

Cornell Still Popular

Frosh Applications Rise to Over 13,000

Cornell's 1971 freshmen applications are up about nine per cent according to Walter A. Snickenger, dean of admissions.

As of early April, Cornell had received more than 13,000 applications as compared with 12,100 received by the same time last year. The ratio of men to women applicants was about two to one. The same ratio held for applicants approved and applicants refused.

For the University as a whole, applications from men increased about two per cent while those from women increased 20 per cent.

Applications to Cornell's endowed units increased only three per cent in sharp contrast to a 23 per cent increase for the state units. According to Snickenger, "Publicly supported institutions seem to be much more attractive because of their lower costs compared to privately endowed colleges and universities."

Vote Results Told Sooner

The results of elections for alumni trustees to the Cornell Board of Trustees will be announced in the future as soon as ballots are counted, instead of waiting until annual reunion time for announcement.

This recent decision by the Board of Trustees was at the request of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Alumni Association, who cited the following reasons:

— The time lapse between the date set for the ballot count and disclosure of the results to selected groups such as the Board of Trustees and the Election Committee has proven unrealistic.

— Violations of the confidential nature of the results have caused embarrassment, particularly to defeated candidates.

— Early public announcement of the results will enhance the opportunity to have the winning candidates at the Alumni Annual Meeting to be introduced.

This year's ballots have been mailed and will be counted on June 3. The reunion runs June 9-13.

Undergraduate COSEP (Committee on Special Education Projects) applications from minority group members went up 37 per cent. Transfer applications increased 28 per cent.

Colleges showing an overall increase in freshmen applications were: Arts and Sciences, Architecture, Art and Planning, Agriculture, Human Ecology, and Industrial and Labor Relations. In Engineering, applications were down 10 per cent, and in the School of Hotel Administration, they were down 12 per cent.

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Corson Tells Faculty Unit Of New Cornell Priorities

Cornell President Dale R. Corson discussed University priorities at the historic first meeting of the Faculty Council of Representatives March 25 and told the newly established faculty governing body that Cornell has adopted a "program of continued growth" for the Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP), the University's minority education program.

The minority education plan contains the following:

—"The University will continue to move toward a goal of having minority groups represented in all educational areas at Cornell at levels com-



DALE R. CORSON
University President

parable to the general population, with each of the colleges and schools contributing to the implementation of the goal in accordance with its respective policies on four-year, transfer, and graduate student emphases."

—"An office for minority programs will be established, whose director will report to the University Provost. The office will coordinate the services and responsibilities for minority programs."

—"A development program will be undertaken which is aimed at providing the necessary support for continuation of minority education opportunities at Cornell, with all sectors of the University contributing to the effort."

In speaking to the Faculty Council of Representatives, convened for its first session, Corson said, "It is my opinion that our greatest national problem is the race problem, and consequently education for minority groups has had a high place in my thinking."

Corson then went on to tell the Council that the minority education plan calls "for continued financial aid for freshmen at the same rates as for the current year—aid which was sufficient to support about 240 entering students. In three years, this will probably bring us to a minority representation of about eight per cent of the student population, still

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Barton 'Faculty Forums' To Highlight June Reunion

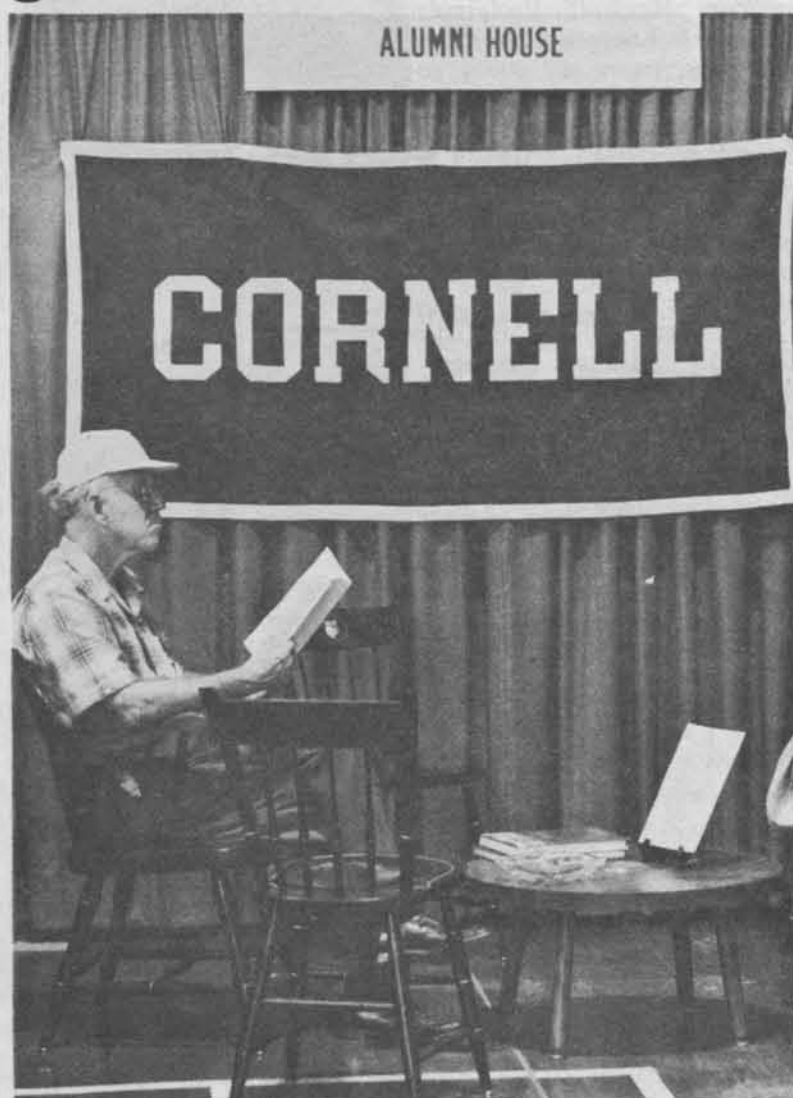
"Barton Hall Faculty Forums" will be a major feature of Cornell Class Reunions for the second consecutive year when more than 2,000 alumni and their families return to Ithaca June 9-13.

