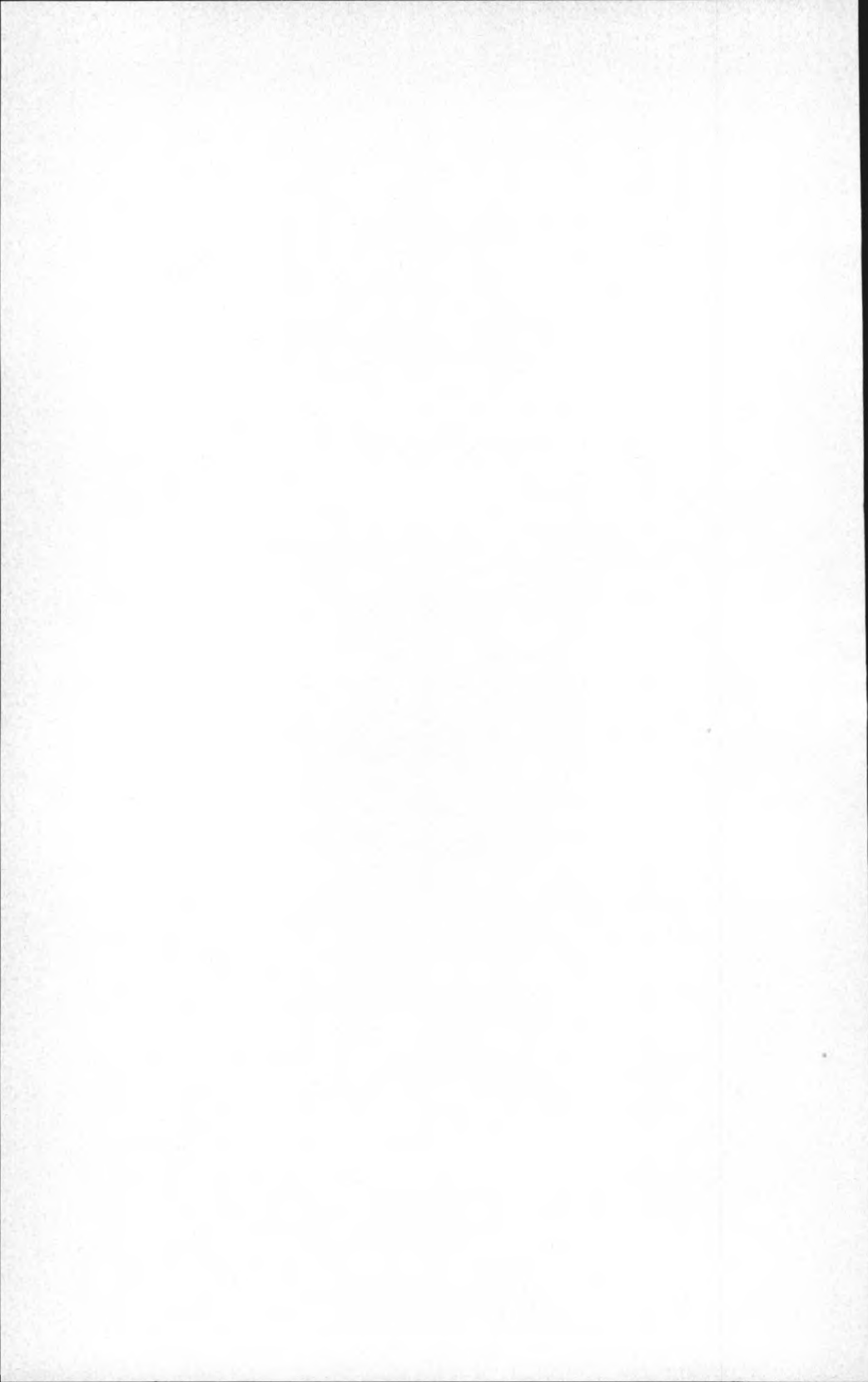


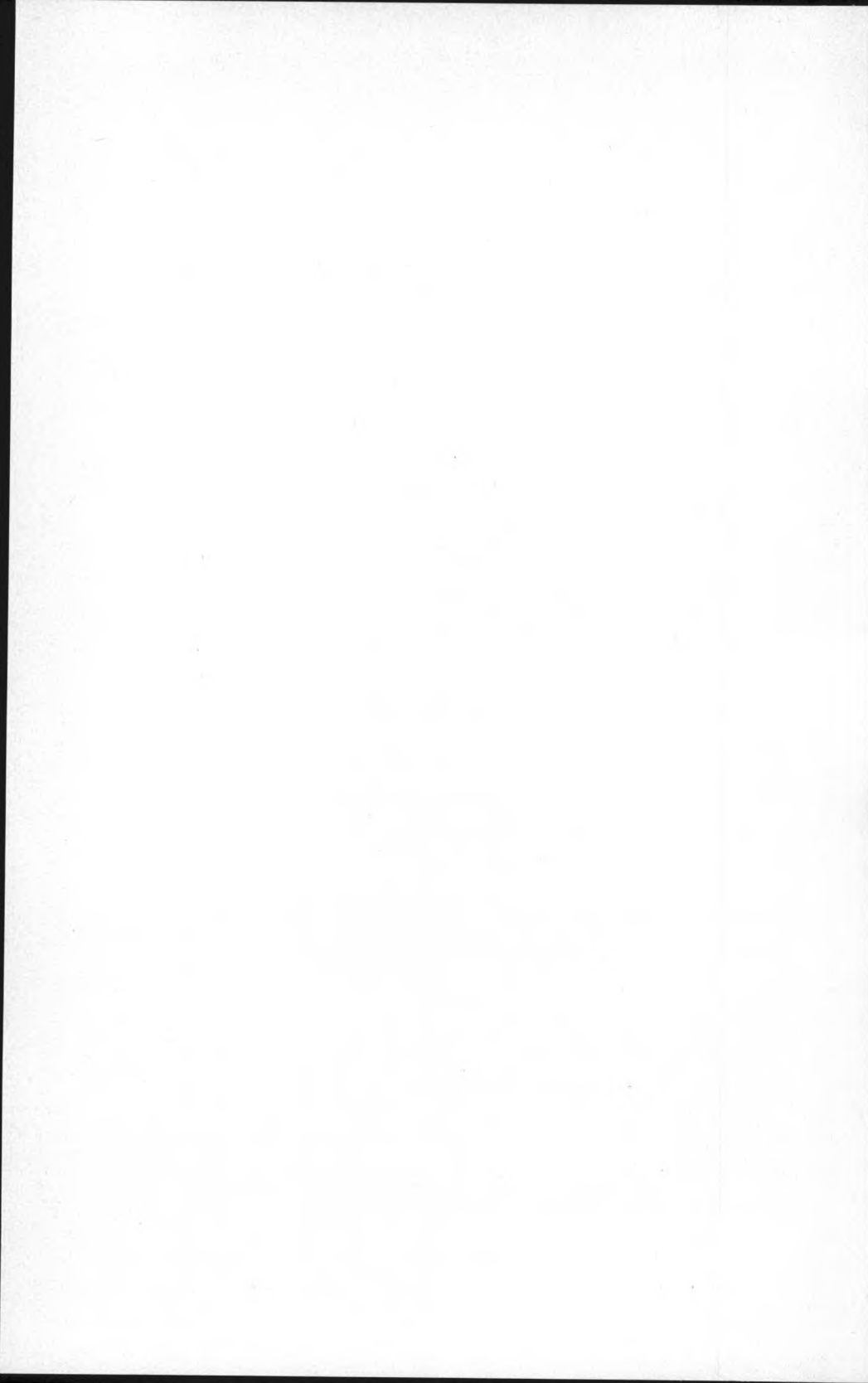
Report of the President

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

1959-1960



PRESIDENT'S REPORT
to the Board of Trustees and the
Alumni of Cornell University
1959-1960



I HAVE the honor to present the annual report of Cornell University for the year 1959-1960, the ninety-first such report, being my ninth.

Education is due for a major overhaul. In many respects it is long overdue; in others, it is foreshadowed by the portent of future events.

In the last century, the mantle of education has been spread more broadly over our society, has been made to serve more and more purposes, has become diffused to serve the multiple objectives of a population in frenetic search of adaptation to a constantly changing world. The result has been loss of both pattern and educational philosophy.

In our secondary schools, the educational program has become, too often and too much, watered down into abominable trivialities for credit, wherein personality problems, group and community adjustment, marriage and family life, chorus and woodworking, have supplanted solid sequences in science and language and literature. Disputatious people, furthermore, seldom agree on the appropriate policies even for a single school in this vast American commonwealth. Some are very positive in their ideas—positive, even in the definition of Ambrose Bierce, meaning to be mistaken at the top of one's voice.

To the extent that our secondary schools short-cut the basic fundamentals essential for preparation for college and university, we have cheated ourselves of some of the leadership of tomorrow. Our young people who have been traded out of the fundamentals of mathematics and science, of language and literature, for the bogus lures of courses in life adjustment—whatever that means

and is—may never realize the potential that might have been theirs. For if any one thing is palpably clear about the present state of our society, it is that greater and more intensive mental effort will be necessitated by us all.

Secondary schools, therefore, have the challenge of preparing students to use their intelligence in behalf of the world in which they will live.

