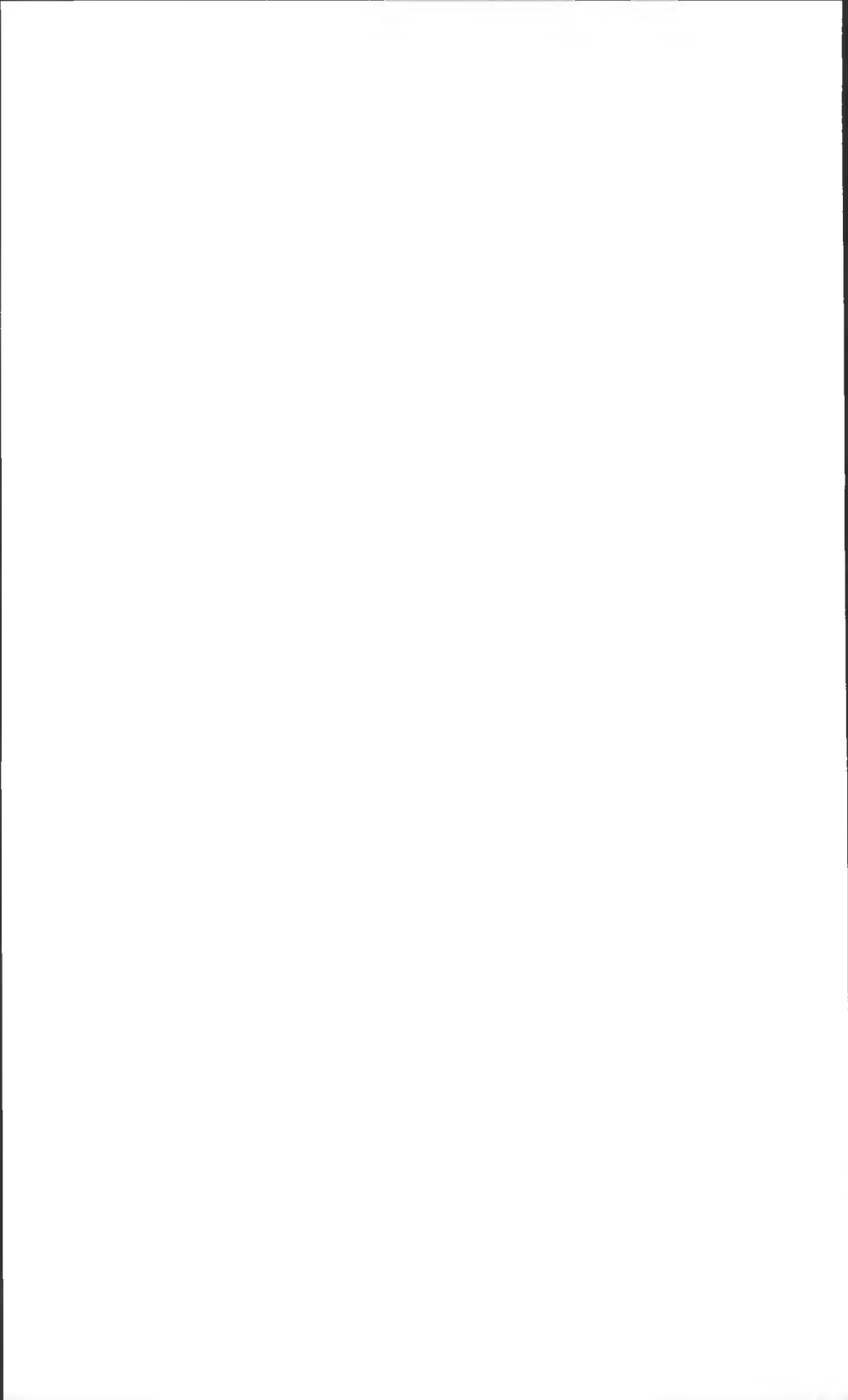


# CORNELL UNIVERSITY



1962-1963

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT



I HAVE THE HONOR to present the annual report of Cornell University for the year 1962-1963, the ninety-fourth report, being my twelfth.

At the close of World War II, American colleges and universities had been forced to rally every ounce of their resources and ingenuity to meet the demands of the returning military veterans, who were in search of a college education and rapid adjustment to civilian life. Faculties were expanded, facilities improvised, branch operations established, and in some instances new institutions launched, as American higher education sought to meet a crisis never before faced in its history. The success with which American colleges and universities met this challenge is now in the realm of history.

