



# CORNELL CHRONICLE

The official weekly of record for Cornell University

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Vol. 3 No. 34

Thursday, May 25, 1972

## 3,350 to Be Awarded Degrees At Graduation Tomorrow

Cornell's 104th Commencement exercises are set for tomorrow at 11 a.m. in Barton Hall.

The academic procession will begin forming on the Arts Quadrangle at 9:40 a.m. (see schedule on Page 11.) The faculty will march as a body behind the students from the respective schools and colleges, with each degree group led by student marshals. The cap and gown will be optional attire for students for the second straight year. Last year, about two-thirds of the graduates chose to wear the traditional academic garb.

At 10:10 a.m., the procession, led by Blanchard L. Rideout, University marshal, will begin moving to Barton for Commencement. As it passes the Olin Library terrace,

the procession will be reviewed by University President Dale R. Corson, the Board of Trustees, other officials and guests.

All members of the faculty and the board will sit on the main platform in Barton Hall.

Following a musical prelude, Morris G. Bishop, Kappa Alpha Professor of Romance Literature, emeritus, will deliver brief remarks of introduction and welcome. Corson will then deliver the Commencement address. After another musical number, he will confer approximately 3,350 degrees — 2,900 bachelor's and some 450 master's and doctoral degrees.

## New Program For Women's Studies Set

Several months of negotiations between the College of Arts and Sciences and proponents of women's studies resulted May 16 in the establishment of a Women's Studies Program within the college.

The program structure, which was approved by a 55 to 13 vote of the Arts College faculty, consists of a faculty board, a half-time director holding a joint appointment in a regular academic department, and an advisory group. The program will have "quasi-departmental status," and be subject to a review by the college's Educational Policy Committee (EPC) at the end of four years.

For the 1972-73 academic year, women's studies will operate on a budget of \$21,500 a cost to be shared equally by the college and by the Office of the University Provost.

Acceptance of the program by the college faculty followed a general endorsement of the program by the EPC in April. The resolution stated "the program would have the right to offer courses, subject to the approval of the Educational Policy Committee, and to hire teachers for those courses, subject to the availability of funds and review by the Dean." Professorial appointments must be made jointly with another department in the college for a three-year period.

The Women's Studies Program supersedes the University's Female Studies Program. The Female Studies Program, established in October, 1970, under the auspices of the Center for Research in Education, began negotiations with the Arts College in the fall of 1971 for inclusion in the college. Members of the program spent the next several months developing a proposal for an organizational structure designed to be acceptable to the EPC and the Arts College faculty.

Amanda Means, part-time office coordinator for the program, said the Female Studies' steering committee submitted its structure proposal to the EPC in March, but withdrew it before a meeting could take place, after unsuccessfully trying to develop a faculty advisory group called for in the proposal.

Following the withdrawal of the Female Studies proposal, a group of nine women submitted their

*Continued on Page 14*



**HAIL AND FAREWELL** — As in last year's Commencement procession, shown above, cap and gown are optional this year. The march begins at 9:40 a.m. tomorrow.

## Carpenter Hall Cases Decided

### 17 Defendants Are Convicted Of Contempt of Court

Seventeen of 19 defendants in the Carpenter Hall occupation case were found guilty last Friday by Supreme Court Justice Frederick B. Bryant of contempt of court by ignoring a restraining order issued during the occupation.

All 17 were sentenced to 30 days in jail or a \$250 fine each. Many of the defendants spent a few days in jail, but as of Wednesday, fines had been paid for all 16 who had been picked up and they were free. The 17th, Donald Eng, has not yet been served with his notice of conviction.

There were two other defendants in the case. Sean McCarthy was not present during the presentation of testimony, and his case has been adjourned for hearing until July 31. John Dennis was acquitted, the judge said, because he was in the library only to learn the terms of the restraining order, and that he then left and stayed away.

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### 26 Found Guilty of Violating Cornell Public Order Rules

The University Hearing Board (UHB) imposed a one year probation and \$250 fine May 18 on each of 25 persons found guilty of violating the University's Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order during the Carpenter Hall takeover four weeks ago.

Twenty-six persons, including 25 students and one employee, were found guilty of violating the regulations. No penalty has yet been assigned to one defendant who was unable to appear at the May 18 hearing. He requested that a penalty not be assigned to him before he could appear in person and make a statement to the board.

The outcome of the closed hearing was announced May 19 by Linda G. Spooner, a senior and chairman of the UHB.

One person, who presented his case separately from the other 26, was found innocent. The defendants' names were not made public by the hearing board,

*Continued on Page 3*



## Michael C. Stokes New Classics Head

Michael C. Stokes, associate professor of classics, has been elected chairman of the Department of Classics in the College of Arts and Sciences.

His chairmanship has been approved by the University Board of Trustees for a term of three years starting July 1. Stokes succeeds Gordon M. Kirkwood, professor of classics.

Stokes was a visiting associate professor at Cornell during the 1970 spring semester and was elected to the Cornell faculty in July, 1970.

A native of England, Stokes received his bachelor of arts degree in 1955 with first class honors from Cambridge University. In 1959 he received his master of arts degree from Cambridge. He also has a bachelor of arts and master of arts degree by incorporation from Oxford University.

Stokes is a specialist in Greek and Roman philosophy. He is the author of a book, "One and Many in Presocratic Philosophy," published in 1971 by the Center for Hellenic Studies. He has written numerous articles and reviews for publications in Europe and the United States, including an article titled "Heratlitus" in the Encyclopedia of Philosophy, New York, 1967.

He was a lecturer in classics at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1955-56, a lecturer in Greek at the University of Edinburgh in 1956, and a junior research fellow at the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, D.C. in 1963-64. Stokes then returned to the University of Edinburgh as a lecturer from 1964 to 1969.

## Dean Charles E. Palm Appointed To Bailey Chair in Agriculture

Charles E. Palm, who will retire June 30 as dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell, a unit of the State University of New York, has been named the first Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agricultural Sciences. Palm's selection as the first incumbent of the distinguished professorship was announced here at a dinner in his honor May 11.

The State University has concurred in the appointment and will provide the salary for the distinguished professorship. Cornell hopes to establish the Bailey chair as an endowed professorship in Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Palm, who served as dean for 13 years, announced last summer that he planned to retire as dean but retain his position as professor of entomology. In addition, he plans to continue to serve on committees of the Land Grant Association, to work with the Environmental Protection Agency and to write on the changes which have occurred in agriculture and how these changes should influence research and extension programs for colleges of agriculture.

"In recognition of these efforts and his past service, the appointment to this chair seems highly appropriate," according to Cornell President Dale

R. Corson.

State University Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer said he has very much enjoyed the opportunity to work with Palm as a colleague during his tenure as dean and characterized the Cornell appointment as a "fitting tribute to a man who has contributed so significantly to the field of agriculture in higher education."

The professorship is named for Liberty Hyde Bailey, who came to Cornell as a professor of horticulture in 1888 and who became director of the College of Agriculture in 1903. During the 10 years he served as director he succeeded in turning the college into a state related unit, the New York State College of Agriculture. Regarded as one of Cornell's all-time great teachers, Bailey died in 1954 at the age of 96.

Palm has served the Agriculture College for a third of a century — 13 years as dean, two years as director of research and 19 years as head of the Department of Entomology and Limnology.

Under his leadership as dean, an international agricultural development program with a full-time director, was added in 1963 as an official fourth dimension in the college, along with research, teaching and extension functions.

## Through Artificial Insemination Golden Eagles Bred in Captivity

Two golden eagle chicks, hatched through artificial insemination at Cornell, are waiting until they are strong enough to be released to the wild by ornithologists.

The ornithologists said it is the first time the species has been bred in captivity through artificial insemination. It also will be one of the few times a captive bird of prey will have been released to the wild. Last year Cornell scientists released captive bred kestrels and loggerhead shrikes to the wild, but these were obtained through natural matings, not artificial insemination.

James W. Grier, a graduate student who headed the eagle research project, said previous attempts to pair the adult golden eagles through natural mating were not successful, resulting in the decision to use artificial insemination.

In artificial insemination, semen from a male is obtained and injected into a female with a syringe. The female's eggs thus fertilized were removed and placed in an incubator at the Poultry Science Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell.

One of the seven fertile eggs was left under the female at the Cornell Behavioral Ecology Building where several species of birds of prey are being bred in captivity. The egg was left under the female eagle so she could incubate and raise a young one and thus complete her breeding cycle.

The first eaglet was hatched on May 11 and weighed three and a half ounces. The second was hatched on May 13. The others are expected to hatch at regular intervals with the seventh expected on May 31. The baby eaglets, fluffy whitish little creatures with big beaks, are fed chunks of meat from rats, rabbits, woodchucks and other animals.

Two of the baby eagles will be retained in captivity for future research. All the remaining chicks will be released to the wild. All but one of them will be fostered out to wild eyries at an early age so they will be accepted by the wild adult. If



**EARLY BIRD?** — This golden eagle chick, bred here by artificial insemination, will be released to the wild when it is strong enough. According to Cornell ornithologists, it will be one of the few times a captive bird of prey will have been released.

this is done early enough, Grier said, the adult eagles will accept the young.

An eaglet hatched at Cornell's ecology building will be released at the end of this summer without the use of wild foster parents.

"Golden eagles are not an endangered species," Grier said, "although they have suffered heavy losses recently due to irresponsible and illegal shootings and poisonings. We do not need to release the golden eagles to the wild to help maintain wild populations. However, the experience gained and techniques learned by this project will improve the chance of future success with species which do need help."

The adult birds used at Cornell were on temporary loan from Lou Gaeta of Cleveland, Ohio; Martin Schweig of St. Louis, Mo., and Frances Hamerstrom of Plainfield, Wisc.

## Text of Statement Made By Pres. Corson May 12

(See story on Page 3.)

I am appalled by the senseless destruction of property which occurred during the night on our campus and in the community. This destruction by a roving band of demonstrators resulted in property damage that runs into the thousands of dollars. At this time it is not possible to assess accurately the total cost of these illegal actions to Cornell and the community but they included the breaking of nine large windows in the center court of the campus store. Replacement cost of these windows alone is at least \$4,500. There were also some 60 windows broken in Day Hall, approximately 40 in Barton Hall, and additional window damage to Carpenter Hall, other campus buildings and some Collegetown buildings.

This wanton damage by the demonstrators who numbered between two and three hundred could not be prevented by the total force of the Campus Safety Division even though they were empowered by me to use any means short of firearms to prevent property damage and personal injury. The band of demonstrators, which included students and non-students who represent only a small fraction of the campus and the community, caused property damage which must be repaired out of the University's operating funds. Thus the burden of these senseless acts of a few must be carried by all students, faculty and employees of Cornell.

We have been able to identify a number of individuals who were perpetrators of crimes against Cornell property, who were threats to the physical safety of our Safety Division personnel and others, and who were involved in mob actions. Information on these crimes, some of which are felonies, have

been presented to Tompkins County civil authorities. Warrants for the arrest of these individuals have been issued.

The University will open this morning on its regular schedule. I must ask the students, faculty and employees using the buildings which have been damaged to bear with some temporary inconveniences. The damage will be repaired as quickly as possible.

The group which rampaged during the night has threatened to repeat their actions this evening. I warn them that to prevent further destruction of property, I will employ all appropriate means available to me as President of Cornell. This may include use of outside police, including deputy sheriffs. I also want to urge the responsible members of the Cornell community to avoid individual reactions that will succeed only in increasing the potential for additional property damage and the possibility of personal injury.



### CORNELL CHRONICLE

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### Sage Notes

Despite some information to the contrary, all theses for the next degree period should bear the date of award as August, 1972. The last date for filing all the necessary forms and thesis with the Thesis Secretary is Friday, August 18, 1972.



# Court Convicts 17 Defendants Of Contempt

*Continued from Page 1*

The 16 who have paid their fines are Joanna Brown, Laurin Herr, George Hildebrand, Bridgeford Hunt, William Karl, Mary Leonard, David Linden, James Livingston, Alan MacRobert, Ned Miltenberg, Mary Mintzer, Paul Mirsky, Chandler Morse, Douglas Rae, Joan Schmukler and Milton Taam.

The Carpenter Hall occupation began early in the afternoon of April 26. The restraining order was read to the group in the library in the early evening of April 28. The group left the library in the early afternoon of May 1.

*(The complete text of Judge Bryant's decision appears on Pages 12-13 of this week's Cornell Chronicle.)*

## Chronicle

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

# University Hearing Board Imposes Penalties in Carpenter Hall Case

*Continued from Page 1*

The defendants all were charged with obstructing the premises of a University building and/or illegally entering or remaining in a University building in violation of the regulations. The 26 presented a group defense.

Under probation, a person who is involved in further violations of the rules during the next year may be suspended or may be deprived of certain University facilities, except those needed for study or work.

Four more persons, charged with the same violations as the other defendants, are expected to present their cases individually to the hearing board after Commencement tomorrow. These four were not prepared to present their cases May 18.

Temporary suspensions that were imposed upon persons allegedly involved in the Carpenter Hall takeover were lifted May 13 for about 18 persons who appeared at a closed University judicial hearing on the matter.

The May 13 hearing involved mostly procedural matters, and no substantive information was heard regarding the Carpenter Hall incident. The defendants were granted a continuance of the hearing until May 18 so that they might find counsel for their defense.

University President Dale R. Corson had authorized

Hartwig E. Kisker, judicial administrator, to take whatever actions he deemed necessary with regard to the suspensions of students who were called to the hearing. The initial hearing began May 12, but the UHB felt it could not proceed while the suspensions were still in effect. The board told Corson that it did not feel it had the power to lift the suspensions that were imposed by the president, and Corson subsequently authorized Kisker to take appropriate actions.

About 30 persons, mostly students, were to appear before UHB May 13. Some did not appear because they are in jail. Kisker said that those who did not appear at the hearing could send a representative to his office to explain why they were not there. He said he would consider the circumstances of their non-appearance and would then consider whether to lift their suspensions.

In a statement to Kisker instructing him to lift the temporary suspensions, Corson emphasized that his action to temporarily suspend those students was "an administrative action taken for the purpose of preserving public order and safety and is not intended as a penalty."

Corson added that neither the imposition nor the lifting of the suspensions was intended to influence deliberations of the hearing board.

## Panel Views May 13 Events

### Plane, George Testify at Meeting

University Provost Robert A. Plane and Lowell T. George, director of the Safety Division, testified Monday night before Ithaca Mayor Edward J. Conley's 12-man ad hoc report committee on the circumstances surrounding the events in Collegetown the night of Saturday, May 13, when police broke up an unauthorized block party.

Plane, who spoke briefly during a public ad hoc committee meeting in the Council Chambers of City Hall, said he arrived at the scene shortly after 11 p.m. to repeat offers made earlier that the block party could move to the area in front of Willard Straight Hall or to Lower Alumni Field on the Cornell campus.

He said he personally saw no evidence of police abuse as has been charged by some. But he said most of his time was occupied with attempts to find ways of alleviating the situation which had already erupted into a tear gas and rock-throwing confrontation.

Plane told the committee that means must be found to prevent a situation in the future where the Mayor is faced with a last-minute decision as to whether a block party or some similar event should take place.

At about 8:30 p.m. Saturday Conley gave final orders to police to keep College Ave. open because no one individual nor any group had applied for a permit to conduct the block party, although the party had been publicized for several days.

"Mayor Conley was placed in the position of being damned if he did and damned if he didn't," Plane said.

"The plea that I would make, therefore," Plane said, "is that well in advance of any event, the ground rules are clearly decided and clearly communicated. Certainly at 8:30 on the night of the event, or even two days ahead of the event, I believe it is extremely difficult for anybody to call off a party when it appears it is going to be held."

"I would hope that one of the questions this committee addresses itself to is what are the ground rules for the future and how people abide by the ground rules. In the future, no one

should be faced with a decision at the very last minute."

Plane said that the outcome of the events Saturday night seemed inevitable given the circumstances.

During the hearing Conley repeated the need for the city to follow its established policy of requiring permits for block parties and similar activities. He said this was necessary to insure the proper police and fire coverage in the interest of the welfare of the participants, the residents and the property in the area concerned.

Most of the hearing was devoted to the testimony by Ithaca Police Chief James M. Herson. George, Cornell's safety director, testified briefly saying he could verify what Herson had said.

George explained that Cornell Safety Division personnel were on standby Saturday night in anticipation of problems, as they had been the night before (Friday, May 12) as an aftermath of the demonstration Thursday night, May 11. During the Thursday night anti-war demonstrations some 130 windows were broken on campus and in Collegetown.