The geographical frontier, the prairies and plains, the mountains and valleys of the West, could be tamed by courage, and will power, and husky physiques. Our forefather pioneers were those people. The pioneers of today, however, are living on the verge of the Space Age, where trained and disciplined minds are dealing with the incredibly complicated formulae in the realm of pure theory, necessary to implement the science of tomorrow. The pioneering minds of today must deal with the powerful thrusts required to place interplanetary objects into the cosmos, and to suspend them in orbits at terrifying speeds, in that weightless, non-gravitational element that lies in the cold voids between the stars.

The pioneering minds of today must likewise give depth and direction to those qualitative values upon which our citizenship so uneasily rests in a democratic society. We need as never before people capable of the processes of analytical reasoning; people who have sensitive antennae to understand the ultimate consequences of current acts; people who are less profligate of the personal present in favor of the generic future of the American people. As H. G. Wells once pointed out, civilization is a perpetual race between education and catastrophe.

At the moment, the leadership does not exist to implement our national educational needs. Awareness of the people has not been created, in this day when we spend more for comic books, so we are told, than for all the textbooks used in all of the elementary and secondary schools of the nation.

Will it take a dictatorship, in the long days ahead, to force us to bring education up to snuff? We must fervently hope not, for the forces of abdication that allow dictators to assume their power are not the forces to provide education for encouraging free inquiry and for developing independent intellects. In the direc-

tion of dictatorship lies not the solution for the problem, but its complete extermination.

Foresight lies largely in the province of the educated. It is a task for our colleges and universities, building upon an educational base of hard-core preparation in the secondary schools. It is a difficult task, for in a democracy no action is possible without a large enlistment of the people. That enlistment we have never quite attained. We do not insist on high standards in our schools. We do not insist upon adequate salaries for our teachers. We do not insist that they be most carefully chosen and given the prestige that is due them. We are not willing to vote the support or to provide the philanthropy or to back the tuition costs, necessary for maximum strength in our educational system. Nor are we willing to cooperate in insisting that our young people work diligently and long in the pursuit of their education.