Before these institutions had time to recover from this crisis, however, they suddenly found themselves swept up in a series of events and trends which have radically changed the course of the world's history—events and trends which are having crucial effects upon higher education as well.

The past decade has witnessed one of man's greatest achievements—the first steps in the conquest and exploration of space. Our universities find themselves enlisted in multi-million-dollar research projects as government policy decrees that America shall race for the moon and the control of new planets and galaxies. Equally as significant, but perhaps not as spectacular, has been the emergence of the underdeveloped nations, seeking a share in the benefits of modern civilization. Again the universities find themselves deeply involved in the struggle to give the world physical, political, and ideological unity.

The rapid succession of major developments in the field of science, challenging many long-held postulates concerning the nature of matter and the origins of life, has created new

opportunities for man to control his environment and achieve greater satisfactions and happiness. This rapid growth—or explosion—of knowledge has forced the universities and colleges to expand their curricula and intensify their instruction.

In fact, this growth in knowledge during the past decade has been so spectacular that formal education is soon out of date, making it necessary for the intelligent man to engage in a continuing educational process throughout his life. A new eagerness for learning has been generated in peoples everywhere; as a result, universities are becoming more and more closely associated with the world of affairs, as trained and educated leadership is required in our ever more complex society.

Nowhere have these stresses and demands on higher education been more evident than at Cornell University. Because of its role as the private land-grant institution for the State of New York, and because of its leadership position in many diverse fields of higher education, Cornell has felt the impact, as more and more of our Faculty are called upon for consultation, to man missions abroad, to engage in research upon every frontier of knowledge.

By far, Cornell's most important accomplishment during this period has been the continued development and expansion of the Faculty and the environment in which it does its teaching and research. Cornell's Faculty has always stressed teaching as its primary commitment, but, during the past decade, scholarly research and publications have flourished as never before, giving inspiration and direction to our students, as well as to the world of scholarship. Since 1951 the Cornell Faculty has grown from 868 to 1,213 full-time members, and the average professor's salary has been increased 87 per cent.

During the past decade our Faculty earned for Cornell a ranking among the top four institutions in the nation in the number of Woodrow Wilson National Scholarships awarded

to Cornell seniors. Further evidence of this superior teaching is the fact that today more than 70 per cent of our male undergraduates go on into graduate and professional schools.

Cornell has been able to attract many a brilliant young scholar to its Faculty, thus bringing new vigor and enthusiasm to an already distinguished array of teachers and research scholars. A major factor in building and maintaining our distinguished Faculty has been Cornell's continuing efforts to bring salaries to a level sufficiently high to fend off competition from our sister institutions.

Our Faculty has also been active in the study and reappraisal of the curriculum. Since its founding, Cornell has held that the object of a university education has been the development of the intellect to cope with the world in which the student will live. Cornell has always sought to foster the creative capacity of its students and Faculty. It has been in keeping with this traditional emphasis that the University has initiated new programs in area studies and launched its "center" concept, crossing the boundaries of traditional disciplines to create instructional and research focal points, marshaling from the entire University all of the elements of interest in a particular area of learning.

The second major achievement of the past twelve years has been the complete rehabilitation and reorganization of the University's library systems.

During this period the University libraries have been physically rebuilt and strengthened in their book collections. Eight new libraries were constructed. These include the Mann Library of Agriculture and Home Economics, the Veterinary Library, the Library of Religion, the Engineering Library, the Library of Hotel Administration, the Olin Graduate and Research Library, the Industrial and Labor Relations Library, and the Medical College and Nursing School Library at the Cornell Medical Center in New York.

In addition, the old main library was completely reconstructed as the Uris Library, and remodeled facilities have placed the Library of Architecture in first-class condition. Currently under construction are new library facilities for the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and for the physical sciences. At the present time seating capacity of the libraries is 4,250, and the shelf capacity approximates 3,500,000 volumes.

In this same period, book collections of the libraries have increased from approximately 1,500,000 volumes to 2,300,000 volumes, or a growth of more than 50 per cent. The University's expenditure in support of its libraries has more than tripled, from \$700,000 to \$2,400,000 a year.

An important innovation was the establishment of the Rare Book Department in 1952. Among the many important rare book collections which were developed or acquired during this period are the Wordsworth Collection, the James Joyce Collection, the Hull Collection on the history of Brazil, the Lavoisier Collection, and the Maurepas Collection. Further collections are under negotiation.