Based on a mutual aid agreement made Friday by City and University officials, some 14 Cornell Safety Division members assisted Ithaca police in Collegetown Saturday night from about 9:30 until the early hours of Sunday morning.

George said the Cornell officers were requested by the Ithaca Police Department and were under the command of Ithaca Police officials. He said the agreement made Friday was reciprocal and that he could request aid on campus from the Ithaca police if he thought it necessary.

He said this mutual aid agreement and the overall reaction to and atmosphere of the Saturday night events was a direct aftermath of the Thursday demonstrations.

He said the Thursday night demonstration was the first time in his 20 years at Cornell that he had seen campus officers attacked.

# Twelve Charged With Smashing Windows

Twelve persons, including six Cornell students, were arrested and one Cornell student was temporarily suspended after they allegedly participated in an anti-war demonstration May 11 which resulted in the breaking of at least 130 windows in campus buildings and in the Collegetown branch of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Ithaca.

Damage was estimated at about \$13,000 by bank and University officials.

The demonstration began at 10 p.m., as some 300 demonstrators who gathered in front of Day Hall began a march through the campus and into the Collegetown area. Some of the demonstrators threw rocks and smashed windows. The demonstration continued until 12:30 a.m., May 12.

Reacting to the actions of the group, University President Dale R. Corson said he was ready to use outside police if necessary should similar actions occur again on the campus.

"President Corson and Mayor (Edward) Conley (of Ithaca) agreed after Thursday night that in any additional similar situations, the city and University would assist each other," said Thomas L. Tobin, director of University relations.

In accordance with this agreement, some 14 Safety Division members were on duty in Collegetown on May 13 when a block party was broken up by a cooperative effort of local law enforcement agencies. No permit had been secured from the city for the party. Some 29 persons were arrested in the four-hour long confrontations between police and those gathered in the area for the party.

The names of some persons who allegedly participated in the May 11 property destruction were presented to the civil authorities, and one student who had been identified as allegedly having participated in the destruction was suspended pending a hearing.

In a statement issued shortly after that demonstration, Corson said he was "appalled by the senseless destruction of property which occurred during the night on our campus and in the community. This destruction by a roving band of demonstrators resulted in property damage that runs into the thousands of dollars..."

"This wanton damage by the demonstrators who numbered between two and three hundred could not be prevented by the total force of the Campus Safety Division even though they were empowered by me to use any means short of firearms to prevent property damage and personal injury."

On campus, about 72 windows were broken in Day Hall and about 50 in Barton Hall, which houses ROTC offices and the Safety Division. On their way to Day Hall, some demonstrators smashed several large windows in the Campus Store. Damage there was estimated at \$4,500.

The group went from Day Hall through the campus to Collegetown, where several windows at the bank were broken. Ithaca Police used tear gas at the intersection of College Ave. and Dryden Rd. in an effort to disperse the crowd. The demonstrators, however, regrouped and moved back on to the campus.

On May 12, Corson issued a second statement reminding all persons, "particularly these bent on destruction, that the preliminary injunction issued by New York State Supreme Court Justice Frederick B. Bryant is still in effect. Those who come onto the Cornell campus must abide by its provisions or be subject to the contempt of court penalties prescribed for its violation."





# Chronicle Comment

*Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for the Cornell community. Comment may be addressed to Kal M. Lindenberg, managing editor, Chronicle, 122 Day Hall.*

## Speaker Whitlock Explains Ruling

Editor:

The writer is impressed by his emergence as the number one threat to "freedom of speech" on the Cornell campus. The last time I was accused of such was in the early, confused days of the Constituent Assembly when I was supposed to have yelled "sit down and shut up." The awful thing was that people did so, and it just about ruined free speech for quite a while. Of course, I'm an academic freedom man myself. Academic freedom depends upon the ability of professors to sit down face to face and discuss the educational problems of the moment and thus effectively control the academic destinies of their institution. If professors become too frank in expressing their opinions of each other, they don't solve many problems of academic policy. It seems fairly obvious that you cannot have uninhibited free speech and relatively complete academic freedom at the same time.

Furthermore, if you are sufficiently old-fashioned that you believe that an educator should make some gestures toward achieving the status of scholar and gentleman (or lady), this, too, inhibits free speech, since one is thereby constrained both to get one's facts straight and to consider the feelings of others.

The anti-decorum diatribe signed by a number of distinguished professors in the School of Labor and Industrial Relations and published in the May 11 issue of the Chronicle is an interesting document. It is a classic case of what Mr. Robert Conquest meant by saying that "nonsense needs complex misdirection to make it sound plausible."

The concern of my distinguished colleagues for freedom of speech would be laudable if it were not so unilateral. Obviously, they

### Decorum Rule Is No Threat To Speech Freedom

believe that a speaker of the faculty should not deliver a critical opinion, because in so doing he becomes a threat to the freedom of speech. What has happened to the speaker's right of freedom of speech is not clear. What is clear is that my learned colleagues want freedom of speech plus freedom from criticism, which seems to be a precious bit of nonsense. The illness of the Dean of the Faculty and a breakdown in the election machinery, as well as other circumstances forced the speaker to prepare an answer to certain derogatory remarks made about the activities of members of the University Faculty. Out of the many possible ways of asserting the jurisdiction of the University Faculty (and, thus, provide a vehicle for the opinion) he chose the decorum rule not only because it was apt but also because it offered the best chance to stop free ranging debate. The speaker had reason to believe that full debate on the subject would not be in the best interests of the University, yet the speaker has been forced to broaden the area of debate at least four separate times, most recently by this letter from my learned colleagues in I&LR. Their idea that the decorum rule is itself a threat to freedom of speech is nonsense compounded. For over a century practically all effective debate on educational policy at Cornell has been under a decorum rule. Although the Review and Procedures Committee, at the speaker's request, has made a sensible adjustment of the rule, this adjustment has not in the least altered the capacity of the University Faculty and its officers

to criticize any words or actions anywhere which influence the educational policies of this institution. Specifically, in spite of the wishes of the advocates of unilateral, uncriticized, free speech, the University Faculty and its officers retain their rights of free speech and can respond to improper criticism in essentially the same way as did the speaker in the case in question.

Put bluntly, it is still not possible to insult the hired hands at Cornell without stimulating the possibility of a vigorous reply. Since we have wasted a great deal of time in two demonstrations of this fact in the University Faculty this year, I would hope the message would sink in. If this results in a general substitution of good manners and thought for decorum, I doubt that it will seriously damage freedom of speech, and it may even restore some of the amenities of university life.

J.H. Whitlock,

*Professor of Parasitology  
(Now (happily) ex-speaker)*

## Hall Asks 2 Innocent Questions ...

Editor:

Now that it has been officially declared that complete "freedom of speech" is to prevail in the Cornell Chronicle, I should like to ask two innocent questions, in connection with a rather unpleasant situation which we are told prevails on campus. Some very nasty rumours are circulating, to the effect that certain groups of students are being unduly favoured, so that their members are able to do with impunity what the members of any other groups would be punished severely for, e.g.

## Cornell Called Racist

Editor:

Professor (Robert B.) McKersie (dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell) made a rather innocuous statement concerning Cornell's racist attitudes (Chronicle, March 2), and now he's being reprimanded.

When I attended the ILR Graduate School from 1959 to 1961, Cornell was racist.

Everyone knows that Cornell was racist in 1968.

When I visited the campus last year, students (black and white) were picketing a construction site because Cornell was doing business as usual with unenlightened construction contractors.

Let's face it, Cornell, you have a problem; and your sensitivity to it is overbearing.

All of the comments I've read about the "McKersie Incident"

### The Basic Issue Should Be Acknowledged

are concerned with the abridgment of freedom of speech, academic freedom, and the like. These comments circumvent the basic issue, i.e., Cornell is still a predominantly racist institution which refuses to admit it. And sadly enough, until this issue is acknowledged and rooted out of the faculty and administrative personnel, it will always remain so.

So don't take out your hostility on McKersie. He merely gave you a glimpse of yourself.

If you're wondering about me — you're right — I'm black.

Nathaniel H. Pierson  
MS '61

## Administration Backed

Editor:

I wish to publicly express my appreciation for the University Administration's response to the engineering library takeover. During the twilight hours of the setting Sun, some observations were made in connection with the administration's actions

### The Suspensions Did Not Violate Senate Codes

which I believe to be unfounded.

The suggestion of double  
Continued on Page 13

### Some Very Nasty Rumours Are Circulating

consuming food without paying for it in the circulating areas of campus cafeterias, and insulting high-ranking University administrators in their offices and to their faces. Now my questions are:

(1) Are these rumours founded or not? If they are, does

anyone dare to identify the group or groups involved?

(2) Whether the answer to (1) is positive or negative, can I now dare to ask such a question, without being made the object of obloquy, aspersions cast on my personal motives, or more substantial reprisals? If I can, excellent. But if I cannot, then where is the "freedom of speech" which we have been so bravely promised? The reaction to this letter will tell which.

Robert A. Hall, Jr.  
Professor of Linguistics

## ... and Provost R.A. Plane Replies

Editor:

Professor (Robert A.) Hall's letter (above) begs for an answer. Despite the obscurity of his charges, I fear that the lack of a prompt response will be misinterpreted.

At least from the vantage point of 300 Day Hall, I know of only one incident in recent months which qualifies as insulting to administrators. It involved visitation by an extremely outspoken group of anti-war protestors. Members of the group were subsequently among those involved in the Carpenter Library occupation.

Except for that group I can think of only two other groups which might seem to fit Professor Hall's concern, although I would not so qualify them. One was the STOP group with a petition concerning Cornell's Gulf Oil stock. I met

### The Community Is Dedicated To Equal Justice

with this group in the Board Room of Day Hall and in spite of the crowded conditions and the strongly held convictions of the group, I did not believe at any time that their purpose was to coerce rather than to communicate. Incidentally, the responsible nature of this group was demonstrated by their subsequent action, a silent "sit-in" in the spectator gallery at a Senate meeting.

The second equally responsible Day Hall visitation was by a conservative student group objecting to the Carpenter Hall occupation. Their objective was identical to that of the STOP group in presenting to the

administration a reasoned petition. Although their speeches were somewhat stronger, I would not class them as insulting. Members of the group emphasized facts which were true, germane and strongly felt.

Professor Hall's charge that people are stealing food is perfectly true. I believe that such thefts are not limited to any identifiable group — long-haired, short-haired, white, black, green, or yellow. If Professor Hall or any member of the Cornell community will help the Safety Division identify any person, or group, involved in breaking the rules of the community, we will see to it that the person or group is held accountable. Certainly, the Safety Division has shown that it is dedicated to equal justice, and I believe the entire community is likewise dedicated.

Robert A. Plane, Provost

## Tree-Spraying Peril

Editor:

Around 5 a.m., April 28, a tree-spraying operation was in progress around Martha Van Rensselaer. The spraying team was spraying the numerous trees and shrubs between and around the building.

Martha Van Cafeteria occupies a section of the west end of the building, below ground level, with windows slightly above ground level.

A few windows were open at this time and naturally, when the spray was directed at the ground level, it came in the windows, resulting in the contamination of food, equipment, and air. The women making sandwiches had to leave their work for a half hour

### The Spray Came Through The Windows

only to return to find the spray almost as thick. I experienced nasal trouble, along with another worker while another experienced a headache, all due to the spray.

Where was prior notification of this spraying? If it has to be done, why not on the weekends so it will not endanger me and my fellow employees? I hope this does not happen again.

Warren R. Parker  
M.V.R. Cafeteria



# Hartman Supported ... Giap-Cabral: One Student's View

*Editor:*  
I am reading today's Chronicle (May 11).  
Thank God for people like Paul L. Hartman. I take off my hat and give a thousand cheers to him. He is so much more an honored member of the Cornell Community rather than the minority fringe of selfish inconsiderate people such as the Giap-Cabral Group who have no business in the University and so

## The Giap-Cabral Group Has No Business at C.U.

far as I am concerned are not welcome.  
Further, I endorse the sentiments of Philip K. Koehler and Adele M. Gombas in the same issue.  
*Ezra Cornell '72*

# ...and Bereano Opposed

*Editor:*  
In the last issue of the Chronicle (May 11), Professor (Philip L.) Bereano criticized the University's request for assistance in identifying those involved in the seizure of Carpenter Hall. He spoke particularly harshly of Professor (Paul L.) Hartman's assistance to the administration.  
Professor Bereano suggests that Professor Hartman should be regarded with contempt because he took action to discourage behavior that he deemed counter-productive to stopping the killing in Vietnam. According to Professor Bereano, Professor Hartman's actions matter, but his motives do not.

## There Is A Double Standard In His Letter

The demonstrators, however, according to Professor Bereano, should be honored for their questionable activities because they claimed their intentions were honorable.  
Such double standards as Professor Bereano invokes in his letter and as the demonstrators used during the occupation help to explain why, although their actions must be taken seriously, their claims to morality can not.  
*Joel P. Brainard, Grad*

*Editor:*  
I just sent a letter to my parents to explain my "radical" views and action; I would like to share it with the Cornell community and alumni Chronicle readers.  
*Milo Mason, Arts '72*

## Dearest Mother & Dad:

I'm writing this letter for several reasons. Perhaps I'll be home before you get it; perhaps not.  
I have a confession to make: I have tried to narrow the gap between Christ's word and my action in the world.  
I feel a moral and social responsibility toward my fellow man, not just my fellow Americans, but people throughout the world.  
America and I have words and values that say "Freedom, equality, brotherhood, peace, love and justice."  
I want and shall act in this world to truly bring about these ends.  
I cannot live with a large gap or small gap between my moral integrity, my words, my values and my action in this world, in this society, in this community.  
I can no longer exist passively and say "There's no blood on my hands, I just do my job, I just study books, I just buy Gulf

## If One Merely Prays for Peace, It Won't Happen

gasoline, I just make a profit."  
My concern for my brothers and sisters throughout the world will not just be thoughts and sweet Christian words, but action — action to stop the war machine, to stop the ultimate cause of prejudice, hate and man's inhumanity to man.  
I cannot be bought off to quit this endeavor. Too many people have. Or too many people don't realize they have been bought off.  
If my belly-tickles have to be at the expense of a bayonet stuck through another person's belly, or of a plastic anti-personal fragment in another human's belly then I don't want my physical pleasures.  
If my cheap gasoline depends on a wage of a few pennies a day for a human in Angola, then I don't want your cheap gasoline.  
If my mental and social

freedom depends on the ability and use of atomic bombs to destroy mankind, and depends on the killing of Vietnamese, Cambodians, Laotians, and Thailanders, then lock me up behind your bars.  
If I must believe and act according to the logic of our President and military — that we must kill 100,000 of "them" before they kill 101,000 of "us," the death of all men will be the ultimate extension within that logic—for the last man or woman will not be able to beget and bear.  
Mother, you are part Cherokee Indian and should realize more than most of your fellow Americans the huge gap between the rhetoric of the American government and its action.  
I cry at understanding the ultimate destruction the present acts and logic of man will reap. My apathy and yours will only aid the harvest.  
If one just sits back and prays for harmony among men — it will  
*Continued on Page 13*

# New Judiciary System Discussed

*Editor:*  
The new Cornell Judiciary system as reported in the March 16 Chronicle raises a number of issues that I feel should be aired in public discussion. It may be that the issues I will raise have already been debated in the Cornell Senate. However, since limited public discussion outside the Senate has taken place, it seems important to focus attention on the new system prior to the time the FCR takes action on those parts required to be approved by that body.  
This letter has also been sent to the Codes Committee and Judicial Committee of the Senate which are responsible for structuring the new system.  
The development of a judicial system for the Cornell Community by a representative body such as the Senate is certainly desirable and the Cornell Administration and Board of Trustees is to be commended for using this method. Also it is apparent that the authors of the new systems have taken considerable care to attempt to provide due process — more comments on this letter. My principal concern is with the extent of the system which seems to me to duplicate in large measure the existing civil court system, and also which may constitute unequal treatment for members of the university community.  
The scope of the new system as described in the Chronicle includes intent to adjudicate "all but very serious violations" under the University codes. Included as code violations are