Yet education, in the last analysis, is the chief hope of our very way of life. It does, however, take more than mere diplomas and degrees to earmark the educated man or woman. In the swift tides that run in free America, a hurly-burly of educational patterns has arisen. There are the protagonists of progressive education, there are the practical people who think in terms of vocational training, there are the "preparation-for-life" advocates who would give academic credit for everything from driving cars to the appropriate mastery of how to iron a pleated frock.

Too few there are who realize that education today is high intellectual adventure in the fundamentals of man's probing of his universe. Knowledge proliferates; facts are discarded as no longer true; the standard practice of today becomes the obsolete historical record of tomorrow, for techniques and styles, mores and habits are subject to violent change. But fundamental verities remain in immutable principles lying at the base of chemistry and physics, of mathematics and astronomy and biology. Importance is enduring in the communicative skills of the printed and spoken word; in linguistics and history and government. Fundamental satisfactions abide in the fields of religion, and art, and music, and literature. This is the stuff of education in the nineteen-sixties and beyond—not the trivial and repetitive details of our routine existence at the day-to-day level. To learn to type

and to run an adding machine may be useful—or to keep books for the Five-and-Ten. But these can scarcely be the subjects of university cognizance for the intellectual life required of America's leadership in the Western World.

Institutions such as our great colleges and universities seldom die from the effects of external forces; they die by committing suicide, by remaining behind as intellectual dinosaurs in a world of increasing mobility. Or else they shed their tails and wiggle away in all sorts of inconsequential directions, and starve to death from malnutrition.

We of the Western World must strive mightily to strengthen our education in all its levels and manifestations. It will not be easy. The educational accomplishments behind the Iron Curtain are impressive, indeed. But their system of education would not fit the needs of the democratic West, nor would their objectives in education fit our students. But their dedication to education, their enlistment in using their intellectual power, stand clearly before us as the challenge for supremacy.

Cornell University must be a part of the effort in behalf of strengthening the posture of education in America.

THE YEAR AT CORNELL

THE FACULTY

The place of Cornell in educational leadership depends almost entirely upon a single emphasis—the distinction of its Faculty as a group of dedicated and able teachers, and their ability as a corporate body to inject the spirit of ferment, and experiment, and change to keep us in the forefront of educational policy.

I am happy to be able to report increasing evidences of Faculty ferment. The College of Arts and Sciences has been stimulated into new lines of thought by a report from its Special Committee

on the Curriculum. This committee was appointed by the Dean in the spring of 1959 and was directed by a resolution of the Faculty to devise "plans to provide students with strong inducements to learn for themselves, to extend themselves to the utmost, and to proceed as rapidly as feasible to advanced instruction under the personal guidance of men who are productive scholars and scientists." The specific proposals focused upon admissions, scholarships, advanced placement, advanced standing (i.e., credit toward the degree), honors work, the advising system, and the general plan of the curriculum. After thirty meetings during the past academic year, the committee has presented its recommendations dealing with a change to four courses per term for the two upperclass years, with corresponding changes in the major concentration of studies in a single field of learning and with requirements for a constellation of interrelated courses outside the major.

One of the most innovative concepts under consideration by the College of Engineering relates to a common core of studies for the first two years. At the present time, an entering freshman is required to select a field of engineering specialization (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Metallurgical, Engineering Physics, or Agricultural Engineering) when he applies for admission. It is recognized, however, that many students are not in a position to make this choice intelligently. With a common two-year curriculum, a student would enter the College of Engineering and not select his particular major field until some time in his second year. In the meantime he would be helped in his selection through a suitable orientation program. An accompanying change would be a consolidation into fewer and more intensive courses not only in the first two years but also throughout the degree program. Beginning next year, a special predoctoral honors program will be available to Chemical Engineering students, and similar programs are being designed in other divisions.

The year 1959-1960 was one of great changes also for the College of Agriculture. As a result of an intensive ad hoc committee review, the Faculty approved, in principle, the establishment of broad programs of study in the College; the programs represent major areas of interest without regard to departmental lines. From the same committee's recommendations, revisions were



Work is well under way on the new home for Cornell's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The new building will be integrated with existing structures which are shown here.

made in the student practice requirement effective next fall. The changes involve a reduction in the units required to meet the practice requirement, the substitution of professional practice for farm practice in certain areas of study, and the inclusion of women students in the practice requirement for the first time. The new biological science curriculum, adopted two years ago, has been well received, with nearly fifty students enrolled for each of the last two years. Another new program is the food distribution curriculum, sponsored by the National Association of Food Chains and developed cooperatively with the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, and designed to train men for management positions in the food manufacturing and distribution industries as well as to provide full-time, academic training as special, regular, or graduate students for those already employed in the food industry.

After several years of study, many substantive changes were made recently by the Law Faculty in a major curricular overhaul. These new concepts have been tested with the class entering in the fall of 1959, and in substance they have been most favorably accepted by both students and Faculty.

This year's graduating class from the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration represents the product of a thoroughgoing revision of the teaching program two years ago. Sweeping changes were enacted in both the first-year and second-year instructional programs, with the main objective to expose students to the following key areas: administrative practices and theory; quantitative methods of analysis; economic analysis; essential functional subjects such as marketing, production, and finance; underlying political and economic foundations of our society; standards of professional competence and ethical conduct; and knowledge of the basic literature in business administration and in public administration. Two innovations for next year include a series of required seminars in report writing, to improve the students' ability to express ideas clearly and concisely, and four new seminars for the exclusive purposes of doctoral candidates.

Similarly in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the Faculty has been giving serious consideration to changes that will accompany the move to its new buildings now under construction.

Likewise with contemplated changes in Hotel Administration, Home Economics, Architecture, and Veterinary Medicine, the motivating spirit is to make Cornell an ever better teaching institution. Changes develop in a slow evolutionary pattern, and they may need to be tested over a considerable period of time.

ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment in the University continues, as in the past several years, to remain at slightly over 11,000 students. This is a mere 13 per cent increase over the postwar low and indicates the firmness of the University's policy not to expand enrollment at the sacrifice of educational excellence.

Within the many divisions of the University some shifts of enrollment emphasis have taken place. The Graduate School has increased approximately 50 per cent in the last eight years. Over the same period the College of Engineering has increased only 15 per cent, after allowing for a small decrease during the past three years.

The College of Arts and Sciences has increased only 6 per cent in the eight-year period, although its teaching load has increased by virtue of the fact that it offers nearly 50 per cent of all the instruction in the seven undergraduate colleges of Cornell.

During the same period, enrollment in the College of Architecture has increased 28 per cent; the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration has increased 140 per cent; the New York State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine show little change, while the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Law School show some decrease, in the latter case specifically the result of upgrading of entrance qualifications.

The School of Hotel Administration has remained relatively stable, and, on the New York campus, the Medical College and the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing have remained constant.

THE STUDENTS

Student Government has been reorganized during the year to make effective more responsible participation of the students in various facets of University life.

Plans have also been developed to care for additional housing, making possible a small increase in the proportion of coeds in the student body, the replacement of some obsolescent women's housing, and the provision of better facilities for single graduate students. Construction will soon begin on a new women's residence and an additional apartment development of 250 units. A second women's residence, a dining-community building for the existing men's residence halls, and still more apartments are of high priority in the University's building needs.

Staff changes have included the appointment of a Dean of Students, and the creation of a full-fledged program of inspection of off-campus housing now caring for some 4,000 upperclass and graduate students.

An assistant to the Director has also been added in the Foreign Student Office, responsible for assisting the growing number of foreign students—this year more than 750, coming from some 78 foreign countries. The largest contingent of foreign students comes from India, represented by 93 currently enrolled in our study body.

RESEARCH

One test of the teaching vigor of a university is the dynamism of its research program, especially where, as at Cornell, research is largely blended into and serves the teaching performance.

Sponsored research for the year totaled \$33,900,000, an increase in the past decade of well over 250 per cent. Of this total, 47 per cent was for projects carried on at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory on our Buffalo campus.

The field of aeronautics is, therefore, the largest area of Cornell inquiry. Next in dollar value is the field of agriculture, followed by medicine and nutrition. Then come the basic physical and

biological sciences, engineering, the social sciences, veterinary medicine, and the humanities.

In addition to the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, research stimulation is added by Cornell's close affiliation with the distinguished Sloan-Kettering Institute, and by its participation in the Associated Universities, Inc., operating the Brookhaven National Laboratory and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, and in the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

In all of our research activities Cornell University is indebted beyond measure to the loyal and devoted services of its Vice President for Research, T. P. Wright, who retires from the University at the close of this academic year.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Chief among the twenty-four million dollars of building construction projects under way at Cornell during the year, is the John M. Olin Library, a graduate and research library fast nearing completion next to the main library of the University. This new library adds significantly to the many library facilities already operated by the University, the total holdings of which constitute the eighth largest university collection in the United States.

This spring the new Food Processing Building of Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, on the Geneva campus, was dedicated by Governor (and Trustee) Nelson Rockefeller. A new Animal Husbandry building on the Ithaca campus is nearing completion, and the complex of buildings for the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations is now under way. A new Nuclear Reactor Facility, for both teaching and research purposes, is also under construction as part of the nearly completed engineering quadrangle.

FINANCES

Higher education is being gripped in the financial tentacles of rising costs, heavy plant and grounds overhead, increasing competition for able teachers, inability to charge the full costs of



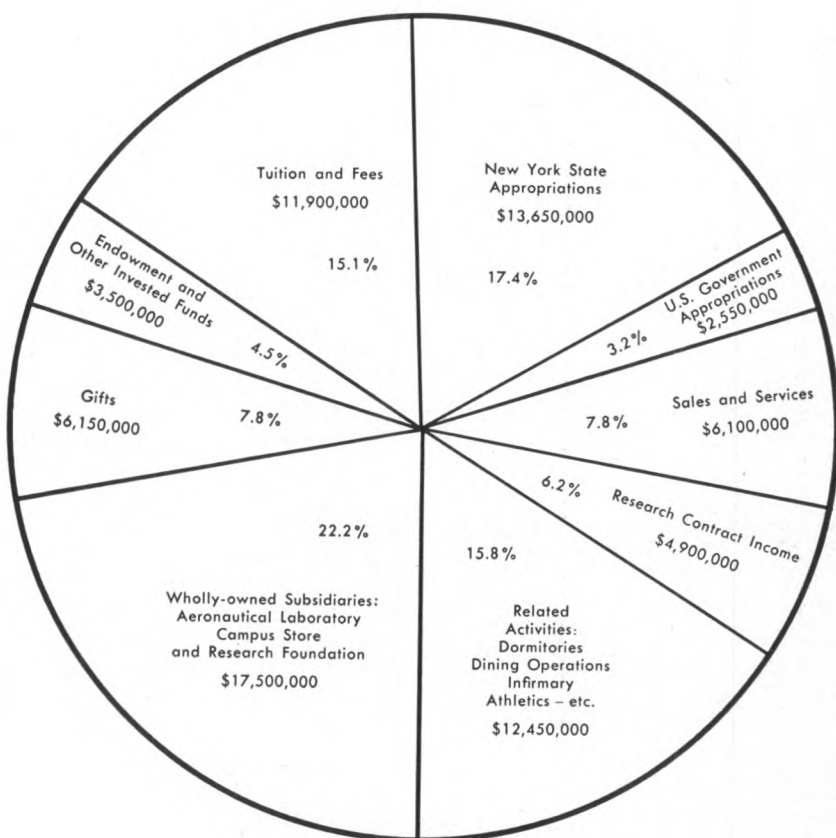
The new Animal Husbandry Building, now nearing completion, will provide our New York State College of Agriculture with modern facilities for study and research in this field of such importance in the economy of the State.

instruction, shortage of funds to aid able but needy students, and increasing enrollment pressures.