During World War II and the immediate postwar period, the campus building program was of necessity suspended. A backlog of building needs had accumulated, and plans for many new buildings and facilities were on the drawing boards. During the past twelve years, the hustle of gravel trucks, the noise of construction hammers, and the annoyance of road detours have dramatized a building program which has reached the proportions of more than \$110,000,000, and has transformed the campus with many a modern building, a large proportion of them given by generous Cornellians and bearing their names.

A completely new engineering quadrangle of eight buildings has been built on the south end of the campus bordering Cascadilla Gorge: Phillips Hall for electrical engineering; Upson Hall for mechanical engineering; Grumman Hall for aerospace engineering; Kimball-Thurston Halls for engineering mechanics;

Bard Hall for metallurgy; Hollister Hall for civil engineering, gift of Spencer T. Olin '21; Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Hall, for engineering administration and the library; and the nuclear reactor. The New York State Veterinary College has been relocated to the east in the most modern veterinary laboratories to be found anywhere; and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations has been provided with a complex of new and remodeled buildings. The Gannett Health Clinic, Anabel Taylor Hall housing the Cornell United Religious Work, six athletic buildings (Collyer Boat House, Grumman Squash Courts, James Lynah Hall, Helen Newman Hall, Teagle Hall, and Moakley House), two large agricultural buildings (Riley-Robb Hall and Morrison Hall) on the Ithaca campus and the Alice Statler Auditorium were constructed. There were also built the Food Processing Laboratory at the Agricultural Experiment Station campus at Geneva, extensive additional buildings at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, a new research facility at the Medical College, the Laboratory of Ornithology in Sapsucker Woods, and additional buildings for the Virus Research Laboratory and the Research Laboratory for the Diseases of Dogs on Snyder Hill. Besides these and the new library buildings, seven new residence halls for men and for women, including Donlon Hall, and several hundred apartments for married students have been built, as well as von Cramm Scholarship Hall for men.

With the completion of the several buildings now under construction and the few which are envisioned in the Centennial Campaign, Cornell will be one of the best housed institutions to be found anywhere in the United States.

While there have been many revisions and additions to the curriculum in all divisions of the University, the Graduate School's development has been of particular significance. In response to the increasing demands for more and more instruction at the graduate level, Cornell's graduate enrollment has

grown from 1,471 in 1951-1952 to 2,467 in 1962-1963, an increase of approximately 63 per cent.

Since its earliest days, Cornell has been a pioneer in graduate education, and during recent years this position of leadership has been strengthened and expanded, especially in the areas of the physical sciences, agriculture, and international studies.

The assignment of Sage Hall as the Graduate Center has given a more definite unity to the Graduate School, and has created a new spirit among the graduate students. We have managed to meet the tremendous pressures for increased enrollment in graduate study without sacrificing quality in the process.

In summary, during the last twelve years Cornell's most significant achievements have been the strengthening of the Faculty, the expansion and improvement of library facilities and holdings, a new building program of major proportions, and the strengthening of our graduate work.



# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

TO CHRONICLE all of the important events of the past year on a campus as extensive and as active as Cornell is an impossible task. Some of the most significant events, however, are worthy of mention within the brief confines of an annual report.

The University, drawing near to the end of its first century, gives evidence of all the vitality and spirit of destiny which attended its founding in 1865.

## Selection of Seventh President

Certainly two of the most significant events of the year—events whose effects will be felt for many years to come—were the selection by the Board of Trustees of Dr. James A. Perkins as the seventh President of Cornell, and the launching, at the October meeting of the Board of Trustees and the University Council, of the Centennial Campaign for \$73.2 million.

The thoroughness and diligence with which the Trustees, aided by Faculty and alumni committees, set about the task of selecting the man to lead the University into its second century, made certain a successful search.

Dr. Perkins will bring to the task an experienced academic background, in addition to many years of administration in

educational philanthropy. His special interests in international affairs suit him especially for the new emphasis in international studies, so evident at Cornell in recent years.

The selection of the President is the most important single responsibility of the Board of Trustees, and the result of their effort has been greeted with acclaim by our own Cornell Faculty and by academic leaders throughout the nation.

## The Centennial Campaign

More than three years of intensive and comprehensive study by Trustees, Faculty, and staff preceded the launching of the Centennial Campaign. Committees analyzed the achievements and strengths of the University, and projected into the next century its hopes and aspirations. The problem of adapting Cornell's unique objectives to a rapidly changing world required many months of deliberation and discussion. The principal agency during this period of study was the Centennial Planning Committee, which counseled with many Faculty committees and members of the central administration.