## It Is Important That the Issues Be Examined

physical force and violence, use of firearms, larceny, and the assessment of fines based on extent of injury to victims. Thus it appears that the range of offenses to be adjudicated duplicates, to a considerable extent, those covered by criminal statutes in civil law.  
The questions that follow are those that have led me to seriously question the feasibility and desirability of a University judicial system that adjudicates violation of criminal statutes at any level. A University system is needed to deal with academic crimes.  
First, several questions regarding administration of the new system.  
1. By whom, and on what criteria, will the decision be made as to what constitutes a "very serious" (and, therefore, excluded from adjudication under the Cornell system) violation?  
2. Will proceedings under the Cornell system afford the same quality of process and safeguards provided by presiding civil court judges at both the trial and appeal levels? What continuing commitment of staff in the Law School will be necessary to fill the comparable role of judges in the civil court system?  
3. Violations occurring "in the course of employment" are not to be adjudicated under the new code. Can this distinction be

made objectively for professional staff?  
4. What is the extent of the assistance to be provided by the judicial administrator to provide the accused with counsel?  
The remainder of my comments deal with the desirability of a duplicate system.  
5. One argument for a duplicate system is to maintain maximum alternatives to protect the university community. I quote Robert Bard (Robert I. Bard, "Protecting an Academic Community Against Internal Assault," Connecticut Law Review, Volume 3, Spring, 1971, Page 451, (reprint).) recognizing the danger of taking a limited section out of context, "Academic protective devices should be used only where academic 'crimes' are involved, since these devices are designed solely to identify personnel unfit to remain in the community. They are ill suited for normal, criminal fact-finding processes. Of course, an act cognizable by the criminal law might raise questions about the status of the actor in the academic community. Should this be the case, the notion of double jeopardy would not be applicable." To what extent does the history of campus unrest at Cornell and elsewhere support Bard's position? Has prosecution under civil or University statutes been more effective?  
6. While the civil courts exist, is operation of a duplicate system a desirable or legitimate use of University resources, especially those monies provided from public funds? Will such

## Payment Plan Hit

*Editor:*  
The May 11 Chronicle reported University Bursar Ralph Miller's announcement of a new tuition payment plan to "offer students and their families greater flexibility in making payment of University charges." And so the University administration is once more showing extra-ordinary concern for the members of the University "community!" It is, isn't it? Let's see.  
Tuition and fees in the endowed divisions for next year are approximately \$3,000. Under the old (inflexible?) plan, it would cost only \$7.50 to spread this out over eight months. With the "new plan" and its 1% a allocation of resources contribute toward University goals? If so, which ones?  
7. The new Cornell system includes assessment of fines based on "extent of injury to victims." This "injury suffered" bias raises a serious question. Will individual rights be compromised by an individual being responsible under the Cornell system (assuming membership in the Cornell community constitutes responsibility to the system) rather than the civil court? Cannot penalties assessed under the Cornell system be readily followed by duplicate charges in civil court and indeed provide strength to a basis for such action? What if trial in civil court is preferred by an accused?  
8. Does use of a duplicate judicial system constitute "special treatment" for members of the Cornell Community? By using one system to adjudicate acts by a Cornell member and another (i.e. the civil system) to adjudicate identical acts by non-

## What Are We Paying For The 'Flexibility'?

month interest, a family taking the same eight months to pay would owe over \$135 in interest. The price of "flexibility" is only \$127.50!  
Oh dear, did Miller forget a few details in his platitudinous press release? But then, we've come to expect that the administration will be less than honest with the University "community."  
*Robert E. Mier, Grad*  
Cornell members, does this mean that members of the Cornell Community are somehow different or special as compared to non-Cornell members? The non-member gets a criminal record for shoplifting in the campus store while the Cornell member's offense is noted in a confidential file. Does this represent fair and equal treatment for all groups and build public support and respect for the University?  
Will adjudication under a duplicate system develop respect and a realistic sense of responsibility toward civil law by members of the Cornell Community? What effect will adjudication under the Cornell system have on campus disruptions?  
Comments pro or con regarding my position will be welcome.  
*Arthur L. Berkey*  
*Assistant Professor,*  
*Agricultural and Occupational*  
*Education Division*



# Chronicle Comment: Faculty Anti-War

The following statement was written for the Cornell Faculty Anti-War Group by a committee consisting of William Goldsmith, assistant professor of city and regional planning; Eldon Kenworthy, associate professor of government; Dorothy Nelkin, senior research associate in the Science, Technology and Society Program; Mark Nelkin, professor of applied and engineering physics; Benjamin Nichols, professor of electrical engineering; and Jay Orear, professor of nuclear physics.

At noon on the day following the occupation of Carpenter Hall a hastily called meeting of the Faculty Anti-War Group drafted a statement which was presented to President Corson later that afternoon. The heart of that statement remains the focus of our concern: that all of us at Cornell recognize the compelling force of the issues raised by the Giap-Cabral group. Too much university time and money has been spent prosecuting those who named the issues for what they are, matters that override business as usual, and too little attention has been paid the issues themselves. We want them placed on the agenda of important business to be considered this summer and fall.

Those who focused attention on Cornell's complicity in the Indochinese War (and in imperialism elsewhere) have been accused of not doing their homework, of not knowing the history of such issues as CAL and ROTC. Maybe so, but we heard the central request of the Giap-Cabral group to be that dormant compromises be re-examined in the light of present reality, a reality the senior author of the Cornell Air War Study doesn't hesitate to characterize as genocide, without being in the least bit metaphorical. In its two-page "white paper" published in the Chronicle on May 11, The Cornell administration provided some of the missing homework. Those who supplied this background information, we were pleased to learn from the Provost, did so not with the idea of having the last word but in order to facilitate further discussion. The primary purpose of our statement is to show that, the history and complexity of these issues notwithstanding, there are reasonable actions the university should undertake now.

For many faculty, trustees and administrators, the term "complicity" goes down hard, possibly because the university's involvement with corporate and political elites has grown gradually over the postwar years with few of us fully conscious of its implications for a free and independent university. The years of innocence are past, however. No longer can we hide from ourselves the fact that the pilots we train, under contracts which make their disenrollment from ROTC punitive, routinely violate human decency and international law by bombing civilian populations in an undeclared war on small nations of Indochina. No longer can we blink at Cornell's sponsorship of secret weapons research at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo. To continue to view these issues into income-maximizing terms, even if the proceeds were to go to urgent university needs, strikes us as a clear inversion of values. The time for being "personally" against the war yet professionally and institutionally involved in it is past, or ought to be. Those who still view the government's war in Asia as legitimate enough or remote enough to let matters of professional advancement, job protection, institutional loyalty, or even intellectual curiosity blot out the moral implications of their complicity in that war have surely, by May 1972, lost their grip on reality.

Facing up to the university's responsibilities entails hard decisions about real costs. To ask that CAL be restrained from accepting new military contracts — a step that could be taken tomorrow — probably would lead to a drop in CAL's sale price. Taking seriously the implications of Cornell's part ownership of various corporations might be followed by diminished earnings from investments. In the case of ROTC, many faculty and administrators fear the consequences of displeasing the state legislature and the federal government, and we are not prepared to say that their fears are totally groundless. Beyond anticipated financial costs there are the psychic ones, such as admitting past error, or having to tolerate a higher level of conflict in relations with corporate and government elites. (One cannot altogether escape conflict, however; if it does not arise in the shareholders meeting, it quite properly will arise on campus.)

Our point is not to minimize the costs involved but to challenge the assumption that monetary costs are more real than moral ones. Confronting our complicity in the war, which costs us dearly both as individuals and as an institution, we see no valid reason for limiting our courses

of action to those that do not reduce revenues, do not put anyone out of a job, or do not demand accountability from professors who have grown used to using university facilities for questionable projects without being questioned. This does not mean that we necessarily accept others' estimates of the likely costs of reasserting the university's integrity. Often anticipated costs are exaggerated by those inclined to escape responsibility by persuading themselves (and others) that the status quo is unalterable. The relation of ROTC to Cornell's land grant status is a case in point. Many argue as if this were a law cast in concrete, whereas a 1934 Supreme Court decision proves otherwise.

What can be done? One obvious task is to create study-action groups to pursue the issues raised this spring: CAL, war-related research on campus, ROTC, university investments. In what follows we try to show that there are several reasonable actions Cornell could take on these issues now, actions we would like to see implemented as soon as possible. We do not doubt, however, that close scrutiny of each issue might yield additional or better proposals. We are aware that others have given thought to one or more issues over preceding months. The most important thing, we feel, is to break out of the "we're doing all that we can" or "that was settled two years ago" syndrome which, with the single exception of the investments question, seems to have characterized trustee, administration and much faculty response this spring. Thus the presence of members of the Giap-Cabral group on these future work parties seems as necessary for the impetus to action they will lend as is the presence of others for their knowledge of the history and intricacies of the issues.

To illustrate that reasonable actions can and should be taken at this point, we will review the issues one by one. In addition to making concrete proposals, we wish to contribute to the administration's elucidation of the issues in its Chronicle "white paper."

## CAL

In 1966 several newspapers and magazines criticized Cornell for conducting classified research on chemical and biological warfare. CAL also drew fire for its counter-insurgency studies. In the fall of that year faculty members petitioned President (James A.) Perkins to stop this and other research related to the Vietnam War. Predictably, out of this came a committee which studied the question and made recommendations to the University Faculty. In 1968 that body formally requested that CAL be sold. The trustees concurred and efforts were begun to locate a buyer.

As is well known, legal difficulties and the uncertain state of the economy hampered the trustees in their attempt to dispose of CAL. Less discussed are the effects on that resolve of the university's insistence on making as much money as it could on the deal. CAL could be sold tomorrow, to real estate developers if need be (and at a not inconsequential price, given its location). Cornell, however, is unwilling to sell cheap and, as a direct result, unwilling to stop CAL from signing new contracts with the Department of Defense for classified, military research. It all boils down to this: the sale will be most profitable if the laboratory continues what it is doing now at full pace; three-fourths of CAL's work is research for the Pentagon; therefore, CAL continues to solicit military projects. In the half-dozen years that this issue has been before us, the dollar value of classified research at CAL actually has increased.

War-related research remains an abstraction for many people. It might improve the seriousness of our debate if we all were issued photographs of what CAL's projects do to Asian human beings. Or is this information as secret as the nature of the weapons CAL helps develop? Besides the chemical-biological weapons already mentioned, it is believed that CAL's classified projects include a contribution to the computer-controlled bombing much in evidence today. An SDS research project claimed that CAL also had a role in the development of anti-personnel weapons, a claim we can neither sustain nor refute. Of this we are certain: no amount of anticipated earnings, no degree of concern for the jobs of those presently employed by CAL, can justify Cornell's continued involvement in activities so beyond the bounds of human decency, international roles of warfare, and the commitment of scholars, to open and beneficial research.

At the faculty meeting of September 20, 1971, President (Dale R.) Corson was asked when he expected

CAL to be sold. He replied, "I would hope that there'd be a resolution of (the) issue before this academic year is over, but I certainly couldn't guarantee that." The academic year is over, CAL is still with us, there is no public knowledge of an impending sale (or plan to convert), and there has been no significant diminution in classified research at the laboratory. Apparently afoot is a plan to make CAL into a profit-making institution, in order to enhance its saleability. This means that in the foreseeable future Cornell — which includes all of us who work and study here — will be making money on the research and development that goes into the war in Indochina. This also suggests that the trustees contemplate a long phasing out of Cornell ownership of CAL, though the sale of stocks. Thus we move even further away from the most responsible, if most costly alternative: the conversion of CAL to better purposes.

We propose that Cornell accept no new classified research at CAL, starting now. We further propose that after December 1972, Cornell not permit the renewal of any existing contracts involving classified research. These proposals would give CAL about a year to continue in its present mode of operation. In the meantime the trustees can either sell the facility to convert it to purposes and procedures consonant with university ownership. Without some such deadline, the unacceptable status quo may drag on for another six years. In the light of CAL's activities, we might add, this seems a most reasonable and modest proposal, the weakest that any of us should accept.

## ROTC

The administration "white paper" on ROTC was quite selective in the information it conveyed. One of the main arguments it advanced for keeping ROTC is: "All of these groups (the University Faculty, the Senate, the students) have consistently maintained that ROTC should not be discontinued." Surely it is important to add that all of these groups are also on record recommending substantial changes in Cornell's relationship to ROTC, changes which the administration has failed to implement.

The last action taken by the University Faculty on this issue was the passage, in May 1970, of a motion urging President Corson "to conduct negotiations (with the government) along the lines he has explained in his statement to the Faculty." The nub of President Corson's statement was: "I believe that such a program of military education, in which the University's responsibility would be limited to providing academic instruction within the University's regular departments, could eliminate many of the problems which have arisen from the structure of the present ROTC programs" (emphasis added). What the President was saying, clearly, is that ROTC activities which lie outside of the university's regular departments should lie outside of the responsibility of the university altogether, i.e. be extracurricular and non-credit.

Similarly, when quoting the University Senate resolution on ROTC (December 1970), the authors of the "white paper" omitted the language by which the Senate expressed its dissatisfaction with the present structure: "The Senate encourages President Corson in his negotiations to develop more desirable programs along the lines of the AAU Resolution of November 1970." As for the student body, which was polled in November 1969, only 16 per cent answered yes to the question: "Should ROTC programs continue at Cornell as they are now?" Less than one-fourth thought that academic credit should be given ROTC courses taught by military officers.

In discussing this issue with the Giap-Cabral group, President Corson argued it is better for officers to be trained at universities than elsewhere. For this "liberalizing influence" argument to be convincing, ROTC cadets would have to learn about war and military institutions from regular faculty, not from military officers. Furthermore, it seems an anomaly in most conceptions of a university to have credit courses taught by men who are more responsible to superiors in Washington than to any intellectual community, and who are not wholly free to espouse ideas critical of established authority.

Our first and most modest proposal, then, is that the administration follow its own logic by making ROTC courses not taught by regular Cornell faculty non-credit and extra-curricular. An act of administration leadership is needed inasmuch as the present drift if toward the accreditation of more courses taught by military personnel. Presently the Arts College allows its students no credit for ROTC courses not taught by regular faculty,



# Group Responds to May 11 White Paper

yet Arts ROTC graduates experience no difficulty receiving commissions as officers. Thus our first proposal is something the armed forces already have shown they can live with.

Secondly, we believe Cornell should insist on the traditional right of all students, and particularly undergraduates, to change career goals without facing any but the usual constraints. At the undergraduate level at least, we claim to educate the whole man, not simply to impart professional skills. To be locked into a postgraduate career of several years, especially one of this nature, limits the amount of intellectual evolution an undergraduate can experience. The plain fact is that most students under contract to the ROTC programs cannot disengage themselves without being forcibly inducted into the armed forces — which means no effective disengagement at all. In most cases disenrollment decisions are not even made at Cornell but in military bureaucracies elsewhere. We propose, therefore, that the next time contracts between the university and the armed forces are renewed, Cornell insist on a clause permitting any undergraduate to disenroll at any time for any reason. (We realize that the military may wish to recover from a disenrolling student the money it gave him after he signed an ROTC contract.) Once more, all we are asking Cornell to do is to act as the definition of a university would have it act.

Finally, we must confront the fact that bombing practices in Indochina have passed into a clear phase of intentional, retaliatory genocide, by which we mean the deliberate destruction of the lives, property and means of existence of large numbers of noncombatants. A six plane B52 sortie delivers the same blast damage as a Hiroshima bomb, if "only" over one-fourth of the area. Recent raids over North Vietnam have involved sorties of seventeen B52s. The blast effects of the three-quarters of a million tons of bombs dropped on Indochina in 1971 is comparable to eight hundred Hiroshima bombs. The Johnson and Nixon administrations have dropped on that small portion of the globe three times the explosive force of all the bombs used by both sides in World War Two. In South Vietnam alone there now are some fifty million bomb craters, provoking columnist Art Buchwald to suggest that we try the next moon landing there. On the Plain of Jars, where once fifty thousand people lived, no one lives today, this being "the first society in history to be erased from the map by total, automated war" (*Indochina Chronicle*).

No one can seriously doubt that this method of "winning" a war violates international codes of warfare. If we apply the principles enunciated at the war crimes trials in Germany and Japan after World War II, we would have to say that there is at least the possibility that any fulltime officer of the armed forces who has not spoken out against this policy is guilty of war crimes. (This would apply to any civilian working at a middle or upper level in several federal agencies as well.) We fail to see how Cornell, as an institution presumably dedicated to preserving if not advancing civilization, can maintain a formal, cooperative relationship with men and organizations that deal in genocide. Why should we be accomplices in possible war crimes?

At the time of the Carpenter Hall occupation, President Corson used his power to summarily, if temporarily, suspend people whom he thought violated university norms. For several years now Cornell's judicial system has recognized that strictures which apply to students

apply to us all, faculty and administrators included. Therefore, it seems only logical that President Corson now temporarily suspend the fulltime officers of the Air Force and the Navy attached to Cornell, such suspension to last as long as the organizations they serve and support engage in lawless and immoral forms of warfare.