Alumni will have an opportunity to meet and talk informally with faculty representing 32 areas of study at Cornell. Barton Hall will be arranged as an exhibit center where small groups of alumni and faculty can gather for discussions. More than 100 faculty members will occupy the various booths from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.

The first of three Reunion forums, "Ornithology and Cornell," will be presented Thursday at 8 p.m. in Alice Statler Auditorium. James Tate, Jr., and Douglas A. Lancaster, both assistant directors of ornithology, will present an illustrated lecture.

On Friday at 2:30 p.m., Urie Bronfenbrenner, professor of human development and family studies in the New York State College of Human Ecology, will speak on "The Roots of Alienation." Last December, Bronfenbrenner headed a forum at the White House Conference on Children which made a number of extraordinary recommendations on children and the family. His

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BACK ON THE HILL—A Cornellian used the Alumni House exhibit area to get his bearings before touring the "Barton Hall Faculty Forums" at last year's Alumni Reunion. This year there will be more than 30 such exhibit areas for alumni to visit when they return to campus for the 1971 Reunion, June 9-13.

Investments Doing Well

At a time of financial crisis for private higher education in the United States, Cornell University reports that the investment results of its endowment funds were "well above average."

In a report to the University Board of Trustees, Charles M. Werly, chairman of the Board's Investment Committee, said that Cornell's two managed funds — the \$140 million Endowment Fund and the \$86 million Capital Fund — turned in well above average investment performances for the 30-month period from June 30, 1968 to December 31, 1970 in which the

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Cornellians and Cornelliana

APPOINTMENTS

The establishment of an **Office of Community Relations** at Cornell University and the appointment of **Randall E. Shew** as full-time director of community relations was announced recently to the Ithaca Rotary Club by Cornell President Dale R. Corson.

Corson said the appointment is testimony to Cornell's continuing concern for the complexities of the many relationships between the University and its surrounding community, and was made on the recommendation of a University task force which spent all of last summer studying the situation.

Shew, 41, former managing editor of *The Ithaca Journal*, has been director of the News Section of the Office of Public Information at Cornell for the past 18 months.

Corson said Shew was selected for the position because of his knowledge of the area, acquired as a newsman.

Arthur I. Fine, a specialist in the philosophy of science, has been named professor of philosophy in Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences.

Fine came to Cornell in 1967 from the University of Cambridge, England, where he was a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) postdoctoral fellow in history and philosophy of science. He has published more than 20 articles and reviews in his field and has been a co-editor of "The Philosophical Review," the internationally circulated quarterly journal edited by the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell.

Edward P. Morris, a member of the Cornell faculty since 1961, has been named professor of romance studies in the College of Arts and Sciences.

A student of French literature of the Renaissance, Morris received Cornell's Clark Teaching Award for 1969. He is a faculty fellow of The Society for the Humanities at Cornell for the academic year 1970-71.

While at Cornell, Morris has served on the Faculty Committee on the Arts; the Faculty Council; the Committee on Academic Affairs; and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Arts. In 1969-70, he headed a special committee of the Arts College to consider the educational issues raised by student-run and student-initiated courses. He has also served as chairman of the Honors Program in French since 1961.



EDWARD P. MORRIS
Professor of Romance Studies

Ciriaco M. Arroyo, a specialist in Spanish intellectual history, has been named the Emerson Hinchliff Professor of Spanish Literature at Cornell.

The Spanish-born scholar's writings include a book, "El sistema de Ortega y Gasset", described as "a monumental attempt to systematize all of the thought of that critical Spanish philosopher and literary critic."

Arroyo succeeds Karl-Ludwig Selig, now at Columbia University, the first scholar named to the Emerson Hinchliff Chair.

Mary Beth Norton, a specialist in American history, has been appointed an assistant professor in the Department of History in Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences, effective July 1.

Currently on the faculty of the University of Connecticut, Miss Norton received her doctorate from Harvard University in 1969.

In commenting on the fact that Miss Norton will be the first woman on the faculty of the History Department, department chairman L. Pearce Williams said:

"This male chauvinist department is quite pleased to have Miss Norton join us, not, of course, because she is a woman, but because she was decidedly the most qualified of the eight outstanding applicants we interviewed for the job."

The appointment of **Dr. James N. Shively** as an associate professor in the Pathology Department has been announced by Dr. George C. Poppensiek, dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell.

Dr. Shively was a veterinary pathologist and electron microscopist at the U.S. Public Health Service in Rockville, Md., for more than two years prior to his Cornell appointment. His primary endeavors at the University will involve the application of electron microscopy to veterinary pathology and research on diseases of animal eyes.



ANTHONY T. KIRSCH
Anthropology Chairman

Anthony T. Kirsch, has been named chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Cornell.

He succeeds Robert J. Smith who has served in the post since 1967. Kirsch joined the Cornell faculty last July as an associate professor of anthropology. He came to Cornell from Princeton University where he had been a member of the faculty of the Program in Anthropology since 1966.

A specialist on religion and society in mainland Southeast Asia, Kirsch is co-author of a book published this year titled

"The Human Direction: An Evolutionary Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology."

Kirsch was graduated from Syracuse University in 1952 with a bachelor of arts degree in sociology and anthropology. He earned his master's degree at Syracuse in 1959 and received a doctorate from Harvard University in 1967.

In 1962-64 he conducted field research on the religious and social changes in Northeast Thailand.

HONORS

Michael E. Fisher, professor of chemistry and mathematics at Cornell, has been awarded the 1971 Irving Langmuir Prize for his outstanding contributions to research by the American Physical Society.

The prize, a \$5,000 cash award, was donated by the General Electric Foundation for Fisher's "outstanding contribution in equilibrium statistical mechanics, particularly as applied to the phase transitions and critical phenomena."

Fisher has been professor of chemistry and mathematics at Cornell since 1966.

His areas of research have included experimental and theoretical electronic analog computing, statistical mechanics and theories of condensed matter, and combinatorial mathematics.

Arthur J. McNair, professor of civil and environmental engineering at Cornell, has been awarded the "Surveying Excellence" award of the National Council of Land Surveyors.

The award was presented for McNair's "many contributions to the betterment of the surveying profession in general and the land surveying profession in particular."