Under these conditions Cornell is under severe financial strains but has again managed to conduct its financial operations within a balanced budget of some seventy-eight millions of operating costs.

Charts 1 and 2 show the source of our income and the use of our funds for the year.

CHART 1.
Estimated Income in 1959-1960
Total \$78,700,000

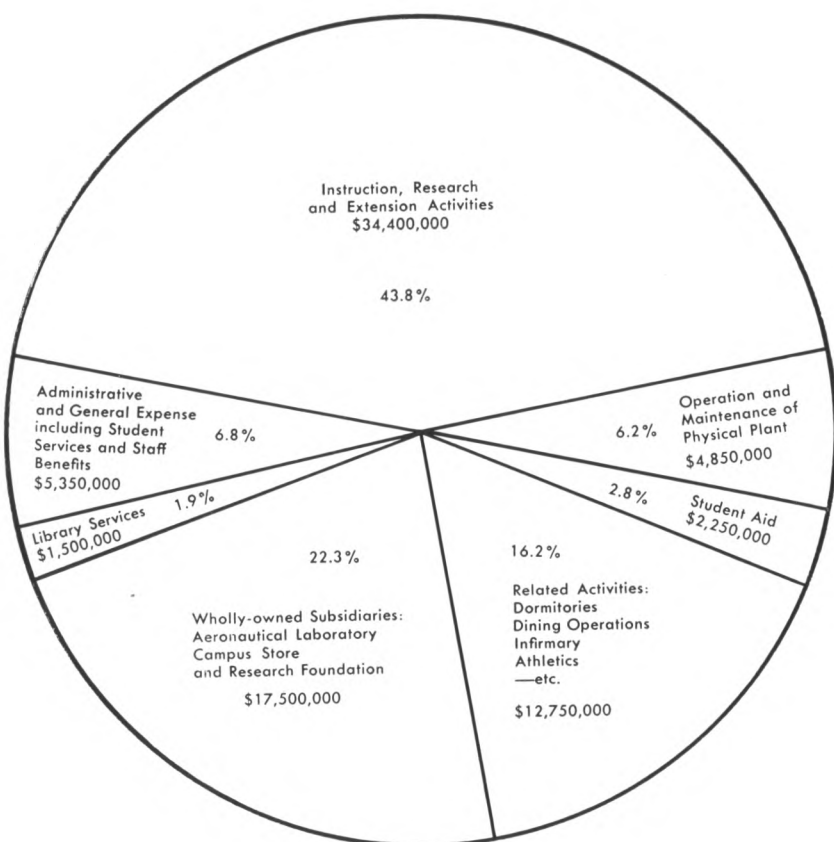


Tuition and fees represent 15.1 per cent of total income, an ever-decreasing portion each year.

Gifts received for current operations this year amount to more than 6 million dollars or 7.8 per cent—roughly half of the tuition receipts. Alumni, foundation, and corporate support for the endowed divisions account for 5.4 millions.

The investment portfolio operations for the year again produced

CHART 2.
Estimated Expenditures in 1959-1960
Total \$78,600,000

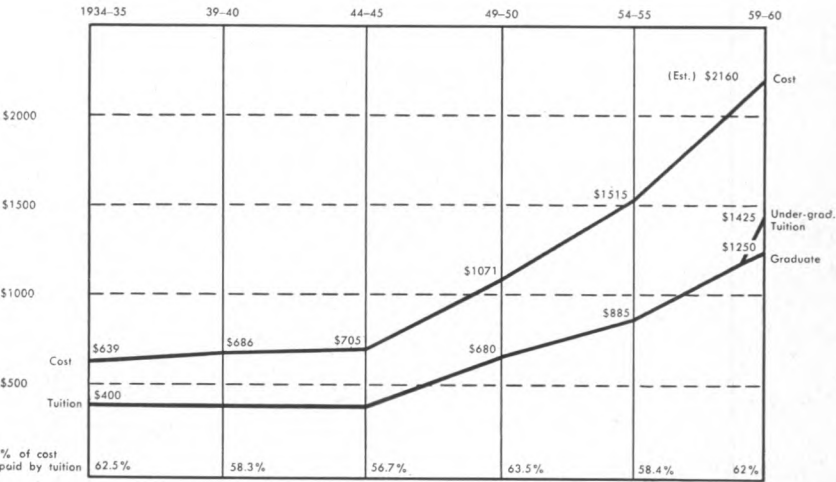


the income estimated for budget purposes without invasion of the reserves established for stabilizing income.

The 78 million dollar annual operating expense figure for the current year will of course not remain static. Inevitably it will grow larger. The operating budget for next year is estimated at 81 millions. Faculty salaries and benefits must be improved by ever-increasing amounts; plant maintenance costs will increase as our building program continues. Top quality library operations cost more and more each year. More student aid money must be made available to permit the needy but highly desirable and well-qualified student to come to Cornell.

Tuition costs are not being increased for the next academic year but the trend is likely to be upwards in the years ahead. Chart 3 shows that tuition increases are not keeping up with educational costs.