## WAR-RELATED RESEARCH ON CAMPUS

Again, faculty and administrators replied to student accusations on this issue rather defensively and, we feel, superficially. Two factual points have correctly been stated in the *Chronicle*: that the consequences of basic research are not fully predictable, and that we probably lack the wisdom and the mechanisms to regulate the choice of research subjects without undercutting academic freedom. To stop here, however, avoids confronting the deeper questions which legitimately arise from on-campus research activities. These questions are complex and poorly understood, it is true, but they also are important. No institution which defines research as a major activity can avoid grappling with them.

It is our feeling that most of problems which grow out of on-campus research can only be resolved by individuals in the process of making their own decisions. For these decisions to be wise ones, or perhaps for these decisions to be consciously taken at all, we need a more open and questioning environment. The idea of the university to which most subscribe is precisely such an environment, one in which no faculty member would resent being asked to explain what he is doing and why he thinks it worthwhile. Our research should be as public as our classrooms. There is no justification in academic freedom for professional privacy, as long as questioning does not shade into harassment.

To generate more information and discussion, we propose that the university's office of sponsored research list and briefly describe, in the weekly *Chronicle*, all proposals submitted by Cornell for outside funding. The citation would include the names and departments of the investigators, the proposed sponsors, the amount requested, and a short statement of purpose. Fuller descriptions would be available on request. (We understand that the Engineering College already has a practice similar to this.) To make this a regular feature of the *Chronicle* would provide the university with a sense of what it is doing with this portion of its life and resources, comparable to the information about teaching conveyed by the "Announcements" of the various colleges and programs.

The question of what research we do cannot be divorced from the question of who will use the results for what purposes. These linkages may be difficult to anticipate, but that does not excuse us from making the best estimation we can. Cornell, we feel, should not be a place where a Sun reporter can readily turn up a faculty member who says, as one did recently: "It is incorrect to say I'm making a direct contribution to the war effort. We really are interested in the physics and the chemistry rather than the applications." Thus it seems reasonable to ask the *Chronicle* also to publish, from time to time, the justifications for DOD-sponsored Cornell research written by DOD personnel. (While this is public information at the present, it is not widely disseminated.) Obviously the Cornell professor involved should be permitted to add his interpretation of why the Pentagon finds his work worth supporting.

We are troubled by another problem, without yet knowing how best to correct it. Some professors honor the prohibition on classified research more in the letter than in the spirit. This occurs, for example, when a professor divides a single problem into components, engaging at Cornell on research into those nonclassified aspects that really have no meaning apart from the classified research he maintains elsewhere.

Finally, we feel it would be useful to hold a major public debate in the fall, on the scale of a teach-in, dealing with some or all of the following questions: To what extent is research affected by the source and circumstances of its sponsorship? Can "pure" research be separated from its applications? To what extent and with what consequences has university research been shaped by government priorities over recent decades? Should the ban on classified research be extended to all research directly applicable to the development of offensive military weapons?

## UNIVERSITY INVESTMENT POLICIES

This past semester the trustees were asked to vote against the management of the Gulf Oil Corporation on important issues related to its Angolan operations. This request came from the University Senate, the Trustee-Senate investment subcommittee, and from some 1500 members of the Cornell community in the form of a petition. Most agree that the request was a moderate one, essentially asking Gulf for information about its operations in one of the last regions where overtly racist colonialism holds sway. Despite their stated policy of reviewing investment decisions from more than a financial point of view, the trustees refused to make the modest requests of Gulf management urged by the Cornell community.

This indifference contributed significantly to the subsequent "unrest" on campus, including the occupation of Carpenter Hall. In this changed environment, and through a strong plea by President Corson, the trustees voted against management at their next opportunity (the General Motors, Ford, IT&T and Kennecott Copper round). This shift represented a major departure from established policy not only for Cornell but for major universities generally. We applaud it. Above all, we hope the chairman of the Board of Trustees was accurate when he denied that this change was influenced by the extra-ordinary events on campus. We wouldn't like to think that a special plea from the university's president, backed by rage on campus, will be needed every time the trustees are confronted by an opportunity to nudge some corporation into thinking about ecology, peacetime conversion, or its role in the economy of a racist regime.

Which brings us to our central concern. As faculty and students, our share in the benefits and losses of investment decisions taken in the name of Cornell University should be matched by a share in the responsibility for making those decisions. That Cornell has investments in Country X may influence the ability of Cornell faculty and students to do research there. That Cornell faculty and students know something about Country X ought to influence the institution's decisions regarding investments there. More generally, whether students and faculty have anything directly to do with Country X or Company Y, their scholarships, paychecks and the academic programs they inhabit, all wax or wane financially and become more or less acceptable morally, according to investment decisions taken by the university. Now that we say these decisions no longer are matters to be resolved by business acumen alone, can we still maintain that they ought to be the monopoly of a small group of trustees?

In closing, we hope this statement will be regarded as a plea for imagination and analysis. There is nothing imaginary about events in Indochina, but it takes a certain degree of projection, of empathy, for people residing in Ithaca to understand their full atrocity. We inhabit a complex social order in which few linkages are simple, so it takes an equal effort of mind to trace the ways by which, pursuing business as usual, we sustain an immoral war. But especially at a university we shouldn't turn away from the analysis required of us in this situation. It would be tragic if the university's special gifts of imagination and analysis were used as avenues for retreat from a reality that is troublesome because it is both atrocious and complex. Whatever the gaps in their argument, those who in anger occupied Carpenter Hall correctly sensed that Cornell had given up thinking, really thinking, about the war. Trying to keep the war fixed in our minds, we have given some thought to reasonable steps by which Cornell might reduce its complicity and enhance its integrity. We invite response to these proposals and the surfacing of better ones.

## Ivy League Presidents Meet With Congressmen

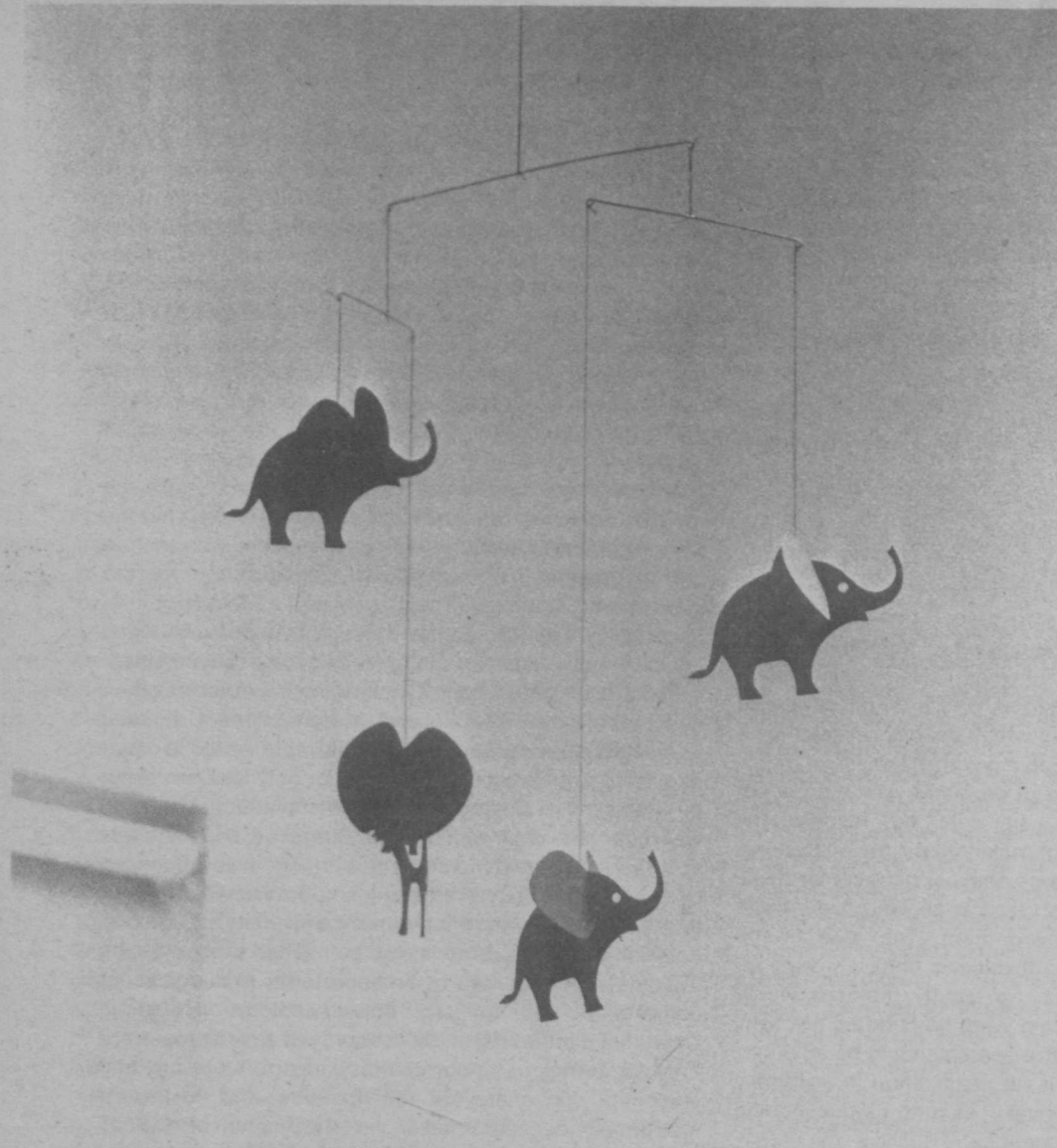
Cornell President Dale R. Corson and other Ivy League presidents were in Washington, D.C. May 17 talking to a number of Congressmen, including those from their local areas, in order to report the problems and attitudes on campus which have derived from the war situation. The group also met with Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger. However, they have no comment on this meeting. Corson, along with some of the other Ivy League presidents, talked with the following people: Gerald Ford, House Minority Leader; John Anderson, ranking Republican on House Rules Committee; William S. Mailliard, ranking Republican on Foreign Affairs Committee, and Thomas O'Neill, Majority Whip from Massachusetts.

## Career Calendar

While deadlines have passed at many graduate schools for enrollment for the academic year 1972-73, it is still not too late to apply for others. Check at the Career Center Library for application deadlines.

National Endowment for the Humanities announces Senior Fellowships for 1973-74 for "experienced scholars, teachers, writers or interpreters of the humanities who have produced significant work." Stipend: \$1,500/month maximum. Tenure: Between 6 and 12 months. Deadline for applications: June 19, 1972. More information is available at the Career Center.





*Elephant mobiles provide a colorful, animated diversion for children seeing a doctor in the examining room.*

## Cornell Children's Clinic Gets A New Look



*Two-year-old Kim Febres keeps a steady eye on Dr. Robert Meny while he examines her and succeeds in making a friend.*

When the Children's Clinic of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opened at its present midtown Manhattan location in 1932, it was a modern facility.

But nearly 40 years and over one million patient visits later, the clinic was "a disaster area," according to Dr. Margaret C. Heagarty, associate professor of pediatrics and director of the Division of Ambulatory Care in the Department of Pediatrics. Not only was the physical plant "dilapidated and depressing," but the delivery of medical services was hampered by "unsafe and obsolete equipment and inefficient use of space."

Within two years ... from 1969 until last July when the new clinic opened ... Dr. Heagarty succeeded in completely redecorating and reorganizing the facility with the help of donors, systems analysts, an interior decorator, and the cooperation of the professional and clerical staffs under the direction of Dr. Wallace W. McCrory, professor and chairman of the Department of Pediatrics.

Bright blue modern Danish chairs, red topped tables and banks of painted clouds and rainbows flying overhead on ceiling panels replaced the battered institutional furnishing. Drab green walls were repainted in apparently random but color-coded colors ... blue, yellow, red and white creating a bold appearance. Color coded graphic circles replaced old information signs. Children were free to play in the central waiting areas with toys provided by a nursery school teacher. The examining rooms were redesigned to resemble the office of a private physician. "A rather 'mod-looking' clinic," according to Dr. Heagarty.

In addition to the redecoration, the clinic was operationally and spatially reorganized. The aim was to develop the clinic into a vehicle for providing high-quality pediatric care while simultaneously serving as a research and teaching facility for the staff of Cornell University Medical College and the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

In discussing the reorganization of the clinic, Dr. Heagarty said that nationally both clinics (out patient facilities) and hospitals (in patient facilities) have been increasingly subject to the dual criticisms that the costs for delivery of services are excessive and that the facilities had not adapted themselves to the changing patterns of

the delivery of health care in the last 20 years.

"Costs have risen ... primarily because of the health care industry, which used to be about 10 years ago ... been increasingly expensive in neighborhood doctor settings."

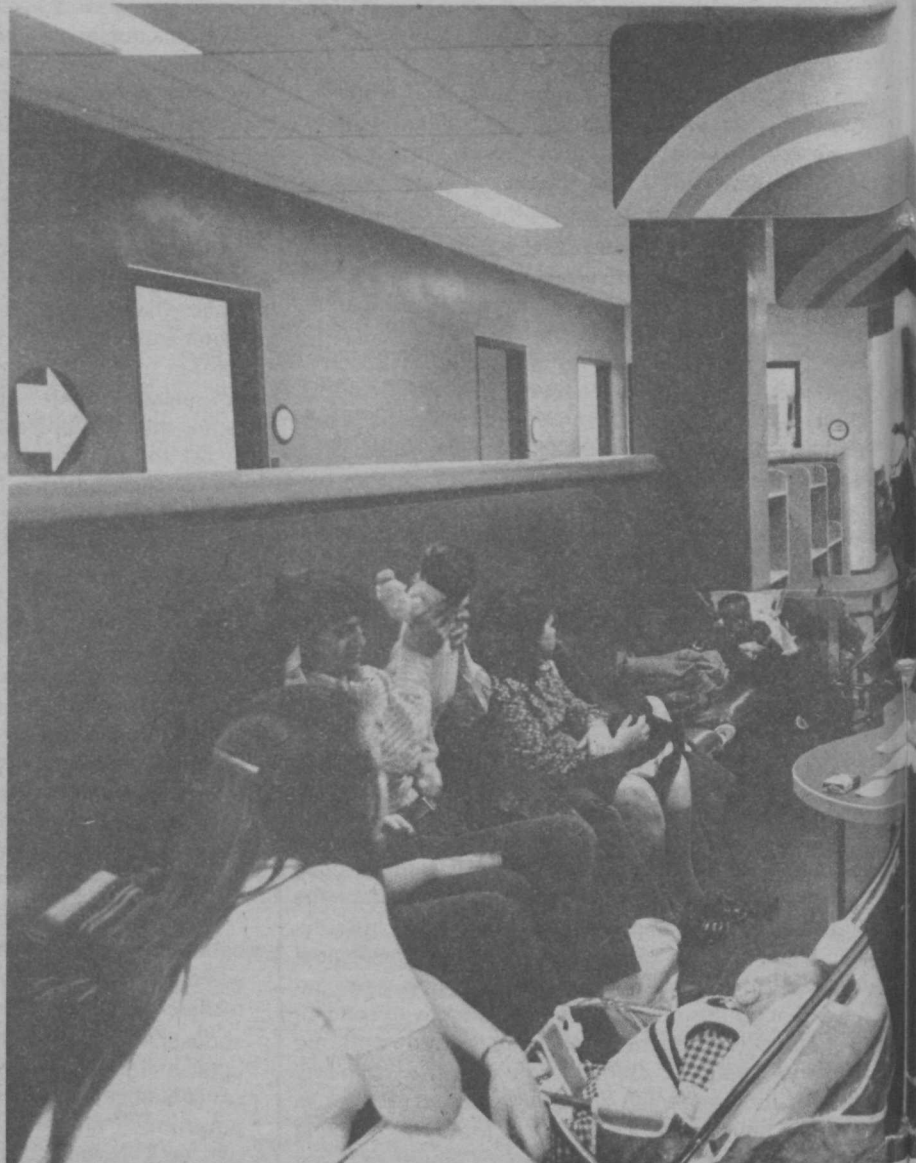
Out-patient facilities are further criticized as unacceptable, for the surrounding community utilization of personnel system and discontinuity of relationship, as well as a "system" rather like a "system" according to Dr. Heagarty. Criticisms were justified.

Seeking to update the clinic, Dr. Heagarty presented a reorganization to the board, although receptive to the funds to make the changes, deterred, turning to individuals and contributions totaling \$100,000. Analysts were brought in, as was an insurance company to ensure the place didn't close, Dr. Heagarty said.

As a result of the reorganization, a number of functions, some of which are now in the system, were installed to improve the operations of the clinic. Appointment scheduling, inventory, community information.