Besides being active in land surveying and land planning, McNair has been a leader in the field of photogrammetry and geodesy. He was selected for the award by the National Council of Land Surveyors of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

MISCELLANY

Martin P. Catherwood has been named Trustee Emeritus after 18 years of service on the Cornell Board of Trustees.

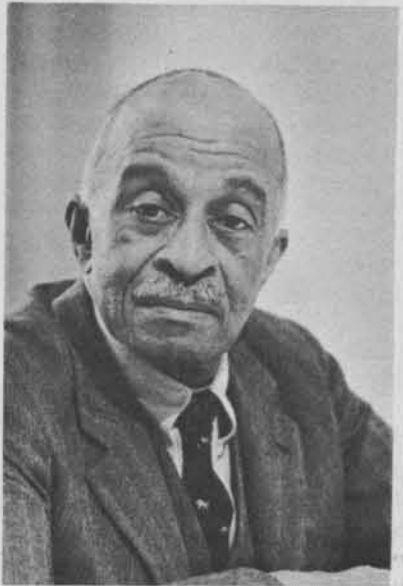
Catherwood was a member of the Board of Trustees in his capacity as New York State Industrial Commissioner, a post he held from 1958 until his retirement January 1. He also served on the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1941 until 1947 while he was New York State Commissioner of Commerce.

In addition to his service to Cornell as a trustee, Cather-

wood has been a member of the University's faculty and was dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR School) at Cornell from 1947 until 1958.

In November 1970, the ILR School's library, the largest and most comprehensive university library in the labor field, was named in honor of Catherwood.

A long-time resident of Ithaca, Catherwood earned his doctorate in business management at Cornell in 1930. He was a member of the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell until 1941 when he became Commissioner of Commerce.



SAUNDERS REDDING
Edits Negro Anthology

Saunders Redding, the Ernest I. White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters at Cornell University, has collaborated in producing a newly-published anthology of American Negro writings.

The 905-page book, titled "Cavalcade: Negro American Writing From 1760 to the Present," was published primarily as a textbook by Houghton Mifflin Company and contains 200 selections by American Negro writers since colonial times.

Collaborating with Redding in editing the book was Arthur P. Davis, a member of the Howard University faculty for 27 years and co-editor of the "Negro Caravan."

The hardcover book contains prose and poetry by such early writers as Phillis Wheatley, Gustavus Vassa, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar and Booker T. Washington.

Such contemporary writers as Langston Hughes, Arna Bon-temps, Gwendolyn Brooks, James Baldwin, LeRoi Jones, Eldridge Cleaver, John A. Williams, Don L. Lee, Sonia Sanchez and Harold Cruse are also included.

CORNELL REPORTS

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The Old in the New



AN INSTRUMENTAL COLLECTION—John T. H. Hsu, professor of music, sits surrounded by instruments comprising the Swan Collection of old musical instruments. The collection, given to Cornell by the late Verne S. Swan '21, will now be housed in the Center for Contemporary Music in remodeled Barnes Hall. The old instruments will join such modern musical devices as an electronic sound synthesizer and tape recorders in the Contemporary Center.

Student Trustees Bring Awareness to Cornell Board

Cornell's first undergraduate trustees elected by students will bring to the Board of Trustees their serious interest in academics as well as their awareness of the needs of the Cornell community.

Elected by the student body February 16, Gordon Chang '73 will serve for two years on the Board and Louise Shelley '72 will serve for one year. Both Chang and Miss Shelley have been active in shaping new experiments at Cornell.

Two other student trustees, Stephanie Seremetis '72, and Robert C. Gottlieb '72, were elected by the student members of the University Senate. And Gerard V. LaSalle, a second-year student at Cornell Medical College in New York City, was elected as a student trustee by the students of the Medical College, the Cornell Graduate School of Medical Sciences and the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

The student trustees have all the privileges of trustees ex-

cept voting. They will have full trustee status if the New York State Legislature passes a bill amending the University Charter. The bill would make the minimum age of trustee 18 years and would add 10 new members to the board: five students, one faculty member and four persons from outside the Cornell community.

Chang was an active member of Cornell's first Senate. He ended his term as senator this February. Seemingly slightly discouraged with the Senate, Chang said, "I still think the Senate's viable. I think there are going to have to be some structural changes. And it still hasn't used some of its powers. Within a limited area, the Senate can cause significant changes."

Miss Shelley has made her impact on the Cornell community by helping to initiate two innovative University housing projects that combine cultural, academic and social activities within a residential setting.

Ag College Releases Proposals In Response to Senate Request

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, in response to a University Senate request, has proposed several plans to help improve the conditions of migrant workers.

The Senate is expected to consider the proposals before the end of its spring term.

The Senate recommended that the College produce specific proposals to help the migrant workers laid off because of the mechanization of the University-owned Cohn Farm in Wayne County.

Also, the recommendation said that the College has a responsibility to apply its expertise when the College, as an employer, takes actions affecting the lives and income of farm workers.

The farm workers became the subject of concern when the College announced in February it plans to mechanize the Cohn farm and thus eliminate the need for some 50 migrant laborers who had worked there annually during the fruit harvest.

Responding to the College's proposals, the Senate's Committee on Minority and Disadvantaged Interests accepted the short-term proposal to employ two extension agents—one for one year and one for three months—to work in the Wayne County area with the migrant workers. The commit-

tee said this proposal is an acceptable beginning step in improving rural human resources.

The committee, however, has not endorsed the long-term proposals of the College.

In other actions, the Senate elected J. Robert Cooke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, as speaker. Ellen Mandell, a graduate student, was elected secretary.

Cooke was a member of the Cornell Constituent Assembly, which preceded the Senate.

The Senate gave final approval to a measure that increases employee representation on the Senate from five to 13 employee senators, thus affirming the desire for such an increase expressed in a community-wide referendum February 16.

The Senate also heard a letter from President Dale R. Corson, suggesting that the Senate be especially sensitive to taking actions in areas that might relate to political issues.

Norman Penney Selected As New Dean of Faculty

Norman Penney, professor of law, has been selected as dean-elect of the University Faculty.

Penney, who is expected to take office July 15, will succeed Robert D. Miller, who has resigned after four years in the post. He will return to fulltime teaching in soil physics.

Penney was named in a faculty-wide ballot over two other candidates—Jean Parrish, associate professor of French, and David Pimentel, professor of insect ecology.