CHART 3.
Cost of Instruction and Tuition and Fees, Per Student,
in Endowed Colleges at Ithaca



RELATIONS WITH NEW YORK STATE

Cornell University is a privately chartered institution, not a state university. But under statutory arrangements of long duration with the State of New York, Cornell manages and operates, as constituent parts of the University, the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State College of Home Economics, the New York State Veterinary College, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and, under the aegis of the College of Agriculture, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

These four colleges are included as legal units of the State University of New York, which maintains budgetary cognizance over them and cooperates with us in all sorts of ways to assure the vigor of these state-supported divisions of Cornell. This year we have had the opportunity to welcome, and to work with, the new president of the State University, Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton, who assumed office August 1, 1959.

As the land-grant university of New York State, Cornell also serves the Federal objectives of the Morrill Act of 1862, and subsequent legislation providing Federal funds for specific educational purposes. New York State is the only state in which the sole land-grant institution is under private auspices.

THE 1959-1960 CORNELL KALEIDOSCOPE

The University has received \$100,000,000 in gifts during the decade ending on June 30, 1960. This represents not only the support given by loyal alumni, but also gifts from corporations, foundations, government, parents, and other friends of Cornell who have shown a deep concern with the rising cost of higher education in the United States.

During this decade the total gifts have shown a continuing increase. This gift sum does not take into account contract research grants, now at a level of \$21,000,000 a year.

The loyalty of our alumni has been a real factor in the continuing strength and vitality of this University. By their gifts and services, given unselfishly and sometimes sacrificially, they have helped Cornell meet its commitments to present and future generations of students, and to increase the luster of Cornell's fame.

TABLE 1. CORNELL UNIVERSITY'S GIFT HISTORY

	<i>Alumni (Unrestricted)</i>	<i>Total Gifts</i>
1959-1960	\$1,000,000*	\$13,500,000*
1958-1959	1,008,610	11,472,411
1957-1958	902,638	11,691,516
1956-1957	803,811	17,836,629
1955-1956	692,332	10,436,542
1954-1955	621,794	9,239,722
1953-1954	516,774	7,460,302
1952-1953	475,801	6,206,730
1951-1952	352,733	6,375,203
1950-1951	189,684	5,134,247
1949-1950	500,000†	6,529,318
1948-1949	500,000†	5,797,794
1947-1948	407,611	3,110,212
1946-1947	353,819	2,811,961
1945-1946	283,086	7,459,938‡
1944-1945	211,711	2,811,230
1943-1944	187,265	1,928,933
1938-1939	71,251	1,013,558

* Estimated.

† No Alumni Fund campaign in these years; these amounts were allocated from Greater Cornell Fund.

‡ Includes \$4,500,000, covering gift of the Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo and related cash gifts.

Nearly 6000 of these alumni served the University in some capacity during the current year. More than 1000 assisted in maintaining relations with the secondary schools of the nation. Another 1000 were engaged in the leadership of local clubs and various groupings of alumni in larger organizations. Nearly 4000 were active in the solicitation of the gifts on which Cornell so heavily depends.

Gifts come to Cornell from some 25,000 alumni annually, and the number is showing healthy growth each year.

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The University has the largest athletic program in the country, with twenty-one Varsity and eighteen Freshman sports. More than 1600 Cornell men vied for positions this year, one of the highest rates of participation in the country. We have enjoyed a particularly outstanding year. Crew is a leading contender to represent this country in the Olympics in Rome, and a student has already won the right to represent this country in the 123-pound wrestling category. The University won the wrestling crown of the Ivy League, and one member of the team has been named the Eastern Intercollegiate champion in his class. Another student was named the nation's top fencer in foil. Cornell was the runner-up for the intercollegiate polo championship. In addition, two recent graduates have distinguished themselves, one by winning a wrestling spot on the Olympics team, and another by winning the nation's indoor broad jump title.

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Arthur J. Heinicke, who has been director of the University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, for the past eighteen years, will retire at the end of the present year. This retirement will bring to an end a brilliant teaching career at Cornell which began forty-six years ago. During Professor Heinicke's administration at Geneva he has seen the Experiment Station increase, not only in its physical dimension, but in its role in the agricultural economy of the state.

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The dedication of the new \$4,000,000 Food Research Building at Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station—one of the most modern and complete structures of its kind in the world—took place on May 5. The new three story limestone-brick building has approximately 60,000 square feet of floor space.

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The University loses this year by retirement some of its most distinguished professors. Among those who are ending their teach-

ing careers at Cornell are the following, who have been elected emeritus professors: Charles M. Nevin, Edwin A. Burtt, and Harold R. Smart, of the College of Arts and Sciences; Walfred A. Anderson, Van B. Hart, Clarence G. Bradt, Stanley J. Brownell, Allan G. Newhall, A. Wright Gibson, and Alexis L. Romanoff, of the College of Agriculture; George E. R. Hervey, William T. Tapley, and James D. Luckett, of our New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; Lucille J. Williamson and Lola T. Dudgeon, of the College of Home Economics; Frank H. Randolph, of the School of Hotel Administration; Mrs. Margery T. Overholser and Agnes Schubert, of the School of Nursing; Henry H. Dukes and Joseph A. Dye of the Veterinary College.

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Man's need to know about the vast areas of space separating the earth and the other planets in the solar system has become acute. In November Cornell assumed leadership in the effort to fulfill this need, by establishing the first large university-sponsored Center for Radiophysics and Space Research. The Center, which is combining the efforts of scientists in various related fields, is headed by Professor Thomas Gold, distinguished astrophysicist from Cambridge University. Negotiations have been made with the Defense Department for the construction of the world's largest radar installation, in Puerto Rico, which the Center's personnel will use to probe millions of miles deeper into outer space than man has been able to penetrate before. In addition, a radio astronomy receiving apparatus and a transmitting station will be constructed on the outskirts of the campus in Ithaca.