Job definitions were established. Functions previously performed by nurses were delegated to other professionals.

"Our analysis showed that nurses not performing their functions," Dr. Heagarty said. "We decreased the number of staff members as clinical site managerial functions. Nursing functions, in-



*Parents and children sit in the brightly painted waiting room. The examining rooms can be seen in the background.*



re over the last 30 to 40 enormously," she said, ary increases in the health pay subminimal wages up and medical centers have d upon to replace the partuculary in urban

associated with hospitals for being aesthetically g disinterested in the ty, for inappropriate or lack of an appointment of the patient-physician or being part of a "non- a "cottage industry," ty. She felt some of the while others were not.

the Children's Clinic, Dr. her proposal for ew York Hospital, which, the proposal, lacked the ges. Dr. Heagarty was not ead to philanthropic ndations who made about \$200,000. Systems to study "everything that prior decorator "to make ook like a factory," Dr.

systems analysis, the clinic operational systems, most use. A central computer provide retrievable data on ew systems, which include ing, auditing, stock eation and patient

reformulated, and some rformed by doctors or ed to allied health

ve had a large number of nursing functions," Dr. ound we were able to rurses and then train other assistants to handle on-

urn, are being re-defined,

she said, citing a program in the School of Nursing beginning this April aimed at expanding the nurse's role, particularly in the preventative health services, thus relieving the doctor of some of his responsibilities.

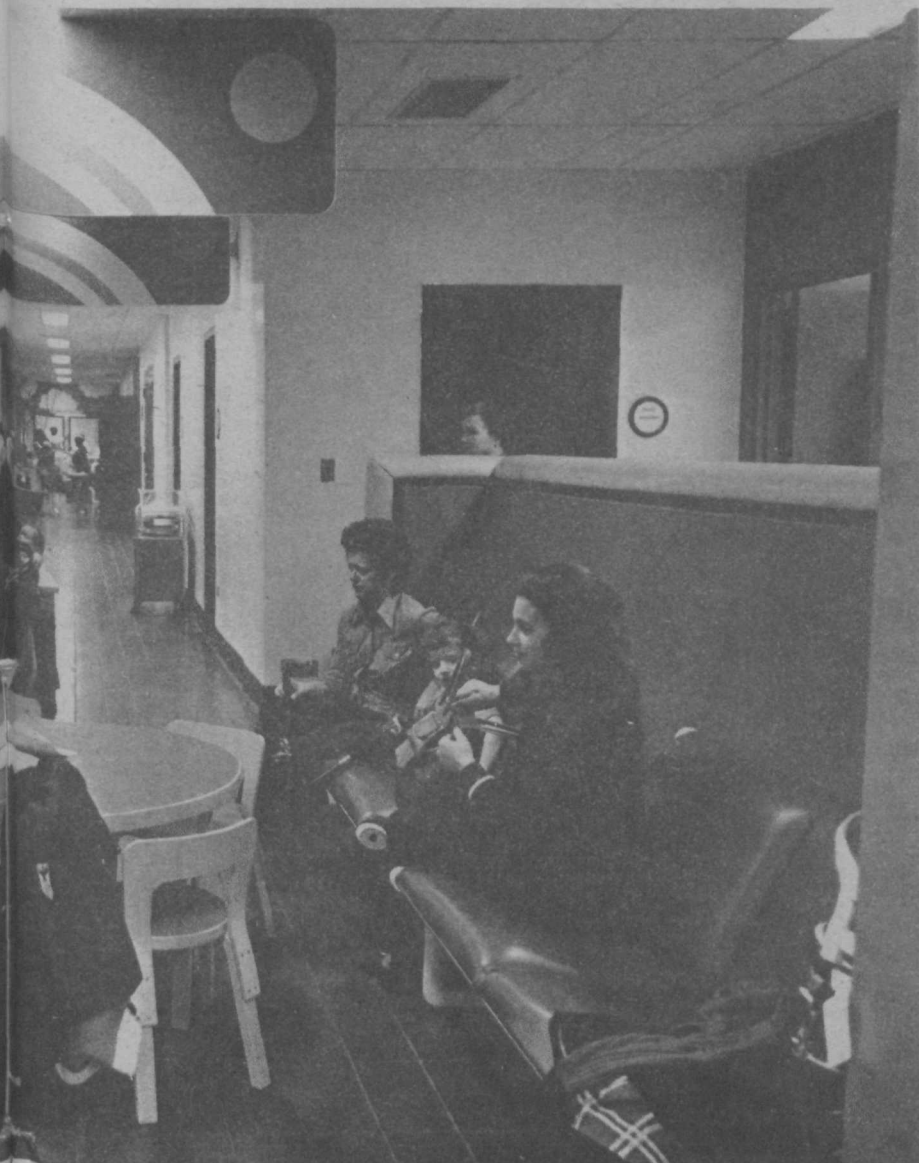
Maximum use of space was achieved by separating clinical and administrative functions by floor, thereby further reducing staff needs. In addition, central rooms for the doctor's record-keeping and conferences have been created on the clinical floor, freeing the examining rooms for patient use. The new spatial arrangement also makes it possible for the child to remain in one examining room if he is to be seen by more than one doctor. Formerly, the child was moved from one examining room to another.

Sick children and their parents going to the Children's Clinic will hopefully find that institutional medicine can provide the same services as those of the old family doctor in a modern clinical setting. All day waiting is a thing of the past, as are different doctors at every visit and dark corridors with green walls "in an attempt to humanize something that's been institutionalized," Dr. McCrory said.

"Humanization," and the establishment of a close doctor-patient relationship in a clinic that receives 35,000 patients visits a year is a formidable task. Yet according to Dr. Heagarty, "the applications of systems analysis to this type of clinic is probably in its infancy," and while viewing the clinic as a "pilot model for other ambulatory facilities," she declined to predict whether her data would be applicable to other areas of health care.

Dr. Heagarty also felt it was too early to make definite statements concerning the effectiveness of the clinic's new organization, "although our initial data looks as if we are beginning to accomplish our goals," she said.

The new facility is designed to accommodate up to 45,000 patient visits a year in five types of clinics for children from infancy to 14 years of age. The clinics within the Children's Clinic are: children's ambulatory clinics, evaluation clinics, specialty clinics, adolescent clinic, and the pediatric acute care unit.



at the clinic, where stylized rainbows decorate the ceiling. The en to the left of the waiting area.



Mike Boyle, age 7, is well on his way to making it through the waiting room to the rainbows.



## 3 Profs Win Clark Award; 1 Gets Grant

Three faculty members in the College of Arts and Sciences have been named 1972 recipients of Clark Teaching Awards and the Clark Grant for the Advancement of Teaching, worth a total of more than \$20,000.

Alfred E. Kahn, dean of the college, announced the awards last week. They are given annually at Cornell in recognition of outstanding undergraduate teaching.

David W. Henderson, associate professor of mathematics, received the Clark grant. The award will provide Henderson with a semester and a summer free of duties. He will assist in extending to courses in advanced calculus and calculus for engineers the new system of self-paced instruction he introduced during the past year in the teaching of elementary calculus.

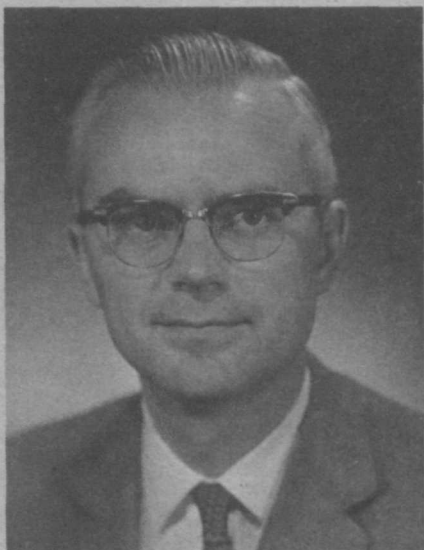
Recipients of the Clark Teaching awards, worth \$3,500 each, are James B. Maas, associate professor of psychology and director of Cornell's newly established Center for the Improvement of Undergraduate Education (CIEU), and H. Scott McMillin, associate professor of English, and an authority on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan theater.

The Clark awards and grant were established in 1966 by John M. Clark, Cornell class of 1929, and Emily Blood Clark Diffenbach, class of 1930, to honor Arts and Sciences junior faculty members who have demonstrated devotion to undergraduate teaching.

Clark is a former trustee of the University.

## National Academy of Sciences

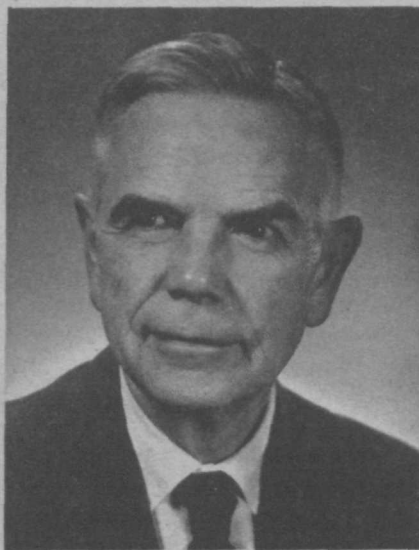
# 3 Named to Scientific Group



**Frank D. Drake**

Three members of the Cornell faculty in Ithaca and one member of the Cornell Medical College faculty in New York City have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of their distinguished achievements in original research.

Those elected from Ithaca are Frank D. Drake, professor of astronomy, associate director of the University's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research and director of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center; James Lynn Hoard, professor of chemistry, emeritus, and Roald Hoffmann, professor of chemistry. Dr. Alexander G. Bearn, professor of medicine and chairman of the Department of Medicine at the Medical College, also was elected to the



**James Lynn Hoard**

prestigious academy. Dr. Bearn also is physician-in-chief of the New York Hospital.

Drake was director of the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico in 1968 when British astronomers first detected strange pulsing objects in the sky now known as pulsars. He led a team of Cornell astronomers in studying the mysterious signals and contributed much to knowledge about them. Drake is widely known for his work in Project Ozma, a project 10 years ago in which a radio telescope in Green Bank, W.Va., was used to search for extraterrestrial life. The project was the first organized search for extraterrestrial intelligent radio signals.

Hoard is a specialist in the field of crystalline and molecular structure. His



**Roald Hoffmann**

research interests include the study of the structure of elemental boron, certain families of highly complex inorganic compounds and materials of biological interest.

Hoffmann came to Cornell in 1965 and has won three top chemistry prizes since then. His research interests are in electron structure of stable and unstable molecules.

A total of 75 new members were elected by the academy at its 109th annual meeting in Washington, D.C. recently. Election to membership in the academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded to an American scientist or engineer. The most recent election brings to 950 the academy's membership.

# Students, Faculty Members Win Cornell Awards

As the 1971-72 school year drew to a close, a number of students and faculty members were cited by Cornell organizations and academic departments for outstanding achievements during the year.

Dwight A. Sangrey, associate professor of civil and environmental engineering in the College of Engineering, was awarded the 1971-72 Excellence in Teaching award given annually by the Cornell Society for Engineers and Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering society.

The award includes a \$1,000 cash prize provided by the Society for Engineers which will be given to Sangrey at the annual Alumni Reunion luncheon on campus June 10.

Arthur L. Berkey, assistant professor of agricultural education in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell, was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Award of the Cornell Association of Teachers of Agriculture.

The association, made up of undergraduate and graduate students in agricultural and occupational education, presents the award to someone who has made an outstanding contribution to the training of teachers of vocational agriculture. The plaque presented to Berkey cited him for his "outstanding efforts as both a researcher and teacher educator."

Richard Tranquilli, a candidate for a master's degree in engineering, has won the \$300 first prize in the 1972 Fuertes Memorial Public Speaking Contest.

Second place, worth \$100, was won by Eric Siegel, a senior in electrical engineering. The contest, sponsored annually for students in the College of Engineering and the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, was judged by a panel of students and faculty.

Tranquilli discussed the topic "the Environmental Impact of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System." Siegel's topic was "Privacy and Security Problems Inherent in the Creation of a National Data Bank."

The contest was founded in 1912 by the late Charles H. Baker, an 1886 graduate of what was then the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell.

Barry M. Laine, a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, has won second prize, worth \$50, in the Arts College's annual Goethe Essay Competition. No first prize was awarded this year.

Kirk G. Forrest, a December, 1971 graduate of Cornell, is the recipient of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Award. Established by the Class of 1964, the \$400 award is presented annually to a graduating senior at Cornell based on the student's interest in some form of government or public service, his potential measured by his past experience in public service and his academic record.

Forrest, a member of the Class of 1972, graduated early by accelerating his degree program. A magna cum laude graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences with a independent major in American institutions, Forrest is currently an administrative aide to William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs at Cornell.

Six chemistry students have been awarded prizes for their excellence in academic work by the Department of Chemistry.

The Merck Index Award for 1971-72 was presented to Nancy Piltch and Alonzo H. Ross. The award is an index or compilation of chemicals and drugs which is useful to chemists, especially organic chemists. The index is imprinted in gold with the students' name. The award is presented by Merck & Co. Inc.

The George Caldwell Prize of \$75 was presented to Susan G. Tarr and John L. Stock. The Department of Chemistry annually awards the prize to a member of the senior class with a major in chemistry who has shown general excellence. Normally, one senior is selected.

The Harold Adlard Lovenberg Prize of \$75 was awarded to Janice D. Gorzynski. The department annually presents the award to a member of the junior class with a chemistry major who has done excellent work.

David T. Noyes was awarded a 15-month subscription to Analytical Chemistry by the American Chemical Society's Division of Analytical Chemistry in recognition of his academic excellence.

Bruce S. Gelber, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, has won the 1971-72 Moses Coit Tyler Essay Prize worth \$500.

Gelber wrote on the subject "Signs of Growth and Dreams of Perfection: Ideas of Progress in American Thought, 1893-1904."

John Latta, a freshman in the College of Arts and Sciences, has won the 1972 Corson-Morrison Poetry Prize worth \$200.

Latta won the prize in competition with graduate as well as undergraduate students at Cornell.

The prize is a combination of two long established awards at Cornell: The Corson Browning Prize, founded in 1902 by Hiram Corson, one of Cornell's first faculty members, and the Morrison Poetry Prize, founded in 1909 by the late James T. Morrison, an Ithaca resident.

Diane Ackerman and Jody Bolz, graduate students in English, have been named co-winners of the 1972 Academy of American Poets Poetry Prize.

They will share the \$100 prize awarded in the competition among 27 entrants on campus this year.

Louis Nayman, a graduate student at Cornell, has won the 1972 Arthur Lynn Andrews Short Story Competition for his story titled "A Failed Poet." The prize carries a \$100-cash award.

Second prize, worth \$50, went to William Mai, also a graduate student. Open to both graduate and undergraduate students at Cornell, the competition was established in 1965 in memory of Arthur Lynn Andrews, a member of the Cornell Class of 1893.

Richard Blewett, a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, has won first prize in the 1972 George A. McCalmon Playwriting Competition.

Blewett won a \$50 prize for his one-act play entitled "Vice Versa." Second prize, worth \$25, was awarded to Jared Becker, a sophomore, for his play "The Semanticist's Lover."

The competition is sponsored annually by the Department of Theatre Arts and is based on unpublished one-act plays on any theme.



# Instructions for Commencement — May 26, 1972

(1) The 104th Annual Commencement of Cornell University will be held in Barton Hall Friday, May 26, 1972, beginning at 11 a.m. (Daylight Saving Time).

(2) Schedule:

(Note: This schedule is followed precisely on time).

9:45 a.m. All doors of Barton Hall will be open. Guests are requested to be in their seats by 10:30 a.m.

9:40 a.m. The *Class Division* (Candidates for Degrees) will assemble at the designated places on the main quadrangle. See (4) below.

9:45 a.m. The *Faculty Division* (members of the Faculty including Emeritus Professors) will assemble on the walk in front of Goldwin Smith, south end.

9:45 a.m. The *Trustee Division* will leave Day Hall to take the reviewing position, under direction of the Trustee Marshals.

10 a.m. Divisions will be in order. Marshals will check groups for state of Procession.

10:10 a.m. Procession will start under direction of the University Marshal.

11 a.m. The exercises in Barton Hall will begin.

(3) There will be an outdoor academic procession, originating on the Arts quadrangle, which will march clockwise around the quadrangle and then to Barton Hall. The procession will be under the direction of the University Marshal and will be formed in a double column for the following order of march: *Class Division*, *Faculty Division*, *Trustee Division*.