As plans for the future began to crystallize, these were submitted to the Board of Trustees for further discussion and final approval. The result was a clearly stated projection for the years ahead, with its table of immediate, urgent needs. This table of needs forms the basis of the campaign for \$73.2 million. Major emphasis has been placed on strengthening the sinews and financial structure of the University, not upon further expansion. Several new areas of distinction have been designated, but the principal emphasis rests upon increasing the endowment resources of the institution.

Under the chairmanship of Trustee Jansen Noyes, Jr., the campaign is now in the first stage, the building of a campaign organization and the solicitation of major gifts. The thoroughness

of the preparation and the enthusiastic launching of the campaign give every confidence that the goal will be reached. There is still much to be done, but a successful beginning has been made.

During the year also significant efforts were carried on to further the "Fund for Medical Progress," the \$54.7 million campaign under way at the Cornell Medical Center, to strengthen that great complex of medical and nursing education, hospital services, and research. During the year the Medical College alumni oversubscribed their quota in this capital effort.

## Enrollment

During the past year, Cornell continued to attract top-quality students in such numbers that a slight inevitable increase in enrollment took place in spite of Cornell's effort not to expand significantly the size of our student body. Enrollment on the Ithaca campus for 1962-1963 increased to 11,707 as compared to 11,158 last year. The total University enrollment—which includes medicine and nursing in New York City—was 12,339.

Largest increases were registered in the College of Agriculture, which went from 1,814 to 1,919, and the Graduate School, which increased from 2,047 to 2,467. The division between men and women students remained relatively constant with 9,306 men and 3,033 women in attendance.

International students studying at Cornell reached the largest number in the history of the University. This year we had 874 students from 85 countries, thus adding a most desirable international flavor to our campus and its life. Approximately 7½ per cent of our student body came from other lands. Graduate students make up nearly three-fourths of the total foreign enrollment; they equal approximately one-fourth of the entire Graduate School enrollment. Cornell ranks sixth among all

American universities in the percentage of foreign students enrolled during the 1962-63 academic year.

## Finances

During the past year the University's operating budget was slightly in excess of \$101,000,000, the largest in the history of Cornell. These funds come from the following sources: federal appropriations, 34 per cent; New York State, 18.1 per cent; student tuition and board, 19.6 per cent; gifts, 7.2 per cent; endowment income, 4.1 per cent; and others (including sales and services), 17 per cent.

During the year it was found necessary to increase tuition in the endowed colleges for 1963-1964 to \$1,700 per year. The Board of Trustees also voted to establish tuition charges ranging from \$500 to \$575 for the state-supported colleges.

It is expected that the year's fiscal operations will be in the black, for the eighth consecutive year of such operation.

Alumni support of the University through unrestricted gifts continued to increase. For the year 1961-1962, the Cornell Fund reached \$1,235,621, and there is every indication that the goal of \$1,350,000 for the year 1962-1963 will be surpassed. Total gifts from all sources and for all purposes during 1961-1962 were \$15,322,703.

In addition to their gifts, Cornell alumni continued their support of the University in its efforts to attract outstanding students. The activities of the secondary school committees were intensified and several new committees formed.

Leadership among alumni was again developed and provided by the stalwart Cornell University Council, composed of leading alumni and again headed this year by Harold Brayman '20. In addition to its annual fall meeting at Ithaca, the Council sponsored a winter-time Regional Conference in Chicago.

## Facilities

During the past year, several buildings were formally dedicated. These were the Olin Graduate and Research Library and the rebuilt Uris Library; Ives Hall and adjacent quadrangle of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations; and the Samuel J. Wood Library and Research Building at the Cornell Medical College in New York. Helen Newman Hall, sports building for women students, is nearing completion and will be dedicated during Alumni Reunion weekend in June, 1963.

Currently under construction are Bard Hall of metallurgy, gift of Francis N. Bard '04; Hughes Hall, residence facility for the Cornell Law School, given by the late Myron C. Taylor '94; the large Physical Sciences Center; and the new home of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. Completed and opened in May of this year was the beautiful Griffis Faculty Club at the Medical College, gift of Trustee Stanton Griffis '10.