The dean is the Faculty's chief administrative officer and its liaison on all matters in which the concerns of the Faculty relate to the president, the trustees, or other segments of the University community. He is not, however, a member or agent of the University administration.

Penney received his B.A. from Yale University in 1950 and his LL.B. from Cornell in 1953. He practiced law in Buffalo, New York from 1953 through 1957, and became an

assistant professor of law at the Cornell Law School in 1957, associate professor in 1960 and professor in 1962.

He was associate dean from 1962 and acting dean in



NORMAN PENNEY
Faculty Dean-Elect

the spring of 1969. His teaching and research interests include certain specialized fields of business law and the law of Selective Service.

Guides Are Established For '71-'72 Salary Raises

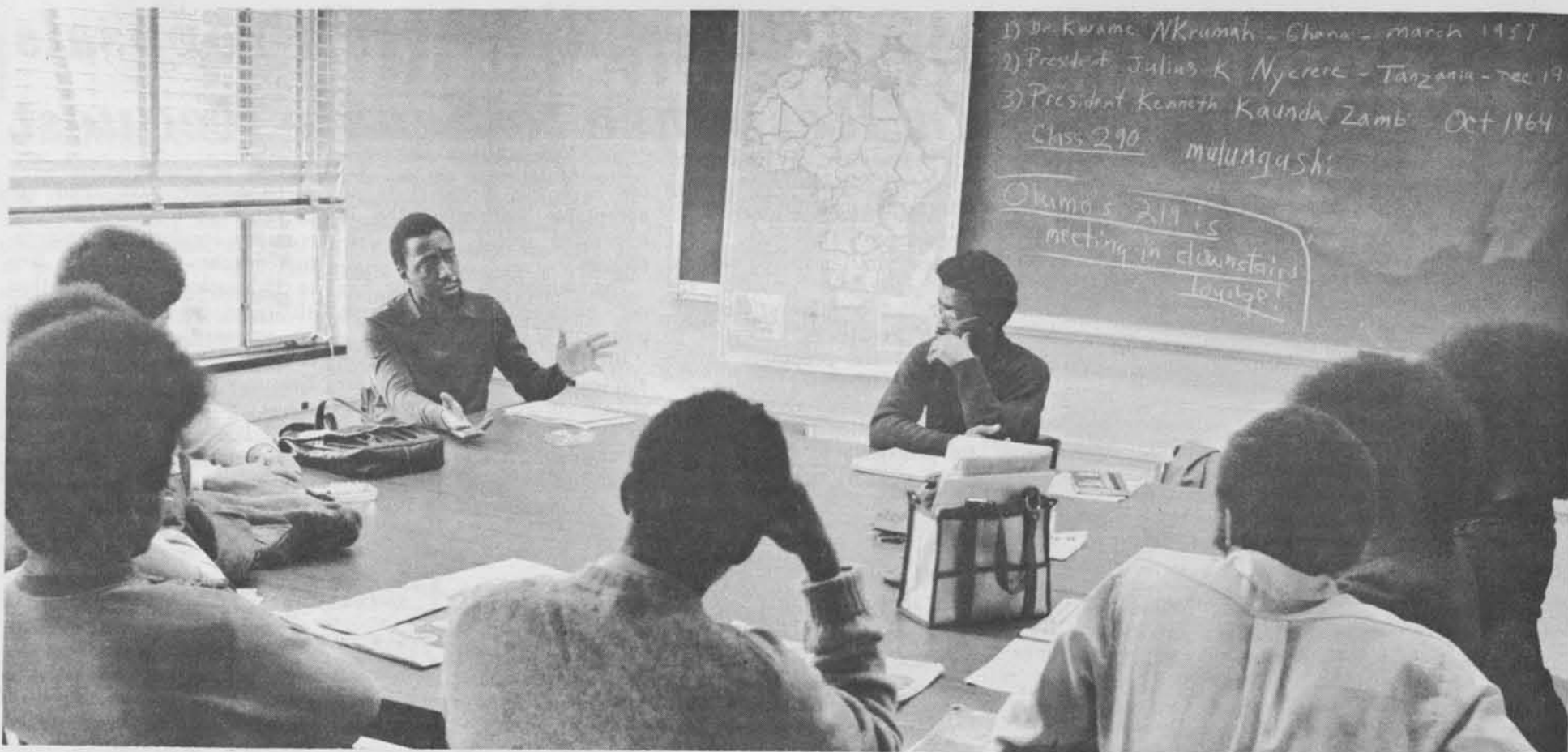
Guidelines have been established for 1971-72 salary increases for faculty and staff of Cornell's endowed colleges with job performance the key factor in granting raises.

In preparing the budget for 1971-72, in the endowed units, Cornell administrators set aside funds for salary increases for faculty and the various categories of non-academic employees. Each manager and dean will be told how many dollars he has for granting raises, and can then determine who will get what increase. The burden of making individual determinations will fall on the department head, with the help of first-line supervisors, who will base their judgments on

employee performance.

