialties our own facilities are limited. The nursing assignments are supplemented by planned conferences and clinics. The programs in these hospitals meet the requirements of the New York State Department of Education.

Federal appropriation for continuation of the Cadet program has been approved for 1945-46 but with a reduction of 22% in the allowance granted for student maintenance during the first nine months in residence.

#### CURRICULUM

Acceleration of the third-year program, which was our plan for meeting United States Public Health Service requirements for a shorter period of formal teaching, has proven quite fatiguing for students who must carry, during these days of staff shortage, an increasing burden of responsibility for patient care. Students have accepted it understandingly and have risen to the occasion with credit, but faculty and students alike agree that a less concentrated plan of didactic teaching during a year when students are reaching the advanced level of nursing practice would insure better learning. On the other hand, the last six months in the school, being free of all but the necessary informal pavilion teaching and group discussions, have allowed for longer, uninterrupted periods of service which have had great practical value. Reorganization of the third-year program, when the end of hostilities permits, will no doubt be influenced by the proven benefits of acceleration as well as its disadvantages.

Intensive study of the first-year program has been under way for several months and a recently accepted recommendation permits some experimentation in the forthcoming year which we hope will result in much better correlation of subject matter and therefore better basic preparation for second and third year work. Content has not been changed materially except to bring it up to date in light of medical scientific developments.

The establishment of a diversional therapy unit in the Pediatrics Department, under the immediate direction of a trained therapist, has proven a practical field in which participating students can enlarge on their understanding of child care and development. A similar project for adults, conducted on a small scale by nurses and volunteers, has captured considerable interest and may be enlarged. Its therapeutic values for the patient and its possibilities for rehabilitation are obvious and therefore should be of unquestionable value to students whose responsibilities for patients are by no means ended when the acute stage of illness has passed.

In an effort to compensate slightly for the reduction in public health affiliation offered by the Visiting Nurse Service, arrangements were made with the Department of Educational Nursing of Community Service Society of New York to have each senior student spend a full day with one of their staff observing methods of health education in the home. A representative of that Department follows up these observations by attendance at our family study conferences.

Other contributing field trips have been planned but the wartime curtailment of undergraduate public health affiliations has, by its inadequacy, proven the value of our pre-war program and the need of its re-instatement as soon as the public health agencies are prepared to accept students for longer periods of experience.

#### FACULTY

We have been grateful for a minimum of changes in the Faculty at a time when stabilization of the teaching program is of paramount importance. Ever increasing responsibilities and pressure of work have not lessened the interest or the efforts of instructors. On the contrary, they have recognized the need for more and better instruction and have demonstrated an unspoken belief in the rights of the students to an education despite difficulties.

The addition to our staff of an Assistant Dean and Assistant Director of the Nursing Service, Miss Elizabeth Moser, has been of inestimable help in carrying on the greatly increased work of the Nursing Office.

Miss Verda Hickcox, Associate Professor of Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing, was granted an extension of leave of absence for another year to continue her work with the American Red Cross in Europe. An Instructor and an Assistant in Pediatric Nursing were given a leave of absence for one term for study at Columbia University. It is gratifying to record that several other faculty members have found it possible to do some extramural work at near-by colleges, in addition to their full time responsibilities.

Faculty meetings were marked by an increasing interest in student guidance. There was unanimous agreement that the graver personal problems which now complicate the lives of the students and which are reflected in their daily activities make it necessary to increase the number of faculty advisers. Plans for the coming year include a series of lectures and conferences on techniques of guidance in which we hope all faculty members can participate. Schools of Nursing have not commonly employed full time counselors but the need has been emphasized tremendously during this period of war and the advantages of having such a well prepared person on our faculty in the near future invite thoughtful consideration.

#### STUDENTS

One of our objectives, the development of the student as a responsible member of civic and social life, is being well supported through the student organization. The increase in enrollment has made a proportionate increase in the organization's activities but it has served as a stimulant to the students' initiative and interest. The successful handling of situations which required careful, mature thought have given them a well deserved pride in accomplishment. There has been excellent rapport with the Committee on Student Affairs whose members in turn have supported the students generously and thoughtfully.

The health service has been active and shows an increase in office visits. However, infirmary admissions and days of care were considerably reduced as compared with the previous year. We hope this is due in part to practical application of our teaching that early reporting of illness not only protects others but insures more rapid recovery in most cases. We regret deeply the death of one student after an acute illness of less than twenty-four hours' duration.

#### HOUSING

Double-decked beds have been used for the entering freshmen for two years but, to date, we have been able to move them to single rooms at the end of the pre-clinical period, and before they are assigned to full-time duty in the hospital. This was made possible by discontinuing previous plans for housing graduate staff nurses and by encouraging faculty members to live outside the residence if at all convenient. Provision of a near-by apartment house for graduate students enables us to accommodate the regular number of undergraduate admissions in the coming year.

The acute housing shortage in this area has already limited the number of graduate staff nurse appointments although the available number of candidates has been small. Our Nursing Service needs more graduates, not only for patient



care but to permit better teaching. Many senior students who complete their course shortly and who are not being recruited for military service would be interested in staff appointments but we cannot house them and the difficulty in finding living accommodations within reasonable distance will limit the number who can stay with us.

#### CONCLUSION

Since the wards of a hospital are the laboratories in which nursing students get their practice, make their observations, and study the care and the reactions of patients, the avenues of opportunity have, without question, been wide open during a year when patient census has been high and the number of paid nursing personnel low. The circumstances have proven a challenge to some students but have increased the need of supervision and guidance of many others. Much real understanding of the demands of the situation on your part and on the part of the clinicians and hospital administrators has been evident and has been appreciated. The responsibility of insuring as safe care of patients as was possible under the circumstances added considerable pressure to the daily work of the faculty and other staff members who have shared the load so willingly and so constructively. In retrospect, the year should give them considerable satisfaction. Discouragements have been present but they have given way, generally speaking, to a renewal of faith in a future which is so largely dependent on the vision and the consistently thoughtful efforts of today.

BESSIE A. R. PARKER,  
Acting Dean of the School of Nursing  
and Acting Director of the Nursing Service.



NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Medical College is shown at the left.