# CORNELL KALEIDOSCOPE

## 1962 - 1963

SCIENTISTS from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America—representing 21 countries—came for the second time to the campus during the summer of 1962 to learn how to use radio-isotope techniques in their research in the animal sciences. The course was given under the direction of Professor Cyril L. Comar, Director of the Laboratory of Radiation Biology, with the sponsorship of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Professor Comar was assisted by a faculty drawn from institutions in the United States and abroad.

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The ever-increasing problems of water conservation are now being closely scrutinized at the University's new Water Resources Center, established last July. The Center is bringing together teaching and research work heretofore done in separate units and divisions of the University. It is expected that the Center will stimulate graduate study and research on a wide range of problems concerning the planning and development of water resources. The first director of the Center is Professor Gordon Fisher, Associate Dean of the College of Engineering.

One of the largest and most distinguished gatherings of scholars on the Cornell campus in 1962 occurred when approximately 800 scientists and historians attended the Tenth International Congress on the History of Science. It was the first meeting of the Congress in the Western Hemisphere. Scientists and historians from the United States, Europe, the Near East, Asia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and South America attended. Professor Henry Guerlac was re-elected President of the Congress—one of the few instances in its history that a President has been elected for a second term.

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A special graduation exercise was held in Ives Hall in August for nearly 100 members of a Peace Corps contingent which completed the first phase of its training at Cornell. Certificates were awarded the Peace Corps members, who in their Cornell sojourn were prepared for service in Peru—where they now are. The Assistant Director of the Peace Corps, Warren W. Wiggins, and the then American Ambassador to Peru, the Honorable James I. Loeb, participated in the ceremony. The Peace Corps training program at Cornell is under the direction of Professor Blanchard L. Rideout.

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An Award for Excellence in Extracurricular Activity has been established, and the first recipient was the *Trojan Horse*, literary and topical magazine featuring articles, poetry, and fiction by both students and faculty. The award, for \$1,000, was “for an outstanding contribution to the intellectual life of students at Cornell,” and was made possible, in part, by a gift from the parents of a recently graduated student.

More than 600 of the world's leading scholars in the field of science and engineering attended the Ninth International Symposium on Combustion held at the College of Engineering in August. Approximately 100 of those attending were from outside the United States and represented 16 foreign countries.

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The first performance of a symphony written more than 200 years ago by Frederick William Herschel, eighteenth-century astronomer and musician, was performed by the Rochester Chamber Orchestra in Alice Statler Auditorium in August. At the same time the first American performance of "Portrait for Strings," by Cornell's Professor Karel Husa, was presented. Professor Husa conducted the orchestra in the performance of both the Herschel symphony and his own composition. Professor Husa also appeared as guest conductor with several orchestras during a European trip, including the Grand Orchestra Symphonique in Brussels, the Lausanne Chamber Orchestra, the Radio Zurich Orchestra, and the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra.

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The Samuel J. Wood Library and Research Building at the Medical College was dedicated October 17. The new building, memorial to a prominent New York City realtor, provides the Medical College with its first significant increase in library, teaching, or research space in 30 years. It houses the 78,000-volume library collection of the Medical College and the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing. The new building is seven stories high, and provides approximately 40,000 square feet of additional space. At the same time, the College also renovated or remodeled an additional 60,000 square feet of existing space—one-third of the entire Medical College.



An anonymous donor has presented a silver mace to the University, which will be carried in ceremonial processions. The mace first appeared officially at the 1963 Commencement. It was made in London by Stanley-Hollands. The designer, one of England's foremost, was Eric Clements. The head of the mace is surmounted by a bear holding an oar. The head itself is made up of a sphere to symbolize the world as an indication of the world-wide scope of Cornell activity. Around this sphere are 14 ribs, indicating the variety of scholarly interests at Cornell. The mace was exhibited in England at Birmingham and London, under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, before being delivered to Cornell.

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A survey of New York business, the largest ever undertaken with the single exception of the United States Census, is now under way under the direction of two professors from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, George H. Hildebrand and T. C. Liu. The project has important long-range implications for the industrial future of the state. Some 10,000 established companies in 20 leading industrial groups are being asked to contribute information on their growth and potential. The results of the study are expected to give a clearer picture of the economic structure of the state than has ever been possible before. The project is being supported by a grant of \$77,000 from the National Science Foundation.

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The John M. Olin Professorship has been established in the New York State Veterinary College in recognition of Mr. Olin's long interest in, and support of, the Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs.