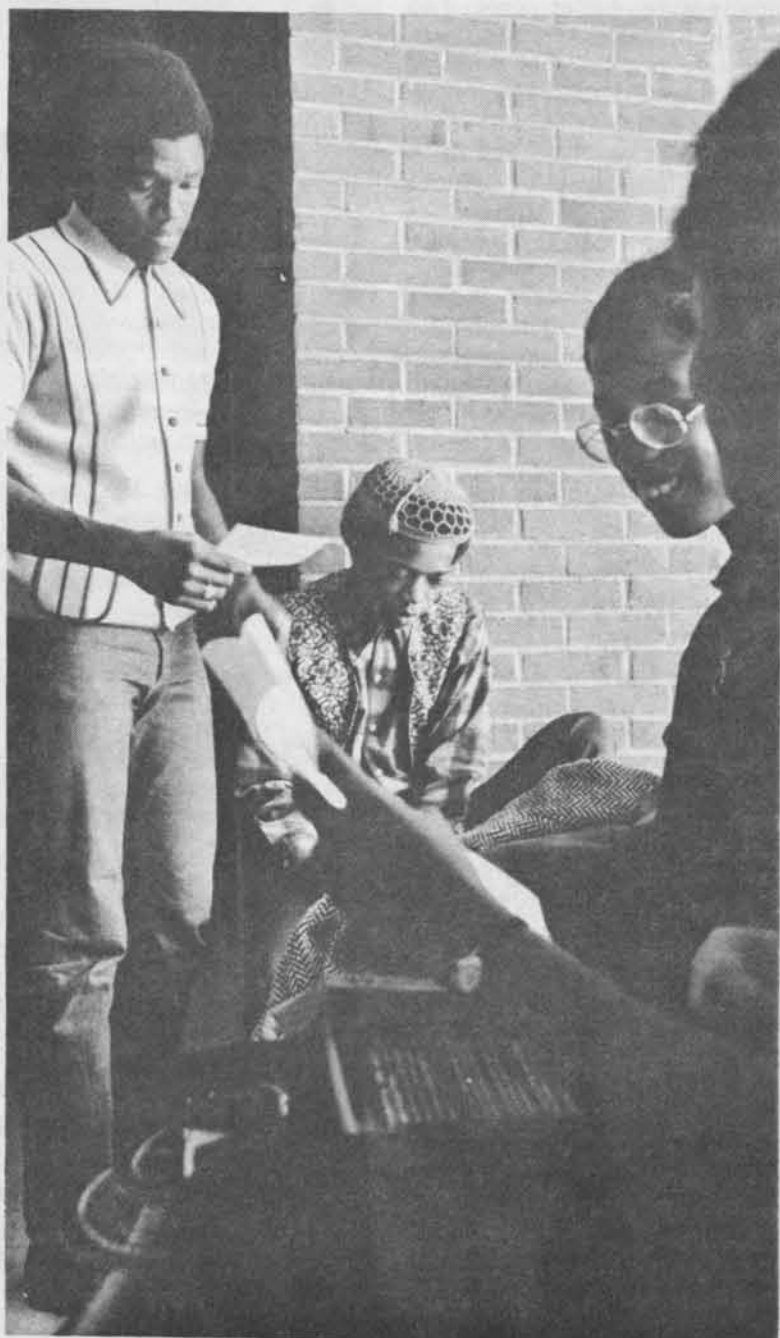
Supervisors will review individual salary adjustments, with each employee when the approved budget has been returned later this spring. This is most important in recognizing superior performance and the need for improving performance, according to Vice President for Administration Samuel A. Lawrence.

With limited funds available for increases, an across-the-board adjustment will be made only for classified employees. All employees in this category will receive a basic \$125 increase. This is the second half of a \$250 commitment made by the University last year.



THE DIRECTOR IN CLASS—James E. Turner, director of the Africana Studies and Research Center, meets with a class to discuss the relationship between Black culture and the African heritage. Turner also specializes in the analysis of racism and social structure, land use patterns and Black community development, and contemporary Black political thought.

Africana Studies



Photos By
Sol Goldberg

STUDENTS—Students provide important impetus and participate significantly in the direction and development of the Center, providing a prototype of student-faculty relations.



PHYSICAL FACILITY—The Center is housed in a remodeled fraternity house at 310 Triphammer Road in the North Campus area.



AUDIOVISUAL—The Center has extensive communications equipment facilities. Some classes learn the technical use of video for observing and creating Black images and characters while others use audiovisual analysis to explore teaching methods and learning processes.

The Meaning And The Challenge...

The Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell was founded in July, 1969 and was actually opened for operations in September of the same year. Since its founding the Center has been directed by James E. Turner.

In speaking of the meaning and the challenge of Cornell's Black Studies Program at the Center, Turner has said:

"In any society, the purpose of its educational system is to provide all members of the society with those skills and tools necessary to maintain and enhance the society. Given the self-defined ethnic, cultural, and social diversity of American people, it would seem as though all subsequent cultural institutions would be equally pluralistic. But higher education in America has traditionally been the exclusive domain of white America. Today, Black students have begun to play a leading role in challenging and changing the status of higher education. Having neither influential input nor a functional role in determining content and direction within this almost totally white world provides little security and assurance for many Black students.

"On college and university campuses, frustration and contempt for the educational system has bred open rebellion against tradition, educational

curriculum, and definition of the content of academic study and work. Contemporary Black students feel a keen sense of themselves as an extension of the Black community—a distinct few who seek to gain educational and scientific experience in order to work within the Black community. They hope to channel whatever dynamism they possess into the building of a viable and productive Black community. Increasingly, Black students are seeking to promulgate a conceptual and theoretical framework within which constructive change may be channeled into the Black community. They seek to build; thus a relevant education becomes a necessity.

"Among Black college students, particularly those in predominately white schools, there has been a growing identification with the Black community and its problems. At Cornell and elsewhere, Black students have begun to question the relevance of their community. They have said that the only moral reason for a college's existence is to develop potential, to refine and to develop the experiences of the society. What does this reason have to do with their presence on the campus, if the only recognition of experience is that of the white community? They have begun to say that perhaps

colleges and universities as they now exist are, at least, irrelevant and often even destructive to the Black community. In the Black community one of the most blatant forms of oppression is the irrelevant and destructive educational experiences of its youth, from elementary to junior and senior high schools and finally in colleges and universities. There is a denial of the legitimacy of cultural expression and social facility among Black people. There is little in any curriculum that starts with Black people as a specially and uniquely cultured people. So there is little wonder that Black students lost interest in education, in life, and in society at an early age. But they have now begun to say that the recognition of one's self must be in terms of one's historical presence and social significance. They are saying even further that if a college's objective is to make students productive members of society, then that purpose is for the entire society, including the Black community. This means that in some way the concept of education, its goals and methods, has to be made relevant to a larger number—and different kinds—of students than those to whom it is now important.

"From the very beginning of American history, Black people have formed an economically, socially, and culturally significant part of America. They have contributed to American art, music, and literature; they have been fundamentally important in shaping not only the attitudes and institutions of the Black society but of the whole society.

"Despite the obvious importance of Black people, however, neither the public at large nor white scholars know very much about the precise role of Black people in American life, past and present. Little is known about their position in American society, about the scope, quality, and significance of their contributions to American culture, or about the impact of their actions on the attitudes and institutions of American society.