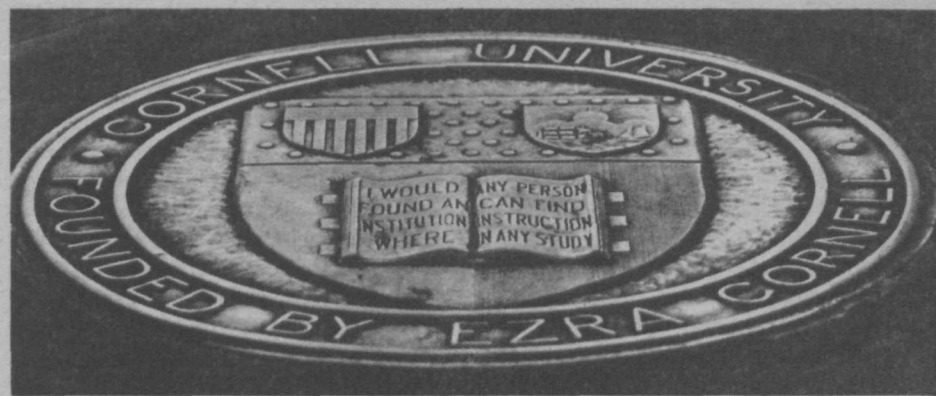
(4) The members of the *Class Division*, composed of Candidates for Degrees, will meet at points on the quadrangle designated by signs. In general, Candidates for Graduate School Advanced Degrees, including Doctors and Masters,

and candidates for Masters of Engineering, and Nutrition, will form across the quadrangle in front of Olin Library; candidates for degrees in Business and Public Administration in front of Morrill Hall; for degrees in Veterinary Medicine between Morrill Hall and McGraw Hall; for Bachelor's degrees in Engineering and for Master's degrees in Aerospace Engineering in front of McGraw Hall; in Architecture, Fine Arts, and Industrial and Labor Relations in front of White Hall; Human Ecology in front of West Sibley; Hotel Administration in front of Easy Sibley; Agriculture in front of Lincoln; Arts and Sciences in front of Goldwin Smith. All groups of Candidates for Degrees will line up in double column flanking the sidewalk and each column facing the center of the sidewalk. The cap of the academic costume is worn with cap tassels at the right.

(5) The *Faculty Division*, headed by the two Faculty Marshals, and consisting of members of the Faculty including Emeritus Professors, will form on the quadrangle to the south of Goldwin Smith. This division will follow the *Class Division* in the procession.

(6) The *Trustee Division*, headed by the Trustee Marshals and composed of the President, Trustees, Provost, Vice Presidents, and Deans, will meet in the Board Room, Day Hall, and will move to Olin Library for review of the procession. The *Trustee Division* will follow the *Faculty Division* in the procession.

(7) The Candidates for Advanced Degrees (headed by the University Marshal and the two Class Marshals) will lead the procession, marching to Morrill Hall, and then north, east, and south, around the main quadrangle, passing between the flanking columns of the



remaining groups in the quadrangle. The other groups of Candidates for Degrees will move into line as the procession passes their places. The procession will leave the quadrangle and proceed to the intersection of Tower Road and East Avenue; then to Barton Hall, and to seats as directed by the Marshals and ushers.

All candidates, men and women, keep caps on during the processional; during the exercises men will follow the lead of the President in removing and replacing their caps. Caps are worn during the ceremony of conferring degrees.

(8) The *Faculty Division* will move to seats on the wing platforms to the right and left of the center platform under the direction of the Faculty Marshals, and remain standing until the *Trustee Division* has reached the platform.

(9) The *Trustee Division* will go to seats in the center section of the platform.

(10) All remain standing through the opening ceremony; then the entire audience will be seated.

(11) For the conferring of degrees, each group of candidates will rise as called by the University Marshal, and will remain standing until given the signal to be seated. When the President announces

the degree conferred, tassels should be shifted to the left.

(12) At the conclusion of the ceremony, the *Trustee Division* and *Faculty Division* will form in procession and leave the hall in that order. The graduates will not join the procession but will remain standing while the *Trustee* and *Faculty Divisions* pass down the center aisle. The graduates and the audience will disband when the procession has left the hall.

(12) IN CASE OF RAIN on Commencement Day all members of the Graduating Class, including candidates for advanced degrees, should report to LYNNAH RINK. The *Class Division* will move from this location to Barton Hall under cover. The *Faculty Division* will assemble in the Navy area in the southeast corner of Barton Hall. The *Trustee Division* will assemble in the lounge of the Navy offices at the southeast corner of Barton Hall.

All Divisions will assemble in these locations at the times indicated above for the outdoor procession.

If weather is uncertain, radio announcements will be made at 9 a.m. as to indoor or outdoor assembly for procession.

(14) Telephones:

Barton Hall, 6-4000.

Commencement Arrangements: J.F. McManus, 6-4326

## NOTES

*Eligibility for Degrees.* To be eligible for degrees, candidates, besides fulfilling all academic requirements, must make a final settlement of their accounts at the Treasurer's Office. Instructions are enclosed.

*Diplomas.* Immediately after the Commencement Exercises diplomas will be distributed at the offices of the various schools and colleges. Diplomas for the Masters' and Doctors' degrees in the Graduate School will be distributed in the Dean's Office, Sage Graduate Center, except that Master of Engineering diplomas will be distributed in Engineering school and department offices.

A graduating student who cannot be present on Commencement Day should leave instructions for mailing his diploma with the Registrar, Day Hall.

*Academic Costume.* Caps and gowns may be obtained by students through the Student Agencies, 409 College Ave.

Faculty members may obtain academic regalia, to the limit of supply, in Room G-18, Barton Hall, 8-11:30 a.m. or 12:30-4:30 p.m. today.

Please return borrowed items to the same location immediately after the Commencement exercises.

Deans, Trustees and University officers may obtain costumes in the Board Room, Day Hall, on Commencement morning.

*Admission to Ceremonies.* No tickets of administration are required by the audience. However, students are requested to limit invitations (preferably to less than four) because of seating limitations.

## 'Admit-Deny' Decisions Down

# 2,000 Freshmen Offered Financial Aid

Cornell's Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid offered financial aid packages to about the same number of matriculating freshmen for 1972-73 as for 1971-72, despite increases in the cost of education and the maintenance of the University's "leveling off" policy on financial assistance.

According to Philip M. Bisselle, associate director of the financial aid office, and coordinator of freshmen aid, the stability in the number of financial aid packages offered resulted from two factors — an increase in the number of jobs offered to incoming freshmen, and an increase in the dollar ceiling on guaranteed-interest state loans.

Bisselle also said the number of financial aid candidates accepted for admission remained essentially the same, despite an increase in the number of admission applications received by the University. Some 8,000 freshmen applicants requested financial aid for 1972-73 as compared with some 7,400 last year.

Of the approximately 3,000 freshmen candidates accepted for admission and who had applied for financial aid, some 2,000 received some type of financial assistance. Some 600 were determined to have no financial need, and approximately 200 were denied aid although need was demonstrated. Bisselle noted that this latter category of "admit-deny" was down about 100 from last year. In addition, he said, 100 applications were incomplete.

Aid awards were made from three major resources — scholarships, loans and jobs.

In increasing the role of loans in the financial aid package for 1972-73, the previous \$1,000 annual ceiling per student on state loans was raised to \$1,500. University national defense and guaranteed-interest state loans are the major loan sources, said Bisselle, with the latter the most common form of non-University aid. These guaranteed-interest state loans are procured by the student through his own bank.

In increasing the role of jobs in the aid packages, the number of freshmen accepting part-time employment rose

from 150 in 1971-72 to approximately 225 for the coming term, according to James F. Lyon, director of the Office of Student Employment. The office was created within the financial aid office last November to develop student employment opportunities on and off campus.

Lyon anticipates the student employees will earn an average of \$500 during the academic year working 10 to 15 hours a week. Most of the jobs call for unskilled work in the University's library system, Department of Dining, and in clerical positions in various departmental offices. The exception, Lyon said, will be a few jobs for students skilled in computer sciences.

Because the individual financial aid packages are "less attractive" this year than in the past due to the increased role of both loans and jobs, the number of students accepting financial aid offers at Cornell may be down by as much as 10 per cent, according to Bisselle. The decline was anticipated by the office, he said, and "we're on target as far as the returns we expected."

The largest single factor in the rising cost of Cornell education continues to be tuition increases, Bisselle said. Increases for the endowed units are \$200 for 1972-73. In the statutory units, tuition rose \$300 for in-state and \$500 for out-of-state students for the coming academic year.

Total estimated cost for the 1972-73 academic year at Cornell for a freshman will be \$5,200 for a student in the endowed units, and \$3,400 and \$4,000 respectively for an in-state and an out-of-state student in the statutory units. The difference in the two statutory rates is due entirely to a tuition differential.

Endowed tuition and fees for the coming year are \$3,000. The tuition figure for students in the statutory units is \$1,200 for in-state and \$1,800 for out-of-state residents.

In estimating a student's total financial aid requirements, the office figures in the cost of tuition and fees, if applicable, room and board, books, personal expenses and a \$50 matriculation fee paid only in the first year.



# Text of Judge's Decision in Contempt Case

Following is the full text of the decision of New York State Supreme Court Justice Frederick B. Bryant on the contempt of court charges that resulted from the Carpenter Hall takeover of April 26-May 1.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

### COUNTY OF TOMPKINS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Plaintiff,  
against James A. Livingston, Walter Howard Graze, Michael J. Horowitz, John V. Dennis, Sean McCarthy, Dennis Peskin, Douglas Rae, Milton Taam, George Hildebrand, Paul Mirsky, Joanna Lisa Brown, Joan Schmukler, Bridgford Hunt, Ned I. Miltenberg, Alan MacRoberts, Laurin Herr, Mary Mintzer, Mary Leonard, David S. Linden, William W. Karl, Donald Eng, Chandler Morse, Michael Ashner, and John Doe and Jane Doe numbers 1 to 100 the latter being unknown persons present on Plaintiff's premises in connection with unlawful activities there. Defendants.

### TOMPKINS COUNTY

#### ADJOURNED SPECIAL TERM

May 8, 11, 12, 15 & 16, 1972

Bond, Schoeneck & King, Esqs. (John M. Freyer of Counsel), for Plaintiff.

Harrop Freeman, Esq., for Defendants.

HONORABLE FREDERICK B. BRYANT, JR.

This is a proceeding to punish certain individuals for contempt of court for their refusal to obey a temporary restraining order contained in an Order to Show Cause issued by this Court on April 28, 1972. The evidentiary hearing pertaining to 18 of the named and unnamed defendants has been concluded after four days of testimony followed by extensive argument by counsel. In order to fully understand the nature of the offense charged a brief summary of the factual background is called for.

On April 26, 1972, at about 2:00 P.M., a group of anti-war protestors on the Cornell campus entered the library of Carpenter Hall and took control of it. Although the Cornell Safety Division was able to maintain limited control of the second floor of Carpenter Hall and one door to the main floor, from April 26 until the students left on May 1, 1972, they were in full control of all the library facilities in Carpenter Hall, which is the main library and administration building of the Engineering School.

Negotiations were entered into between the students and the university administration almost immediately. (In fact, it appeared from the evidence that so-called negotiators were falling over each other with self-constituted groups of faculty and other sympathisers seeking to advise the administration from several different points of view.) The student group claimed to be representative of the Cornell community in an effort to present what it termed high moral and political issues concerning Cornell's involvement in certain activities and financial interest in certain corporations that are allegedly militaristic. It is worthy of note that this high moral "peace" group chose as its name "Giap-Cabral" — names of the defense ministers of North Vietnam and a revolutionary leader of Guinea. The negotiations soon developed two opposing demands. The student group demanded agreement on the part of the University to accede to their demands concerning abolition of R.O.T.C. on campus, discontinuance of war related research and other matters. The university from the beginning insisted that the students vacate the building and restore it to normal use.

When negotiations and university demands for vacation of Carpenter Hall

seemed to be getting nowhere, the university applied to this Court for an Order calling on the students occupying Carpenter Hall to show cause why they should not be temporarily and permanently enjoined from continuing to interfere with the normal operations of the university. This order, returnable on May 1, 1972, and issued on April 28, 1972, contained an order temporarily restraining certain named defendants and approximately 100 unnamed defendants who were then in or about to enter Carpenter Hall —

"1. From congregating or assembling, within or adjacent to any of plaintiff's academic or administrative buildings, dormitories, recreation rooms, libraries, classrooms, athletic facilities, or any other premises owned, maintained or operated by plaintiff or in any corridors, stairways, doorways and entrances thereto, or in any walkway, roadways or other places owned, maintained, or operated by plaintiff in such manner as to disrupt or interfere with normal functions conducted by plaintiff in such place or to block, hinder, impede or interfere with ingress to or egress from any of such properties by plaintiff's faculty, administrators, students, employees or guests;

"2. From employing force or violence, or threat of force or violence, against persons or property on plaintiff's premises;

"3. From threatening to do any of the above-mentioned acts; ..."

This order was purportedly served on the defendants at about 6:00 P.M. on Friday, April 28, 1972, in the manner directed by the Court. The students refused to obey the order and contempt proceedings were started the following day by the issuance of various orders to show cause. The students finally evacuated the building on May 1, 1972, during the time the motion for temporary injunction was being argued.

It should be emphasized at the start that this proceeding has not been instituted to punish the defendants for their views on the Vietnam war, on militarism or on any other subject. Of course, they undoubtedly consider themselves victims of the military establishment and martyrs to the cause of peace. Nothing the Court can say will alter this opinion of themselves or the opinions of those in sympathy with their aims. The Court emphasizes, however, that from the Court's point of view this is simply a proceeding to determine whether the defendants violated the Order of this Court, whether they were justified in doing so or whether they are guilty of contempt of the Court and punishable therefor.

The defendants at the outset justify their conduct on the claim that the Temporary Restraining Order was defective and invalid. Their first objection is that it is too broad, unclear and ambiguous. All the defendants — with one possible exception — testified (after conferring with counsel) that they did not understand it or did not think it applied to them. The Court cannot accept this argument. These students were "sitting in" in the Carpenter Hall library and excluding those who would normally be using it. The order expressly forbids such an assembly which hinders, impedes or interferes with the normal use of such property. Had the Temporary Restraining Order been handed to a student on the campus who was blissfully on his way to class he might well have asked himself what it was all

about. But there can be no doubt that to those who were in actual occupation of Carpenter Hall; those who had been told orally and in writing that they were to vacate the hall; those whose express purpose it was to hold the library as a "hostage" until their demands were met — to those the order could mean only one thing and that was to get out. It was this very act of getting out that they discussed on Friday night when considering the order and unanimously refused to do. It is the Court's holding that in this context the order was clear and unambiguous and easily understood by any normal person who took the trouble to inquire about it. Further, Professor Emeritus Chandler Morse testified he knew what it meant and he was a member of the so-called negotiating committee which was the communications channel between administration and the occupying students.

Defendants further urge that the mandate was not lawfully effective as to unnamed defendants. The Court does not understand the cases to so hold under the situation here. This order was directed to and delivered to those who were in occupation of Carpenter Hall — either at the time when read or in the immediate past or future. This was a definite and identifiable group. The lack of a name which could be supplied by positive identification before further action was taken and could connect an individual with both knowledge of the order and breach of its terms was not a fatal defect. The mandate was lawful as to unnamed persons within the group enjoined and engaging in the acts aimed at.

The usual defense of constitutional protection is also interposed, the claim being that the defendants were merely engaging in symbolic free speech at the time of the occupation and were thus protected by the First Amendment. The First Amendment protection of free speech does not extend to the type of action with which we are concerned here which involves actual damage and injury to the plaintiff and a serious breach of the peace and the public order. This Court has found no authority that extends First Amendment protection so far.

Holding that the temporary restraining order constituted a valid exercise of this Court's powers and was within its jurisdiction, we next turn to the argument that the mode of service provided for was unauthorized and did not give reasonable notice.

Section 308 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules, sub-division 5, empowers a court to prescribe the mode of service of process where normal means are unavailing. This provision was considered and broadly construed by the Court of Appeals in *Dobkin v. Chapman* and two related cases, 21 N Y 2d 490. Recognizing that circumstances may often exist — usually of the defendant's own making — where it is impossible to give the defendant that clear and positive notice of process which is most desirable, the Court nevertheless held that less certain methods would stand the constitutional test of due process. In this Court's opinion the mode of service prescribed in the order of April 28, 1972, meets this test. Furthermore, the evidence adequately shows that service in accordance with the terms of the order was made. The modes of service prescribed were in the alternative. Personal service was attempted in several instances with some scant success, being thwarted by the defendants themselves in two instances. The order and supporting

papers were posted in Carpenter Hall. The contents of the order were read by the use of a bull horn to a group of students in the library who, according to one witness, quieted down for the purpose of hearing it. And copies were posted elsewhere. Every defendant admitted that he had some knowledge of the order and only failed to understand it because of failure to ask. Again, Chandler Morse heard it and as self-styled adult adviser to the occupying students he was in a position to make its tenor known to all.