A Research Center for the hotel industry has been established in the School of Hotel Administration, as the result of a grant of \$500,000 from the Statler Foundation. Research at the Center, now under way or contemplated, is intended to deal with such basic areas as hotel engineering and design problems, studies of the thermophysical properties of foods and food chemistry, hotel development and promotion research, market research, modern management techniques, and studies of future needs in the hotel industry.

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During the academic year, nearly 150 short courses, seminars, institutes and conferences brought nearly 20,000 participants to the Cornell campus.

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The New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations dedicated its new Ives Quadrangle on October 1 and 2, with Governor and Trustee Nelson A. Rockefeller delivering the dedicatory address on the latter day. A symposium dealing with the complexity of keeping peace on the labor relations front was held during the two days, with speakers from many leading educational institutions joining with Cornell Faculty in the discussions.

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The Cornell-Harvard expedition excavating at Sardis in Turkey, once an ancient capital of King Croesus, last summer uncovered the ruins of a synagogue, which obviously was the meeting place of the Jewish community in the historic city, prior to its destruction in 615 A.D. The remains of this syna-

gogue, with its inscriptions, has thrown new light on the social status and the organization of the Jewish community. Sardis was one of the Seven Churches of Asia addressed by St. John in the Revelation, and has been described as the Paris of ancient Asia Minor. The expedition also uncovered a prehistorical burial, dating back to the Hittites, in the fourteenth or fifteenth century B.C. Professor A. Henry Detweiler, Associate Dean of the College of Architecture, is co-director of the expedition.

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The role of the University in promoting change not only in our own expanding society but also in developing countries abroad, was considered by speakers at the annual meeting of the Cornell University Council, October 5 and 6. Discussants included Lauriston Sharp, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology; W. Keith Kennedy, Director of Research in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; Dr. Walsh McDermott, Professor of Public Health; Steven Muller, Director of the Center for International Studies; Lawrence K. Williams, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations; Chandler Morse, Professor of Economics; George Hildebrand, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations; and John W. McConnell, then Dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and now President of the University of New Hampshire. A feature of the two-day meeting was an address by alumnus D. Brainerd Holmes, Director, Manned Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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Thirty-four graduates of liberal arts colleges registered at Cornell last fall for a one-year program designed to prepare them for teaching in junior high schools. The course, which

is financed by a Ford Foundation grant, is one of the activities of the School of Education, in seeking to improve the quality of junior high school teaching; this year's enrollment is the largest ever in the Cornell program.

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Sir Frank Francis, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and the Honorable Arthur H. Dean, Chairman of the University Board of Trustees, were the principal speakers at the dedication of the University's two central library buildings on October 10. The dedication was the climax of a two-day meeting attended by librarians and scholars from all over the United States. Among those participating in events of the two days were Lionel Trilling, Professor of English, Columbia University; Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director of Libraries, University of Colorado; William S. Dix, Librarian, Princeton University; Raynard C. Swank, Dean, School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley; Sir Francis; Mr. Dean; and Charles H. Warner, Jr., of the architectural firm which designed the Olin Library. Others, all of Cornell, were Stephen A. McCarthy, Director of Libraries; William R. Keast, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences; George H. Healey, Professor of English and Curator of Rare Books; and Steven Muller, Associate Professor of Government and Director of the Center for International Studies.

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The National Science Foundation has granted \$22,000 in support of the University's fish collection—one of the largest research collections of fresh-water fish in the world. The Cornell collection, estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000, was started at the founding of the College of Agriculture.

A young Russian couple who spent a year at Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Dmitri Petrov, found the American people to be friendly, informal, efficient, and practical. The Petrovs, who studied under a USA-USSR exchange program, gave their reactions in *USSR*, a Soviet magazine published in English for distribution in this country. They said they were impressed "by the friendliness, hospitality and kindness of Americans." During their year at Cornell, the Petrovs commented, they attended lectures, studied, and took part in cultural and social activities like other students.

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The problems of urban people are receiving special attention in the new Division of Urban Studies, established last fall as a part of the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies. The new division is designed to stimulate and coordinate research on urban problems now being carried on in various parts of the University, notably in the areas of architecture, city and regional planning, housing, urban and rural sociology, public administration and finance, law, government, health, transportation, labor markets, and conservation. The center is headed by Barclay G. Jones, Associate Professor of City and Regional Planning.

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A gift to the Department of Psychology will be used to bring distinguished scholars to the campus as lecturers. The Walter B. Pillsbury Lecture Fund in Experimental Psychology has been established in honor of the late professor, who received his doctorate degree at Cornell. The fund was established by his son, W. M. Pillsbury of Washington, D.C.