"This ignorance has many sources. At this moment, it is less important to dwell on the sources than to recognize that the ignorance exists and that it must be overcome. Through neglect, a vitally important segment of the nation has been denied a legitimate history and culture. This situation has encouraged among white Americans the growth and spread of ideas and attitudes that are not only incorrect but destructive. At the same time, ignorance on the part of Black Ameri-

cans about the history and culture of their race in America has left them sadly vulnerable to the corrosive effects of American racism, and has reduced their ability to understand and control the forces and attitudes shaping their lives.

"The long overdue recognition of this omission and of the importance of correcting it has led to the creation at Cornell of the Africana Studies and Research Center.

"In American education it has been traditional for educators, social scientists and intellectuals to restrict their consideration of Afro-American life to topics of disorganization. There has been a general failure to do the research on the culture and conditions of Black people to allow for scientifically validated generalizations. Few social scientists have investigated the "organization" that exists alongside the chaos, and fewer still have attempted to assess the diversity of development within the Black society.

"Today Black students are being trained to live and work in a white middle-class environment. They are compelled to study and learn the politics, art, economics, and culture of white people as if Black people, their community, and their problems did not exist. The implication, at any rate, is strikingly clear, that the achievements of Blacks are inconsequential. The demand upon educational institutions today is for them to make available to the Black student sufficient resources and facilities that are relevant to the needs of the Black community. For many, the community from which they come will be the community to which they will return to live and work.

"A Black studies program seeks to remedy the total indifference of the American system of education to the needs of the Black people. The token revision of textbooks to include previously omitted material, and the incorporation of courses in "Black History and Culture" into biased, controlled educational structures will do little to correct the distortions and inadequacies that have led to the present crisis in education. What is needed is the total reorientation of educational

and academic practices towards minorities, Afro-Americans in particular. Indeed, such an orientation must recognize the need for a pedagogical as well as a substantive educational revolution. It will mean a radical departure in approach from tradition and orthodoxy in regard to institutional procedure, perception of valuable academic subjects, and organizational relationships.

"The development of Black studies programs and the recruitment and enrollment of interested students into such courses of study should, in no way, be construed as a retreat from expanding educational and economic opportunities, particularly as this might be true for Black students. Instead, such programs should be understood as a progressive thrust forward, with an exciting innovative potential which holds out the prospect for improving traditional curriculum. Our basic responsibility as educators is not only to pioneer and develop Black studies as a vital educational field but also to train people who will be intellectually and technically competent. It must be realized that the great need in the Black community is to develop serious, creative thinkers, disciplined social analysts, and talented professionals. Black studies provide the best models thus far conceived to achieve these educational needs.

"Students provide important impetus and participate significantly in the direction and development of the Center, providing a prototype of faculty-student relations. Students are involved in matters of recruitment. Foremost, the Africana Studies and Research Center is a community of scholars: teachers and students. Its central thrust is towards the creation of an international center for Black studies with strong emphasis on research, broadly conceived; and effective and innovative teaching in terms of structure, use, method, and content. Among our basic commitments is the determination to set our skills to a new understanding of the past, present, and future condition of peoples of African descent, wherever they may be found, with an initial emphasis on African-Americans and growing components on Africa and the Caribbean."

"Black Studies is a demand for a new encounter with the Black experience in American education."



READING AND REVERENCE—"What we select for Black children to read makes us responsible for what they become, and for what they remember and revere."

Heps' Few Bright Moments



BLAIR AND BAKER—Cornell track fans had little to cheer about during the 24th Heptagonal Indoor Track Championship in Barton Hall in late winter. Their only bright moment came when Tom Baker '72 gave it his all to take first place in the 1000-yard run in a time of 2:12.8. The crowd of 3,800 saw a Heps and Barton Hall record set when Tom Blair of Pennsylvania soared 16 feet, 7 inches in the pole vault. Penn won the team championship easily with 46½ points. The Big Red tied for fifth place with Army with 22 points.

Alumni Reunion Plans Set

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talk in Statler Auditorium will be the second Reunion Forum.

"Morality of the Mass Media" is the title of the final Reunion Forum scheduled for Saturday at 10 a.m. in Statler Auditorium. U.S. Congressman Barber Conable '42 of Rochester; Austin Kiplonger '39, a University trustee and Washington publisher; and a representative of the news media will be the speakers.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association and the Cornell Fund will be held on Saturday at 1 p.m. in Barton Hall. A report to alumni by University President Dale R. Corson and the results of alumni trustee elections will highlight the meeting.

Registration officially begins at 2 p.m. Thursday. Alumni will quickly note a major change in physical arrangements—class tents will be set up on Lower Alumni Field instead of Libe Slope. Also, the new North Campus Dormitories will be used to house returning classes for the first time.

Frank R. Clifford '50, director of alumni affairs, will welcome alumni to Reunion at a coffee hour beginning at 7:45 p.m. in the Statler Inn.

Daily campus tours are scheduled. Alumni will ride in air-conditioned buses as they tour the campus, Cornell Plantations and Sapsucker Woods. Walking tours of the Campus Store and the University libraries are also planned.

The annual President's Golf Tournament will start at 9 a.m. Thursday at the University Golf Course. Class dinners and barbecues are scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Alumni luncheons will be held in Barton Hall on Friday and Saturday.

The All Cornell Women's Breakfast on Saturday at 8 a.m. in the Willard Straight Memorial Room will feature a talk by Broadway and opera star Dorothy Sarnoff '35. She is the author of the recently published book, "Speech Can Change Your Life."

Scheduled entertainment will include the Savage Club Show on Friday at 9 p.m. in Bailey Hall and Cornelliana Night Saturday at 9:30 p.m. also in Bailey. The Alumni Glee Club will perform and there will be readings by George H. Healey, professor of English and curator of rare books.

— Senior Gift —

Enthusiasm and imagination are moving this year's Senior Class Gift campaign closer to its goal of \$5,000, according to Henry Ritter '71, chairman of the Senior Class Development Committee.

Ritter has described the response to the gift campaign as "encouraging." Members of the class are being asked to give as much as possible before June 30 in order to capitalize on a matching grant from the Cornell Fund Step-Ahead Challenge.

Campus Theft Can Lead To Suspension

Students at Cornell will be subject to suspension from the University if they are caught stealing on the campus, according to a ruling passed recently by the Student Faculty Board on Student Conduct (SFBSC) and the Student Faculty Appeals Board (SFAB).