Obedience to an injunctive order is undeviatingly insisted on, as to spirit and obvious intentment as well as in literal compliance; and it is considered the duty of the party enjoined not only to comply personally but to prevent a violation by anyone acting in his behalf or subject to his order. It is not open to the party enjoined to quibble about the propriety of the injunction unless the Court has no jurisdiction to issue it. He must obey fairly and honestly unless by due and proper application to the court or through appeal he obtains a modification or vacation of the mandate. With this general statement of the law we turn to the defenses and excuses offered by the various defendants.

The argument is made that there was no interruption of Cornell functions and that the Carpenter Hall library provided adequate service during the occupation. This was the view of a number of the defendant's witnesses who were obviously seeking to express their sympathy with the political objectives of the defendants instead of facing reality. The evidence is clear that the entrance doors were closed with rope; that students, secretaries, faculty and others entered only by sufferance of the occupying group; that the library was occupied by from one hundred to five hundred students at all times; that "safe passage" had to be sought and granted for administrative personnel seeking to talk to the occupiers; that "free access" was mainly through the windows; that a library service on a limited basis was established only after debate and voting and was at all times subject to the control of the students as to hours of operation. While there may have been no violence or threats, the presence of this number of students under the circumstances here may be said to constitute violence *ipso facto*.

The defense further urges that by continuing to negotiate or discuss issues with the occupying students, the plaintiff has waived any right to pursue its remedies by way of contempt proceedings. But it is clear that at all times the university administration made it clear that the students must leave Carpenter Hall. This was admittedly told them time and again and was a written part of one of the proposals submitted to the students. Of course the university hoped to talk the students out of their illegal occupation and thus avoid violence and the danger of personal harm. They are to be commended for keeping the avenues of communication open to this end. They should not now be deprived of their rights because they acted in good faith in not resorting to a "police bust" or other violence. On the other hand, negotiations had a different meaning to the students. It had been made clear to the administration, as one defendant stated, that the students were serious in their demands that the university reach an agreement satisfactory to them on the points at issue. This is not negotiation;

Continued on Page 13



# J.R. Cooke Backs Administration

*Continued from Page 4*

jeopardy completely misses the mark. Presumably, the civil authorities will be concerned with the unresponsiveness to the court order while the Cornell judicial system will be concerned with the question of the building takeover.

The use of temporary suspension appears to have been preferable to the use of force in ending the takeover. The participants clearly do not wish to be ignored, and furthermore have not requested exemption from the consequences of their actions. (See letters to the editors of the Sun and Journal.)

President Corson has consistently been a staunch supporter of the University Senate. His use of the temporary suspensions, in the opinion of this writer, is not in violation of the applicable Senate legislation. Although his options will be altered with the implementation

of the new judicial system, it is interesting to note that the University Senate on May 13, 1971 defeated a proposed amendment to remove the option of ejection from the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act. In any case, a requirement for this option is state law.

## One Student's View

*Continued from Page 5*

never happen. If one thinks and feels that harmony among men is impossible — and acts accordingly, then harmony among men is impossible.

If one acts only according to the legal dictates of this land, and not one's moral, human integrity, then that faction against faction, that interest group against interest group which our founding fathers two hundred years ago thought best for stability and harmony among

In summary, I believe that the administration, including the Safety Division, responded in a proper manner and in a manner appropriate for this University.

J. Robert Cooke,  
Associate Professor of  
Agricultural Engineering

men, will continue.

Not just the disease in Vietnam has proven them wrong. The urban, suburban and rural lives of melancholy in America have also proven them wrong.

I appeal to what is human in you, to what's truly Christian in you to understand me and join me in my quest for true harmony among men for the words of "freedom, equality, brotherhood, peace, love, and justice" to mean something tangible.

Your loving son,  
Milo

# Hazardous Crossing

*(The following letter to Cornell's Department of Buildings and Properties is printed here at the request of the writers).*

Dear Sirs:

We would like to bring to your attention the hazardous situation existing when one crosses Triphammer Road between Risley and Balch Halls:

1. There are no crosswalk signs or markings.

2. Coming from Balch Hall toward Risley, the sidewalk is in a diagonal direction, giving pedestrians a natural tendency to cross the road in a diagonal, and not a perpendicular, direction.

3. Even if a person wanted to walk in the shorter perpendicular direction, there is no sidewalk on the west side of the road, only mud.

It is needless to point out the inconvenience and hazards involved which such a frequently used crossing presents. May we recommend the following steps:

## May We Recommend A Few Steps

1. Provision of a perpendicular crosswalk marking.

2. Placement of road signs warning drivers.

3. Extension of the west side sidewalk.

4. Repositioning the east (Balch) side sidewalk so that it points to a perpendicular direction to the west side sidewalk.

We trust that this will meet with your immediate attention and consideration.

Debbie Goodman '74

Amihai Glazer '74

*(Noel Desch, director of buildings and properties, replies: "The very hazardous situation is recognized. The street is a city-owned throughfare. A joint solution is already under study.")*

## Text of Judge's Decision In Contempt of Court Case

*Continued from Page 12*

This is ultimatum. The argument that there is no basis for contempt since the defendants are now in compliance with the temporary restraining order is specious. They never complied with that order. It expired by the granting of a temporary injunction by this Court at the very minute they left the building.

Then there is the excuse that there was no intent to be in contempt of Court. The answer to this is the simple one that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of his act. It is no defense that the defendants did not intend to violate the order of the Court if they did, in fact, intend to do the acts forbidden. This they did intend and this they did do.

The final defense or excuse concerns the matter of the negotiating committee. This group, which included several of the defendants here, was a group constituted by those very persons who were in unlawful occupancy of Carpenter Hall and, after 6:00 P.M. on April 28, 1972, in disobedience of the Court order. They protest that they were used by the university to relay messages. The answer is that no such relay would have been necessary had they and others obeyed the order. And it was this group who more than any of the others recognized that the university — and presumably this Court — was serious about insisting on compliance with the order. Would not it have been a proper part of their messenger duties to have carried this information to the occupying group and urged compliance? The university was not using them. The university was trying — through them and all other available channels — to get the students out of the Carpenter Hall library. The negotiating committee, on the other hand, was intent solely on enforcing the demands of those continuing to ignore the Court order.

Finally, it is urged that the plaintiff has an adequate remedy through use of the university judicial system and that the drastic remedy of injunction and contempt is unsuitable for this situation.

The plaintiff has no other remedy for violation of this Court's order and the university disciplinary actions concern themselves with alleged offenses other

than such violation and with acts occurring prior to issuance of the order.

It may be true that relief by way of injunction and contempt is clumsy, slow and involved. But isn't this, in essence, the very basis of our judicial system with its emphasis on protection of the rights of the individual throughout? Chandler Morse, in his testimony, expressed the thought that this slow and deliberate method of proceeding in a free country should be cast aside for the present in favor of more precipitate methods which, like the seizure of Carpenter Hall, tramples on the rights of all those who do not immediately accede to the demands of the self-appointed saviors of our country and our civilization.

It is this Court's view that nothing could present a greater threat to the liberties of every American and that now more than ever is a time to act deliberately and avoid the type of action involved here with its potential for violence and injury.

I accept the assurance of all defendants that no personal contempt was intended towards me, but their acts were in defiance of an order of the Court which I represent and were contempt of such Court and of the system of law which I am sworn to maintain. It is no answer to say that this particular procedure is unsuitable for this situation. It is available to the plaintiff and seems, under the circumstances, to present a solution short of instigating a repetition of the Kent State episode. Our judicial methods may be slow and cumbersome. And attorneys and their clients will continue to take advantage of that very condition of our judicial system. But the remedy is available and the plaintiff has the right to invoke it.

Each of the individual defendants admitted some knowledge of the order and an indifference towards learning more about it. With one exception, each defendant was carefully and positively identified as being in Carpenter Hall at the times specified in the affidavits and at other times as well. The denials of Joanna L. Brown, Laurin Herr, George Hildebrand and James Livingston are not convincing. Much of their testimony is based on lack of recall rather than absolute denial. Nor is

## Job Opportunities At Cornell University

*The following are regular continuing full-time positions unless otherwise specified. For information about these positions, contact the Personnel Department, B-12 Ives Hall, N.W. An equal opportunity employer.*

Accountant, A-20  
Administrative Aide II, A-20  
Senior Administrative Secretary, A-17  
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (3)  
Museum Registrar, A-15  
Department Secretary, A-13 (4)  
Senior Keypunch Operator, A-13  
Administrative Aide II, NP-14  
Account Clerk III, NP-14  
Administrative Aide I, NP-11 (9/72)  
Stenographer II, NP-6 (5)  
Administrative Assistant III, NP-20  
Administrative Director  
Associate Counsel  
Associate Director (2)  
Business Manager  
Employee Relations Manager  
Fiscal Affairs Director  
Nursing Director  
Research Specialist VII

Purchasing Agent, A-23  
Staff Writer  
Chief Design Engineer  
Construction Engineer  
Construction Field Engineer (until 1/73)  
Senior Programmer, A-26  
Staff Analyst, A-26  
Systems Analyst III, A-26  
Research Engineer I, A-26  
Head Dining Supervisor, A-21  
Dining Supervisor, A-18  
Electronics Technician, A-17  
Drafting Illustrator, A-16  
Programmer A, NP-17  
Orchard Manager, NP-11  
Experimentalist I, NP-11  
Laboratory Technician II, NP-11 (2)  
Laboratory Technician II, NP-11 (electron microscope)  
Laboratory Mechanic, NP-9

the excuse of Mary Leonard that she was present merely to clean the bathroom of much weight. I am satisfied that John Dennis was in the library merely to learn the terms of the order and that he left and stayed away thereafter and as to him I find no basis for a holding that he is in contempt of court. I find that the other defendants — Joanna Brown, Donald Eng, Laurin Herr, George Hildebrand, Bridgford Hunt, William Karl, Mary Leonard, David Linden, James Livingston, Alan MacRobert, Ned Miltenberg, Mary Mintzer, Paul Mirsky, Chandler Morse, Douglas Rae, Joan Schmukler and Milton Taam — are in contempt of court. As to them I deny the motion of the defendant for a dismissal and grant the motion of the plaintiff.

This is a civil proceeding. Its purpose is to in some measure compensate Cornell University for damage sustained as a result of the defendants' wrongful acts. Each defendant is in the same position as a joint tort-feasor in a negligence action and is equally responsible for all damage suffered by the university from 6:00 P.M.

Friday, April 28 to Monday, May 1, 1972. On the basis of the evidence presented at the hearing concerning extra costs and legal fees incurred as a result of the defendants' actions I find that a fair assessment of such damages is in the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$20,000.00).

The Court finds no reason to differentiate between these defendants in an attempt to assess degrees of guilt. Each was equally in contempt of Court; each equally violated the Court's order and ignored its mandate. I impose on each defendant held in contempt a fine of \$250.00 to be collected by the sheriff of Tompkins County and paid over to Cornell University in partial satisfaction of the damages sustained, and I direct that each defendant be forthwith committed to the Tompkins County jail and held there until such fine is paid, but in no event for more than thirty (30) days. An order will be entered embodying the provisions of this decision.

Dated: May 18, 1972

Frederick B. Bryant  
Justice of the Supreme Court



## History of Science Curator

## Dorothy Schullian to Retire

Dorothy M. Schullian, the first curator and principal developer of the History of Science Collections in the Cornell University Libraries, will retire at the end of June.

An established authority on the history of medicine when she came to Cornell in 1961, Miss Schullian has guided Cornell's pioneering effort in the history of science from a nucleus of books in the history of embryology and anatomy into one of the world's most comprehensive collections in the history of sciences with more than 25,000 listings. The collections were the first of their kind among university libraries.

Included in the collections, along with such classics as the first edition of Andreas Vesalius' seven books on anatomy, "De humani corporis fabrica," printed in 1543, are five of Miss Schullian's own books on the history of medicine. These include her translations of Carlo Francesco Cogrossi's "New Theory of the Contagious Disease among Oxen," written in 1714, and Alessandro Benedetti's "Diaria de bello carolino," written in 1496.

She has in press now an edition of the correspondence of Giorgio Baglivi (1668-1707), papal physician. For the last 20 years she has edited the section "Notes and Events" in the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, which is published from the Yale University School of Medicine.

A prolific author, Miss Schullian has also written more than 100 articles and reviews, many of which are now also part of the Cornell science collections. Her scholarship and creative efforts, however, have not been exclusively on the history of medicine. She is the author of a book titled, "External Stimuli to Literary Production in Rome, 90 B.C. — 27 B.C.," and also of a book written in collaboration with Max Schoen, titled "Music and Medicine," published in 1948.

Miss Schullian's research in both Latin and Italian have centered around innumerable visits to Italy since 1928.

While she plans to continue to live in Ithaca, Miss Schullian will make periodic visits to Italy in order to complete a number of research projects she is already engaged in and also to embark on a number of other projects she has had to put aside because of her responsibilities as curator.

She is currently deeply involved in commentaries of the first century texts of the Roman author Valerius Maximus. Through the years she has written a number of articles on this author, starting with one titled "A New Indirect Tradition for the Text of Valerius Maximus," written in 1934 for *Transactions of the American Philological Association*.

Other articles she has written have been on such subjects as "College Slang," "Latin in the Schooling of British Authors," "The Dido and Aeneas Tapestries in Cleveland," "The Aventine Goose" and "Jacopo Bonacossa and His Regimen for Diseases of the Joints."

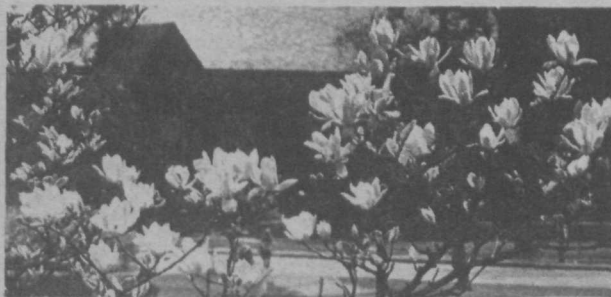
Born in Lakewood, Ohio, Miss Schullian graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a bachelor of arts degree from Western Reserve University in 1927. She did graduate work at Cornell in 1927 and received her doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1931. She was a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome from 1931 to 1934 and was a Fulbright Fellow in Italy in 1953-54.

Miss Schullian has taught at Western Reserve and Albion College and was with the National Library of Medicine in Cleveland from 1944 to 1961, at which time she was asked by Stephen A. McCarthy, former director of the University Libraries, to come to Cornell and assume responsibility for developing Cornell's History of Science Collections.

Miss Schullian is a member of the American Association for the History of Medicine, for which she was Garrison Lecturer in 1953; History of Science Society; Medical Library Association; Bibliographical Society of America and its Council; American Philological Association; Mediaeval Academy of America; Renaissance Society of America and its Council; American Association for the Advancement of Science and its Council.

She is a fellow of the International Academy of the History of Medicine. For this academy there are about a dozen fellows in the United States and Canada, and for all countries three women fellows. The other two women are from Austria and Germany.

## It's Almost June!



## Women's Studies Program Approved By Arts College

Continued from Page 1

proposal for a Women's Studies Program to the EPC, which endorsed it in principle on March 31.

The rationale for the Women's Studies Program accompanying the structure proposal stated that the proposal "is to confirm, not to create, a Women's Studies Program," and that approval of the program would "permit the regularization of academic and financial activities of the Program consistent with Arts College policies." The program will be primarily concerned with feminist scholarship.

The program's faculty board, the decision-making body of the program, will supervise the development of courses and research in women's studies and be responsible for hiring staff members other than faculty recruited from the regular faculty of the University. The board's initial membership will consist of faculty at the level of assistant professor or above.

The advisory group will be open to all persons interested in women's studies including undergraduate and graduate students, staff, adjunct faculty and community members. Members of the group will staff the program's committees. The director serves as the program's chief executive.

Alfred E. Kahn, dean of the Arts College, said he was "pleased" by the inclusion of the program in the college and that the vote "was very encouraging." However, he indicated it will be very difficult to find a director with a joint appointment this late in the academic year.

Office space will be provided although the location is not definite, he said.

Curriculum development may later include such courses as "Representation of Women in Literature," "Cross-cultural Study of Sex Roles," "Human Sexuality," "Biological Bases of Sex Differences," "Women in Education" and "Ideas of Natural Law in Intellectual History."