The fourth annual Wilhelm Weinberg Seminar at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in October was devoted to "The Public Interest in Our Changing Society: New Roles for Labor and Management." The seminar attracted leading practitioners in the areas of both labor and management, as well as representatives from the field of arbitration and from the academic community.

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Cornell is assisting the University of Liberia in its efforts to meet the demands being placed upon it in the development and growth of the Republic of Liberia. The agreement was negotiated by the Liberian government and the United States Agency for International Development. A. W. Gibson, Professor Emeritus of Personnel Administration at the New York State College of Agriculture, is the coordinator of the project. A number of Cornell Faculty and administrators are now in Liberia, and an additional group is destined to leave next year.

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A Debye Lecture Series, in honor of Cornell's Nobel Prize-winning chemist, Professor Peter J. W. Debye, has been established at Cornell by the Cornell section of the American Chemical Society. Professor Debye is Todd Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus. The Debye Lecture Series is designed to bring exceptional scientists and speakers in the physical or biological sciences to the campus for a one-week series of approximately three formal lectures and for informal interaction with staff and students. The series was established less than a month after Professor Debye had received the Priestley Medal, highest award in American chemistry.

A program designed to help Italians speak better English—as their second language—is being established, as an outgrowth of a project started in 1954. The new program, which is being supported by a grant of \$190,000 from the Ford Foundation, is headed by Professor J Milton Cowan, Director of the Division of Modern Languages. The project will seek to develop and improve the teaching of English in Italian schools.

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The 17th Festival of the Contemporary Arts held this spring included an outstanding program of lectures, concerts, readings, dramatic presentations, dance programs, films, and art exhibitions. Among the distinguished participants were W. H. Auden, poet; Robert Penn Warren, author; Henry Hewes, critic; Maria Tallchief, ballet dancer; Bernhard H. Hoesli, architect; Stanley Brakhage and Jonas Mekas, film makers. The festival was well attended by both faculty and students and was one of the most successful in the seventeen years of the event.

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Among those who came to our lecture halls this year were General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States; Pierre Mendès-France, former premier of France; I. Herbert Hollomon, Assistant U. S. Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology; Sir Isaiah Berlin, Chichele Professor of Sociology and Political Theory, Oxford University; Richard H. Davis, Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for European Affairs; Charles R. Boxer, Camoens Professor of Portuguese, King's College, University of London; Edwin M. Martin, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; Kalvin Silvert, Professor of Government, Dartmouth College;

Burke Marshall, Assistant U.S. Attorney General for Civil Rights; James R. Hoffa, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Professor E. A. Guggenheim, University of Reading, England; Henri Peyre, Sterling Professor of French Literature, Yale University; Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon; James Baldwin, author; Abram Bergson, Director of the Harvard Regional Program on the Soviet Union.

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Several of the key figures in the formation of policies of the European Common Market discussed mutual problems during a special conference in April. The Honorable Arthur H. Dean, chairman of the Cornell Board of Trustees and former U.S. Ambassador to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, was general chairman of the conference, which was attended by leading business and political figures from both sides of the Atlantic.

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The Bailey Hall series of recitals and concerts and the Alice Statler Auditorium series of chamber music brought a number of outstanding musical organizations to the campus. The Philadelphia orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy presented a special concert as part of the Central Libraries' dedication in which the Cornell University Chorus and Glee Club participated. Other concerts during the year included the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; Rudolf Serkin, pianist; the New York String Sextet; North German Radio Symphony Orchestra; New York City Opera Company; Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist; and the Julliard String Quartet. In addition there were large and varied offerings by members of the University's Faculty of Music and by student musical organizations.



A memorial fellowship, given in memory of Professor Margaret L. Brew, former head of the Textiles and Clothing Department of the New York State College of Home Economics, will be available to a graduate student at Cornell. The fellowship is the gift of relatives and friends of Professor Brew, who retired in 1958. It covers costs of a year of study at Cornell.

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Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of England, loaned to Cornell two rare Canaletto prints from the royal collection so that Cornell's exhibition of etchings by the famous eighteenth-century Venetian master might be complete. Neither of the prints had been shown previously in the Western Hemisphere. The Canaletto exhibit was one of a number of notable displays during the year at the Andrew Dickson White Art Museum. Others included a collection assembled by Robert Rockwell and entitled "Art of the West"; paintings by Fernando de Szyszlo; a collection of contemporary Italian drawings; thirty baroque and roccoco oils by Dutch, English, French, and Italian masters; and thirty-three sculptures entitled "New Directions."