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The first Alumni Directory in 22 years has been published. It was the work of M. R. Kerns, the University Printer. Living alumni are listed alphabetically, geographically, and by class. It was made possible by a gift from the Nordberg Foundation through the generosity of Robert E. Friend, '08, president, and James A. Friend, '16, senior vice president of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. It is available at the University Printer's Office, Day Hall, for ten dollars a copy.

The more than 750 foreign students, representing 78 nations, have initiated a project to provide foreign postage stamps for disabled men in Veterans Hospitals in this country. The foreign students save the stamps from letters received from their homelands, and present them to the Ithaca post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which in turn sends them to VA hospitals.

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A language center for the study of Chinese and Japanese will be established at Cornell, with funds provided under the terms of the National Defense Education Act. Harold Shadick, professor of Chinese literature and acting chairman of the Department of Far Eastern Studies, will serve as director.

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Cornell nutrition experts will work with Peruvian biochemists, dietitians, and clinicians during the next two years, in an effort to help them improve the national level of nutrition in the South American country. Under an agreement involving Cornell and the governments of the United States and Peru, a Cornell team headed by Dean Richard H. Barnes of our Graduate School of Nutrition will work with the National Institute of Nutrition in Lima.

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Dr. T. Alec Burkill of England has been appointed visiting professor of Christian thought for 1960-1961. The professorship was established under a grant from the Danforth Foundation and reflects a growing interest in religion among students.

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The administration wing of Cornell's New York State Veterinary College has been named Jacob Gould Schurman Hall, in memory of the third president of the University, who was so largely responsible for Cornell's receiving from the State of New York this first State-supported college in the University. The anatomy offices and laboratories have been named in memory of Grant Sherman Hopkins and Simon H. Gage, both professors of anatomy in the original faculty of the Veterinary College. The Large and Small Animal Clinics have been named after another original

faculty member, Professor William L. Williams; the physiology laboratories after Professor Pierre A. Fish, also an original faculty member. The Seminar Room now bears the name of William A. Hagan, who retired as dean last year. Already named in this group of buildings are the Veranus A. Moore Laboratories of Pathology, in memory of the former dean; James Law Auditorium, after the College's first dean; and Roswell Flower Memorial Library, in memory of the Governor of the State who endowed the Veterinary College Library.

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Married students' apartments at the Medical College have been named Livingston Farrand Apartments, in memory of the fourth Cornell president, who had great interest in the development of this college.

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The study of tourist illness which the Medical College has conducted during the past six years will be extended to include foreign tourists in this country. The study will be made during the current summer, under the direction of Dr. B. H. Kean, associate professor of tropical medicine.

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A twelve-tone composition for viola and small orchestra by Karel Husa, associate professor of music, will be performed at the World Music Festival in Cologne, Germany, this summer. It will be the second time that a composition by Professor Husa has been presented at the international festival. In 1950 his "First String Quartet" was performed when the festival was held in Brussels.

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Dr. Dean F. Smiley of Evanston, Illinois, secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges, was the recipient of the twelfth annual award of the alumni of the Medical College. The award was in recognition of his contributions to medicine.

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A legal aid clinic providing assistance to persons financially unable to employ a lawyer began operation at Cornell on March

14. The clinic utilizes the services of advanced students at the Law School. It took over a service formerly performed by private legal and philanthropic groups in Ithaca.

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The School of Industrial and Labor Relations will assist the University of Chile, Santiago, to develop a comprehensive labor relations program. Under an agreement sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration, Cornell will aid the Chilean university in setting up a permanent Labor Relations Department of its own. The agreement, first of its kind in the industrial and labor relations field, runs for two years and is expected to be extended to five years.

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Years of time and labor were saved by using a new electronic computer to prepare and edit material for the printing of a massive volume, *A Concordance to the Poems of Matthew Arnold*, published by Cornell University Press in February. The work, 965 pages of print and an appendix, contains the occurrences of 10,097 words of Arnold's vocabulary, and some 70,000 references. The huge book was produced at lightning speed, under the general editorship of Assistant Professor Stephen Maxfield Parrish, by the use of a data processing system. The entire task was accomplished in less than 200 hours. Usually such a work would require several years of labor. The University was the first to use this method of preparing a concordance. It is currently planning similar concordances of the poetic works of William Butler Yeats, the complete works of William Blake, and the Anglo-Saxon poetic records.

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The complete papers of the late Wyndham Lewis, London painter, writer, and philosopher, have been acquired by the University Library, through the generosity of William G. Mennen '08. Nearly 6000 letters from some of the most eminent literary and artistic figures of the century are included. The collection, which was acquired from Mr. Lewis's widow, contains virtually everything he ever wrote, including unpublished books.



Hollister Hall, home of the School of Civil Engineering, is the latest unit in our Engineering Quadrangle. Given by Spencer T. Olin, '21, trustee, as a tribute to his father, the late Franklin Walter Olin, '96, the building is named in his honor.

John L. Collyer, former chairman of the board of trustees of the B. F. Goodrich Company, was named Cornell University Alumnus of the Year by the Cornell Alumni Association of New York City and the Cornell Club of New York. Mr. Collyer, trustee and former chairman of the board of trustees of the University, was cited for "distinguished service to his Alma Mater."

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A prize competition open to the nation's drama critics was established under the terms of the will of the late George Jean Nathan, '04. It will be administered, in rotation, by the chairmen of the English Departments of Cornell, Princeton, and Yale, who comprise the selection committee. The award, for approximately \$3000, is the largest offered in the American theatre.

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Cornell students, as a group, are extremely well behaved, according to a study of disciplinary action involving undergraduates during a six-year period, made by Hadley DePuy, assistant dean of men. The study shows that there are 25 infractions of non-academic rules per 1000 students in an average year. Few of these infractions are of a serious nature. The study shows that during the period the number of undergraduates averaged 8,077, and the number of students involved in any form of misconduct resulting in disciplinary action averaged 193.