The Women's Studies Program was drafted by Mary Beth Norton, assistant professor of history; Alice H. Cook, professor of industrial and labor relations; Sarah Diamant, graduate student in history; Jennie Farley, adjunct assistant professor of industrial and labor relations; Karen A. Feeny, assistant professor of neurobiology and behavior; Rosalind Kenworthy, liaison officer with Planned Parenthood and Gannett Medical Clinic; Patricia Latham, graduate student in English; Judith Laws, assistant professor of sociology and psychology and Barbara Rosecrance, lecturer in English.

Course offerings for the fall term, 1972, are "Social Psychology of Women", Sociology-Psychology 282, by Laws and "Heroes and Heroines," English 461, by Susan J. Morgan, assistant professor. Courses in the spring term are "Racism and Sexism in Early America," History 469, by Norton; "Women at Work", Industrial and Labor Relations 467, by Frank B. Miller, professor of Manpower Studies, ILR, and by Farley and "Feminine Identity," Sociology-Psychology 683 by Laws.

## —Ruth Scott, 78—

Word has been received of the death of Ruth J. Scott, 78, professor emeritus of textiles and clothing, on May 1 in California, following a long illness.

Miss Scott was a member of the Cornell University faculty for 31 years, beginning as a clothing specialist in home economics in 1922. She became a resident instructor in 1923, assistant professor in 1926, associate professor in 1946 and retired July 1, 1953.

She was a graduate of Teachers' College at Columbia University, where she also did postgraduate work. She studied further at various schools in Paris, at the Summer School of Art in South Bristol, Maine, and at Western Michigan Teachers' College.

In 1930, Miss Scott attended the first White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, serving as a member of the committee on clothing.

She was author of a Cornell Extension bulletin on children's clothing.

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Horst.

## Group Presents Demands To College of Agriculture

About 25 persons, many representing organizations concerned with the needs of farm workers, attempted on May 16 to present several demands concerning services for agricultural workers to a closed meeting of heads of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

The demonstrators entered the meeting of deans, directors and department heads of the college in Morrison Hall. Charles E. Palm, dean of the college, asked the group to leave after a spokesman explained the reason for the group's presence. Most of the administrators left the room when it became apparent that the farm worker group was intent on presenting its demands. The group consisted of representatives of organizations that serve Wayne, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Steuben,

Livingston, Yates, Ontario and Tompkins counties.

Cornell's College of Agriculture became the subject of controversy last year when it razed a migrant labor camp on the University-owned Cohn Farm in Wayne County as part of an effort to mechanize the farm's operations. After negotiations with a University Senate Subcommittee on Migrant Labor, the college agreed to provide a field extension agent for one year, until June 30, 1972, in Wayne County.

The agricultural accountability demonstrators based their demands on the college's legislated responsibility as a land grant institution "to increase intelligence and elevate the standards of living in the rural districts."

## Annual Cornell Plant Sale Held



GREEN THUMBS — Customers and browsers turn out last Thursday at the Judging Pavilion on Judd Falls Road for the annual Cornell Plant Sale, a term project of Professor Raymond Sheldrake Jr.'s general horticulture students.



# The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Robert E. Gardner, secretary of the Senate, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.

## Current Legislative Log

BILL NUMBER	DATE SUBMITTED	TITLE	SPONSOR	COMMITTEE REFERRED TO
C-61	5/5/72	THE GEORGE R. PETER MEMORIAL COMPENSATORY PAY AND TIME BILL [This bill recommends to the University in its role as an employer a policy protecting the time and pay of employee Senators attending emergency Senate meetings.]	Charles K. MacKay	Univ. as Employer
C-62	5/10/72	DUE PROCESS ACT OF 1972 [This act inserts "specifics" into ARTICLE VII Of the Statement of Student Rights, the Title of which was enacted and reads "THE RIGHT TO PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS."]	Kenneth Ageloff	1. Judiciary 2. Codes
C-63	5/12/72	JUDICIAL PROCEDURES ACT OF 1972 [This act provides detailed procedures for the campus judicial system.]	Kenneth Ageloff	1. Judiciary
C-64	5/15/72	SENATE CONTINUITY BYLAW REVISION OF 1972 [Revises Title II of the Bylaws.]	Harry Solomon	Internal Operations
C-65	5/16/72	REVIEW OF UNIVERSITY'S PRESENT RECLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES [A bill to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the present procedures used in reclassifying or promoting non-exempt employees within the University system be reviewed.]	Louise B. D'Amico	Univ. as Employer
C-66	5/16/72	EQUAL HOURS FOR EQUAL PAY [A bill to recommend to the Board of Trustees that inequities which exist in working hours for employees be reviewed.]	Louise B. D'Amico	Univ. as Employer
C-67	5/16/72	EXPANDED EMPLOYEE DEPENDENT CHILDREN'S TUITION SCHOLARSHIP BENEFITS [A bill to recommend to the Board of Trustees that Cornell University's present policy on the service eligibility requirement for non-exempt employees with regard to Dependent Children's Tuition Scholarship Benefits be ratified.]	Louise B. D'Amico	Univ. as Employer
C-68	5/17/72	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND BYLAW AMENDMENT RE: ELECTIONS [This act amends the Senate Constitution and Bylaws so as to have the time of the annual election and the beginning and end of terms of office provided in the Bylaws instead of the Constitution.]	Kenneth Ageloff	Internal Operations
C-69	5/18/72	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT - TO PROVIDE FOR EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES [This act would amend the Constitution - Article III, such as to provide for employee representation on the Board of Trustees.]	Steve Hanzlik and George Peter	Internal Operations
C-70	5/19/72	AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE SPEEDY RETURN OF ELECTION PETITIONS [This act limits the number of names to be placed on the ballot in each constituency to twice the number of seats to be filled and provides that the names placed on the ballot shall be those of the first candidates to return their petitions.]	Kenneth Ageloff	Internal Operations
C-71	5/19/72	GENERAL LEGISLATION GOVERNING THE DISPLAY OF RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS [This bill sets out general principles governing the display of religious symbols as holiday decorations, and provides a mechanism for making decisions on such matters. Specific guidelines are established in another bill.]	Ulric Neisser Hol. Dec. Comm.	Religious Affairs
C-72	5/19/72	GUIDELINES FOR THE DISPLAY OF RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS [This bill establishes the guidelines required by the "General legislation governing the display of religious symbols."]	Ulric Neisser Hol. Dec. Comm.	Religious Affairs

## Barton Blotter

### Safety Division Had a Busy Time

The Safety Division had a busy time of it during the past two weeks. Six bomb threats came in between May 11 and 14. Eleven bicycles worth a total of nearly \$1,000 were stolen, although many were chained or locked. Tape decks, tape recorders and tapes stolen in five incidents totaled about \$1,200 worth. Grand larcenies included a IBM electric typewriter, a \$435 electric drill, three lamps worth \$375 and a \$300 Asahi camera.

In addition to the Thursday night demonstration May 11, during which several students were arrested, Safety reported two incidents of criminal mischief on May 11 and 12. Anti-war slogans were written on campus buses and a wall clock smashed in those two events.

—On May 11, an unknown male with a foreign accent telephoned Safety to say a bomb was to go off in Willard Straight Hall at 6:30 p.m. The building was searched although nothing was found. Two other bomb threats came on May 12 from a male with a foreign accent. The second call announced bombs to go off in Cascadilla Hall and Sage Graduate Center at 1:30 a.m., and the third stated bombs would go off on campus buses at 3, 4 and 5 p.m. that afternoon. Nothing was found in either case. The same day, a male caller threatened a bomb to go off in Day Hall at 3 p.m. The building

was evacuated for a half hour, but no bomb was located.

The final two calls came on May 13 and 14 respectively, citing bombs were to go off about midnight in the Straight and at 9:30 p.m. in Cascadilla Hall. Again, both callers were anonymous and no bombs were found after building evacuations and searches.

—Anti-war slogans defaced nine campus buses parked at the Fleet Garage during the night of May 10-11. Several other incidents of window breaking and painting were reported on campus and in the city that night.

—The Thursday night demonstration occurred the following evening, beginning at 10 p.m. in front of Day Hall. About 300 anti-war protesters met outside the building for a scheduled rally which turned into a two and one half hour rock and stone throwing incident. Numerous windows were broken in Day, Barton, Carpenter, Olin and Statler Halls and in the Campus Store. The group also heavily damaged windows in Collegetown. At the time of the report, no cost estimate of damage to University property was made.

—Bicycles ranging from a \$25 English style model to a \$170 10-speed were stolen from locations all over campus.

## Bulletin Board

### Law School Convocation Set

The final convocation of the Cornell University Law School, Class of 1972, will be held at 3:30 p.m. Saturday in Alice Statler Auditorium. Some 1,000 parents and friends are expected to attend the ceremony and a reception following in the Myron Taylor courtyard.

University Provost Robert A. Plane will greet the group, which will then be addressed by Faust F. Rossi, professor of law. W. Ray Forrester, dean of the Law School, will preside.

The 158 students in the school's Class of 1972 will be graduated at the University Commencement on May 26.

### Senior Week Concert Tonight

The music of 14 countries will highlight the program for the annual Senior Week Concert, entitled "Around the World on Tour," to be presented by the Cornell University Glee Club at 8:15 p.m. today in Bailey Hall.

Proceeds from the concert will be donated toward equipping the new emergency room facility at Tompkins County Hospital, which will be constructed this summer.

The program will feature music that the Glee Club has performed on five international tours since 1961.

Professor Thomas A. Sokol, director of the Glee Club, has selected pieces ranging from Russian liturgical motets to folksongs of six Far Eastern countries, which the Club visited during a three-month tour of the Far East in 1966.

Also on the program are two pieces from Czechoslovakia, which was among countries visited on the club's most recent tour in January of this year to Eastern Europe.

In keeping with the international theme of the concert, the Glee Club will close the first half of the program with the "Geographical Fugue" of Ernst Toch, a speaking chorus based on the geographical names of a few places that the Glee Club has not yet visited.

This marks the third consecutive year that a local cause will benefit from the annual Senior Week Concert. Last year's concert raised \$2,000 for the Ken Kunken Fund.

Tickets for this year's benefit are \$2.00, and are available at Willard Straight Hall, at Mayer's and McNeil's downtown, and at the door on Thursday evening.

### Summer Bus Schedules

The "A" express buses that usually run from the central campus area directly to A Lot during the morning, noon and evening rush hours will not be run on a regular basis during the summer.

The change is effective immediately, according to Lance W. Haus, a graduate student and administrator of transportation services.

The "B" express and the "A" and "B" local buses will be on their regular schedules. The "A" express will be run when the need for supplementary service is foreseen.

### Girls' Hockey Lessons Available

Cornell's First Annual Hockey School for Girls will be conducted June 19-24 at Lynah Rink. Enrollment is limited to age 12 and above. The sessions will be held after school hours. For further information, call Gail Murphy, 272-2955.

### Summer Campus Parking Permits

Summer campus parking permits are now available to Cornell students, faculty members, and other employees from the Traffic Bureau in G 11 Barton Hall.

Summer permits are valid from the time of purchase through Aug. 31. Any employee, including students who are not taking courses but are employed by the University for the summer, may buy any staff permit. All summer session students are eligible for AK permits, and students living in University housing will be eligible for parking permits in the areas of their dormitories.

Any person who wants a staff permit for the summer, but who does not have a regular staff identification card, should bring a note from his department stating that he will be a full-time employee during the summer.

### Boys' Summer Sports Camp

Cornell's All-Sports Camp for boys 8 to 16 years old will be held this summer in two sessions of two weeks each, from June 26-July 7 and July 10-27. The camp, sponsored by the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, is open to area youths.

Members of the Cornell varsity coaching staff will offer instruction daily Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to noon in football, track, wrestling, soccer, basketball, lacrosse, fencing, judo and gymnastics.

Boys 8 to 11 years old will participate in junior camp designed to make a variety of sports available to each boy, with two or three activities offered daily in addition to swimming.

Senior camp, for boys 12 to 16 years old, will offer instruction in team sports.

Fees for junior camp are \$70 for two weeks and \$120 for four weeks. For senior camp they are \$90 for two weeks and \$160 for four weeks.

Further information on the camp may be obtained by calling the University's physical education office at 6-4286.



# Calendar

## May 25-June 4

### Thursday, May 25

2:30 p.m. Cornell University Wind Ensemble Concert. Marice Stith, conductor. Library Slope. (Bailey Hall in event of rain).

8:15 p.m. \*Concert. The Cornell University Glee Club will give a benefit performance for the Tompkins County Hospital Emergency Room. Bailey Hall.

9 p.m. Ho. Nun De Kah Reception. Noyes Student Center.

### Friday, May 26

Commissioning Exercises: Graduating members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) will hear an address by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Taber, principal deputy to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Statler Auditorium.

Commencement: The academic procession for Cornell's 104th annual Commencement will form on the Arts Quad at 9:40 a.m. Exercises will begin in Barton Hall at 11 a.m. with an address by University President Dale R. Corson.

### Saturday, May 27

3:30 p.m. Cornell crew - Maderia Cup. (Cornell-Pennsylvania).

### Sunday, May 28

9:30 a.m. Yoga. Loft II, Willard Straight Hall.

9:30 a.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Worship at Anabel Taylor Chapel. Church School and Nursery Care provided. All are welcome.

2:00 p.m. \*V.F.W. Post 961 Drum Corps Competition. The profits of ticket sales to go to the V.F.W. National Home for orphaned and dependent children of deceased veterans. Schoellkopf Field. (Barton Hall in event of rain.)

### Monday, May 29

Memorial Day Weekend holiday.

### Tuesday, May 30

No events scheduled.

### Wednesday, May 31

Awarding of Medical Degrees: President Corson will award degrees in New York City to graduates of the Cornell Medical College, the Cornell Graduate School of Medical Sciences, and the Cornell University-New York Hospital of Nursing.

### Thursday, June 1

No events scheduled.

### Friday, June 2

No events scheduled.

### Saturday, June 3

No events scheduled.

### Sunday, June 4

9:30 a.m. Yoga. Loft II, Willard Straight Hall.

9:30 a.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Worship in Anabel Taylor Chapel. Church School and Nursery Care provided. All are welcome.

### Exhibits

History of Science Collections, Olin Library - A Salute to George Lincoln Burr.

Uris Library - "Cornell Silk Screen Prints."

Olin Library, 1st floor - "Medieval Illuminated Manuscripts in Facsimile."

Olin Library, Lower Level - "John Wilkes Booth: Actor, Assassin and Darling of the South."

Andrew Dickson White Museum - William Hogarth Prints, open to May 28; Recent Acquisition, open to July 9; Kramer Collection, open to July 9; Robert Dowd, sculpture, drawings, prints, open to July 9. The museum will be closed on both May 29 and June 4.

Goldwin Smith Gallery - Recent Work by Susan Strauss drawings and paintings for sale.

\*Admission charged.

Attendance at all events is limited to the approved seating capacity of the hall in which they are presented.

All items for the Cornell Chronicle Calendar must be submitted to the Office of Central Reservations, Willard Straight Hall (either through the mails or by leaving them at the Straight desk) at least 10 days prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of Central Reservations.

## Congratulations

### To the Class of '72

## Research Team to Analyze Lunar Soil and Rock Samples

A Cornell research team headed by George H. Morrison, professor of chemistry, will analyze soil and rock samples brought back from the moon by the Apollo 16 astronauts.

The soil samples are expected to arrive at Cornell from the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston in mid-June; the rock samples are due in July.

Morrison and his research group are concerned with a study of the trace geochemistry of lunar materials. The abundance and distribution of trace elements are determined in selected samples of lunar materials using spark source mass spectrometry and neutron activation analysis, the two most sensitive techniques presently available.

The data are used to study the four possible stages in the history of the moon that might be recorded in lunar surface rocks. These are the accumulation of planetary material from the solar nebula; the formation of the "original" crust sometime shortly after the major epic of accumulation terminated; secondary lunar processes and the formation of magmas from the moon's exterior, and long-term meteoritic infall of material typical of meteorites sampled by the earth.

Studies by Morrison and other lunar investigators of rocks and soils from the

previous Apollo missions revealed that the samples record unequivocally the latter two processes. Morrison and his research group, therefore, will focus greater attention on the first two processes.

Collaborating with the group will be Karl K. Turekian, professor of geology and geophysics at Yale University and an authority on planetary processes.

Other members of the Cornell research group include James R. Roth, R.A. Nadkarni, John F. Jaworski, Ronald A. Burdo and Robert Botto.