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A scholarship award in memory of one of Cornell's most distinguished alumni will be available to undergraduates entering the University next fall. The scholarship is in memory of the Honorable Hu Shih, Chinese philosopher, man of letters, and statesman, who died February 25, 1962. A group of his friends have set up the endowed award. A member of the Class of 1914, at various times Dr. Hu Shih served as Chinese Ambassador to the United States, adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, Professor of Philosophy at Peking National University, President

of the China National Institute, and Dean of the school of literature at Peking University. The Academia Sinica, a research center which he had headed since 1958, presented the University with a valuable collection of books through Chiang Kai-shek, in memory of Hu Shih.

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The Cornell *Alumni News* was awarded the Time-Life Achievement Award in Alumni Publishing as the alumni publication in the middle Atlantic area that showed the greatest improvement during the year 1961-1962. Editor of the Cornell *Alumni News* is John Marcham '50.

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The Cornell Glee Club will return to England this summer. The fifteen-day tour continues a tradition of foreign appearances which began when the Glee Club visited England in 1895. The Club will give recitals in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and in cathedrals in Chichester, Hereford, and Winchester, and arrangements have been made for a "floating concert" from a barge in the Thames River. It will appear at a number of English schools and universities, including Oxford and Southampton, and will also accept an invitation extended by Keith Falkner, former Cornell professor and now director of the Royal College of Music, to make a return appearance there.

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Two prizes believed to be unique in American higher education were established at Cornell through the generosity of Philip Sporn, retired president of the American Electric Power Company of New York and currently a visiting professor of

engineering in the College of Engineering. The awards, for \$1,000 and \$500 respectively, are for the two teachers of freshman engineering students judged by the students themselves to have been their best teachers during 1962-1963. The first prize was awarded to Michell J. Sienko, Professor of Chemistry, and second prize went to John R. Boccio, teaching assistant in physics. Eighty-three per cent of the engineering freshmen participated in the voting, and ninety-nine different faculty members were nominated. Mr. Sporn set up the awards in an effort to strengthen the teaching of freshman engineers.

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In athletics, during the 1962-1963 season, highly successful records were established by the heavyweight and lightweight crews, and the wrestling and polo teams. Continued improvement was also demonstrated by the football squad.

The football team had a 4-5 record with exciting Ivy League victories over Harvard, Princeton, Brown, and Pennsylvania to tie for third with Columbia and Princeton. Basketball and hockey split their won-lost records.

Intramural sports continued to attract high participation from the student body, equaling the record of prior years. Cornell's student athletic program has long been noted for its emphasis on "carry-over" sports which continue to hold the interest of participants long after graduation.

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The Department of Botany in the New York State College of Agriculture is nearing its five-year goal of modernization. Greater emphasis has been placed on living plants and their development, and the ways in which plants can be used in

modern research. Funds to complete purchases of necessary equipment have been provided by the National Science Foundation and by the State of New York.

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The program presented by the Cornell Dramatic Club during 1962-1963 included six outstanding plays: *Man and Superman*, by George Bernard Shaw; *Rashomon*, by Fay and Mitchell Kamin; *Oedipus the King*, by Sophocles; *As You Like It*, by Shakespeare; *JB*, by Archibald MacLeish; and *The Fantasticks*, a modern comedy by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt.

## IN CONCLUSION

THE RECORD of the past year—and of the past twelve years—has been written by the many thousands of Faculty and staff members, students, Trustees, alumni, benefactors, and other friends who constitute the Cornell community. To all of them we owe gratitude and appreciation for the achievements and successes in the continuing development of Cornell.

The vigor, enthusiasm, and dedication they have continuously demonstrated combine into a great portent for the strength of the University in future years.

As I retire from the presidency of Cornell University, may I express my profound thanks and appreciation to the Trustees of the University, with whom I have been so happily associated during the past twelve years. They have been thoughtful, dedicated, and wise in their over-all jurisdiction of the University throughout all of this period.

It has been a privilege to work with the distinguished Faculty of Cornell in my capacity as its chief executive officer; and to my own administrative staff I extend my thanks and appreciation for their years of loyal service.

Having been so deeply involved in every facet of Cornell for these past twelve years, I shall watch her future development with affectionate and devoted interest.

DEANE W. MALOTT  
*President of Cornell University*

*Ithaca, New York*  
*June 7, 1963*