The recent sharp increase of thefts at Cornell prompted the boards to increase the probable penalty for thefts from a reprimand to suspension. The new ruling is effective immediately.

"Coupled with this increase in penalties," said Hartwig E. Kisker, deputy judicial administrator, "will be an increase in surveillance and enforcement."

Kisker emphasized that the eventual result of thefts by students from other students and from the University is higher costs which are passed on mainly to the students.

For instance, he said, "the more pilferage, thefts of silverware and food trays, the higher the overhead the greater the need to increase food prices." Theft from other parts of the University result in similar price increases for the general community, he said.

Before this increased penalty was approved by the boards, Kisker said, the usual penalty for a student found guilty of theft on a first offense was a reprimand, and some students

Corson Establishes Planning Committee

University President Dale R. Corson has established a special committee to advise him on long-range financial planning for the University.

The committee will be composed of faculty and administrators, and Corson has also invited the University Senate to nominate one graduate and one undergraduate student.

Edmund T. Cranch, associate dean of the College of Engineering, is chairman of the new committee.

Corson said the committee will advise him on the financial implications of a variety of possible long-range academic policies and other policies as they affect higher education in general and Cornell in particular.

Corson said he considers this a "top-priority effort" and that the task "includes the assessment of the financial state of the University, the concomitant directions for long-range planning, and especially an evaluation of the academic consequences of such planning."

In a letter to members of the committee, he said the work might include, but not be

limited to, the following items:

—"Consideration of our faculty and staff resources: how they can be encouraged and strengthened despite the limits on our funds, and what might be done to permit each of us to make a more effective contribution to the University's goals.

—"Assessment of our student population, the categories of students we should seek to encourage and the rate of growth we can successfully absorb.

—"Review of our tuition policy, programs of student aid, and means through which both undergraduate and graduate students can be assisted in coming to Cornell.

—"Identification of new disciplines or programs that might be considered essential.

—"Attention to opportunities to offer new patterns of education, which will permit our students to intermix work and study and or spread educational experiences over a greater number of years.

—"A consideration of the balance between public and private higher education, with special reference to regional considerations in New York State.

—"Appraisal of the adequacy of the physical plant, including housing, athletic, and other facilities in order to advise on how it may be used more effectively and to provide a gauge of the new investment which will be required.

—"Identification of other supporting programs and activities, such as libraries and computer services, where some fairly drastic actions may be required in order to keep pace with the 'knowledge explosion' and what we may need to do about them."

Cornell Fund Has Raised More than \$2.1 Million

The 1970-71 Cornell Fund, the University's alumni annual giving program, had received \$2,183,521 from 24,506 donors as of the end of April.

Compared to last year at the same time, the Fund was approximately \$200,000 behind and 1,500 donors ahead.

In addition to this amount, \$900,000 had been pledged to the Step-Ahead Challenge Fund by ten alumni.

Harold Uris, the Fund's national chairman, expressed satisfaction in the number of new donors recorded this year. He also explained that none of the \$900,000 pledged to the Step-Ahead Challenge was included in the current totals and pointed

out that if the amount that the donors had given last year was included in the present figures, this year's Fund would be substantially ahead.

Uris expressed the hope that alumni would continue to support the annual giving program and that the Fund would surpass last year's record-shattering \$4 million final total.

The Step-Ahead Challenge has proven successful in attracting new and increased gifts from alumni. As of April 31, 2,475 previous donors have increased their gifts by \$439,096 and 1,010 previous nondonors have given \$53,037.

The Cornell Fund campaign ends June 30.

Werly Reports On Investments

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funds have been operating in their present forms.

The two funds are organized on a unit basis and comparison of investment results are made periodically with leading mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

For the 30-month period, the Endowment Fund, which operates as a "balanced fund", showed a gain of +3.1 per cent (adjusted) compared with +0.7 per cent for eight selected balanced mutual funds. For the same period, the Capital Fund, which operates as a reasonably aggressive growth fund, outperformed all 12 of a group of selected capital appreciation funds with a gain of +2.6 per cent compared with a decline of minus 14.9 per cent for the mutual funds.

The report included an in-depth look at the investment of Cornell's endowment funds and how they are managed. Werly said he was providing details of the funds and their management because "these are subjects which it seems to me are not well understood by all members of the Cornell community." "Also," he said, "public scrutiny of institutional policies and practices is the order of the day, and personally, I welcome it."

Cornell's Endowment Fund, Werly explained, totals \$140 million and consists of money which is 1.) restricted as to use, and 2.) limited to use of income only, that is interest and dividends, no capital gain.

He pointed out that the fund operates like most college endowment funds, as a "balanced" fund with a portfolio of fixed income securities and common stocks. "Currently," he said, "the percentages are roughly 56 per cent commons and convertibles and 44 per cent fixed income securities (primarily bonds) and cash." He noted that the percentages would vary with changing market conditions and with management's appraisal of the investment outlook.

In documents accompanying his report, Werly showed the ten largest common stock holdings in the Endowment Fund, in order of market value, to be Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Squibb Beech-Nut, IBM, General Motors, Eastman Kodak, Ford, Lincoln First Banks, Proctor & Gamble, Avon Products and Olin Corp. The market value of the ten top common stocks held, as of December 31, 1971, ranged from just short of \$5 million for Standard of New Jersey to just over \$2 million for Olin Corp.

He also said that distributions per unit from the Endowment Fund, whose investment objectives he described as "reasonable current income plus long-term growth of principal

and income," have increased "fairly constantly" from 6.6 cents per unit in 1963-64 to ten cents last year, a gain of more than 50 per cent. He was hopeful for another increase in the current year to about ten and one-half cents, a five per cent increase.

A comparison of "yields at market" for 26 educational endowment funds for the 1970 fiscal year, Werly said, shows that Cornell ranks fourth of the 26 with a 4.4 per cent yield based on its combined funds, Capital and Endowment. The top yield was 5.3 per cent, the lowest 2.3 per cent.

The Capital Fund, consisting of funds that are unrestricted as to use of either income or principal, has as its primary investment objective "long-term growth of capital and income" with current income as a secondary consideration.