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A new metallurgical engineering building, to cost an estimated \$1,500,000, has been given Cornell by Francis N. Bard, alumnus and member of the University Council. The structure, and a new reactor center, made possible largely through gifts from government agencies, will complete the Engineering Quadrangle. The civil engineering building, gift of Spencer T. Olin, '21, named in honor of S. C. Hollister, former dean, opened its doors last fall.

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A new home for the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, which will be located at the corner of Tower Road and Garden Avenue, has received splendid support from

Walter S. Carpenter, '10, former Cornell trustee, and from a foundation with which he is associated.

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The construction of Helen Newman Hall, the women's sports building, is scheduled to begin during the coming academic year.

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The list of men and women who lectured on campus during 1959-1960 includes former President Harry S. Truman; Pierre Mendes France, former French Premier; Mrs. Agda Roessel, Swedish ambassador to the United Nations; James B. Carey, vice president of the AFL-CIO; William O. Douglas, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine ambassador to the United States; Devereux Josephs, chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Education beyond the High School; Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America; Chandra S. Jha, India's permanent representative to the United Nations; Kenneth B. Keating, United States Senator from New York; Stanley Andrews, former director of the United States Point Four Administration, and others.

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A new professorship in English literature, in memory of Frederic J. Whiton, for many years our oldest alumnus, has been established, and Professor Meyer H. Abrams has been named its first holder. When Mr. Whiton died at the age of 101, he bequeathed \$750,000 to the University, to advance liberal studies. The Frederic J. Whiton Fund is supporting this and another professorship, as well as a program of visiting lectureships.

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The long-lost diaries of Andrew Dickson White, the University's first president, have been published by Cornell University Press. The diaries, discovered in a neglected closet of the University Library in 1951, were edited by the late Robert Morris Ogden, professor of psychology and one-time dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The "wandering scholar" of the Middle Ages will have his modern counterpart under a plan which has been established at eight universities. Cornell, Syracuse, Chicago, Indiana, Michigan, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, and Tulane will participate in the program, which offers a three-year study of Italian language and literature. The inter-university plan will provide more complete and diversified Italian studies than are available at any one university. Candidates for the Ph.D. degree will work for a year at each of three participating universities he selects, and will receive the degree from the institution under whose guidance he writes his dissertation.

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Cornell will present a plaque to Heidelberg University in May, 1961, in tribute to Jacob Gould Schurman, third president of Cornell and benefactor of the famed German institution. The plaque will note Schurman's services to Heidelberg while he was ambassador to Germany, in raising funds for a building which now bears his name. Cornell's Class of 1916 has sponsored this project, which will give recognition to the ties that exist between the two universities.

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Stephen A. McCarthy, director of the Library, has been named Director of Libraries of the University, in a move to achieve greater integration of library services on the Ithaca campus. Professor Whiton Powell, Director of the Mann Library, becomes Assistant Director of Libraries.

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The Cornell University Press, established in 1869 by Andrew Dickson White, has celebrated its ninetieth anniversary. The first university-sponsored press in this country, it was also the first to publish paper-back reprints—the Great Seal Books. It is the only university press to publish music recordings. Cornell faculty members are the authors of about one-third of the books published by the Press.

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A new variety of wheat that will resist three costly diseases has been developed at the College of Agriculture by Professors Neal



Artist's conception of the new women's dormitory to be constructed in the area north of Beebe Lake, near the present student housing.

F. Jensen of Plant Breeding and Leon J. Tyler of Plant Pathology. Called Avon, the new wheat will resist common bunt, dwarf bunt, and loose smut. It will be available in commercial quantities in the fall.

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A rare, richly brocaded robe which once belonged to a sixteenth-century Tibetan Dalai Lama, has been given to the University by A. Lester Marks, '15, of Hawaii, for the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art. He has also presented three antique Tibetan religious scrolls.

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Scientists from eighteen countries participated in a two-month training program at Cornell last summer. The program was designed to give them an understanding of the scientific use of radiation and radioactive isotopes, so that they would be qualified to set up research projects and training programs in their own countries. The program was sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, both United Nations agencies.

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A large-scale program designed to improve the quality of instruction in the nation's junior high schools is now under way at the School of Education. A grant of \$808,000 from the Ford Foundation is supporting the program during its first eight years. Public school systems in upper New York State are cooperating in the study.

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The support given the University by corporations, aware of their responsibilities to higher education, is most gratifying. Cornell has received \$350,000 of unrestricted support from this source during the year just passed. The total support received during the year from corporations for all purposes is nearly \$2,000,000.

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The University Council continues to grow in strength and usefulness, with greater participation in University affairs. The leadership of William R. Robertson, '34, has been a vital factor in this

increased dimension. Regional meetings were held in Baltimore, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh, as a part of the Council's program in 1959-1960. A feature of the Pittsburgh meeting was the address of Arthur H. Dean, '19, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who described his experiences in dealing with Soviet adversaries at Geneva as head of the United States delegation to an international conference on the law of the sea.

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The increased number of Faculty Forums during the 1960 reunion weekend reflects the cooperation of the Faculty. These forums are a sound program for interpreting the University, in building good alumni relations, and as an effective form of adult education. Music, zoology, philosophy, city planning, law, nuclear physics, radiation biology, engineering, economics, and literature—all are represented at the 1960 Faculty Forums.

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The Theodora Griffis Faculty Club at the Medical College has been made possible through the gift of Stanton Griffis, '10, trustee emeritus. The gift was made as a memorial to his daughter, a member of the Class of 1939.

DEANE W. MALOTT
PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK
JUNE 13, 1960