This Fund, started on July 1, 1968 by a transfer of certain funds from the old unit pool, follows "a reasonably aggressive common stock investment program" to seek its investment objective. Werly pointed out that the common stock investments are quite heavily concentrated with the ten largest holdings representing half of the total investment in common stocks and convertibles. These ten holdings, ranked by market value, are Lilly, IBM, Anheuser-Busch, Eastman Kodak, Gulf, Carnation, Texaco, Pittston, Atlantic Richfield, and Merck. The Lilly holdings are valued at \$6,459,375 while Merck is at \$2,326,500.

Freshmen

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"In general, applications to privately endowed engineering programs throughout the country are down," Snickenberger said. He suggested that a shortage of finances and increased student interest in other types of scientific education were perhaps the two most likely causes.

Freshmen male applicants in the College of Human Ecology reached 124, or double last year's figure. Men now make up about 10 per cent of the total number of applicants for that college.

"Despite the general increases throughout the University, Arts and Sciences applications are not up to their 1969 level," Snickenberger said. Male applicants in particular took a definite drop in 1970, when the College's total number of applications fell from a high of 7,300 in 1969 to a recent low of 6,400 last year.

"In spite of this," Snickenberger said, "the number of women applying to Arts and Sciences this year exceeds the number applying in 1969 by about 100."

Singing, Eating, Sleeping

Glee Club Tours Northeast

Spring recess for some 60 Cornell Glee Club members consisted of a concert-packed seven day tour of the Northeast. The group logged 1,100 miles during ten stops and 13 concerts according to Jonathon Kaplan, Engineering '73. Kaplan, the associate manager of the club, said an estimated 6,400 persons heard the Cornell singers.

"It was a week of on the bus, off the bus, sing, eat, sleep, on the bus, off the bus, sing..."

Thomas A. Sokol, professor of music and director of the Cornell Glee Club and Chorus, and John C. Nicolls, Architecture '72, the club's manager, were largely responsible for the success of the tour.

Although the Glee Club performed for high school and college audiences, most evening concerts were sponsored by alumni clubs, Kaplan said. Four alumni clubs sponsored the singers. They were the

Cornell Club of Western Massachusetts; the Rockland County, New York Club, and the Lehigh Valley, and Harrisburg alumni clubs in Pennsylvania.

"Many alumni clubs think they are too small to sponsor a concert," Kaplan said, "but the Western Massachusetts club, with only about 30 active members, disproves this theory." Some 400 people attended that performance.

Another club, the Rockland County alumni, sponsored a concert to raise money for their scholarship fund, and expect to clear between \$1,200 and \$1,500, according to Kaplan.

cert of the trip began spontaneously in front of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. A crowd of some 50 people gathered, and as the club members were about ready to launch into their third song, they were asked to leave "by some uniformed men."

"We did," Kaplan added.

Corson Reports

Continued from page 1

substantially short of the national minority population."

Corson told the faculty representatives that the success of the minority education plan "hinges on the availability of funds, mainly scholarship funds."

"We will have a major fund-raising effort," Corson said, "seeking help from public and private sources alike. Unfortunately, our past success in that effort has not been great. Of the \$2 million per year presently going into our minority education program, about \$1.5 million comes from Cornell unrestricted sources. The required funds will more than double over the next three years."

Corson went on to point out an irony in the present situation by saying that "support for graduate students is drying up just at the time when a pool of potential students from minority groups is becoming available and at a time when there is a heavy demand for minority group professionals."

Corson's address dealt with the University's priorities in general, particularly with minority education, social and environmental studies, and the humanities.

The only land skiers in Puerto Rico are the workers who wear skis to walk on the antenna mesh of the Arecibo Observatory, a national research center operated by Cornell under contract with the National Science Foundation.

Corson Seeks Excellence Despite Lack of Money

In an attempt to meet the financial challenge that faces Cornell University today, the University's President, Dale R. Corson, has pledged to continue Cornell's excellence in selected fields, to increase innovations and experiments in teaching and to avoid politicization of the University.

Corson stated his goals in the recently issued Cornell University Annual Report 1969-70. The financial difficulties, reflected by Cornell's \$1.9 million deficit for 1969-70, represent the "overriding issue which faces not only Cornell but all of higher education," Corson said.

As preconditions for meeting the financial challenge, he said, "We shall do our utmost to avoid becoming politicized, in the sense that the University takes a stand on political issues. We shall do all in our power to protect the academic freedom of students and faculty. We shall strive for an atmosphere in which learning is not only possible, but is sought after."

Academically, Corson said, Cornell will not attempt to teach everything, but rather will move ahead in its best areas in what he called a policy of "selective excellence."

Corson placed excellence in teaching as one of the primary concerns of the University today. He called teaching the University's basic mission and said that "research and public service are adjuncts to the teaching process, but they are neither coordinate nor separate fundamental objectives."

Corson said that the excellence of universities in the next few years will depend on the development of "innovation and experiment in educational programs, in research, and particularly in the art and skill of teaching."

In a move towards more interdisciplinary educational activity, Corson suggested that a better liaison be developed between Cornell's liberal arts and professional schools. "Somehow we must learn to

retreat from the exclusive pigeonholing of categorical knowledge and to develop a means whereby the interrelation of all disciplines becomes apparent."

Discussing the relevance of education today to the world in which we live, Corson said, "Our main object should be to establish the truth that most knowledge is in one way or another relevant to the future. We must make it conspicuously so, especially in the humanities where we are dealing with the qualitative aspects of human development and the values of our environment."

Scientists and engineers have brought about great technological achievements, Corson noted. "Now we must bring these material accomplishments into a more harmonious relation with social needs and aspirations. We must assign values to our creativity, and the process of such evaluation should become an integral part of learning."

However, Corson said that public service should be a by-product, not a primary goal, of the University. University students should be trained to serve useful roles in society and to help solve problems in the society, but, he said, "Cornell's greatest challenge today is to achieve its mission through methods of teaching the programs of study which will inspire learning in our students."

Corson called the 1969-70 academic year one of the most violent in American educational history. He attributed Cornell's relative stability to the efforts of faculty, students and administration. Corson pointed to the development of the Cornell University Senate, improved communications within the University, increased security procedures, the restructuring of the administration and improvements in the University's judicial process as important stabilizing influences on Cornell.



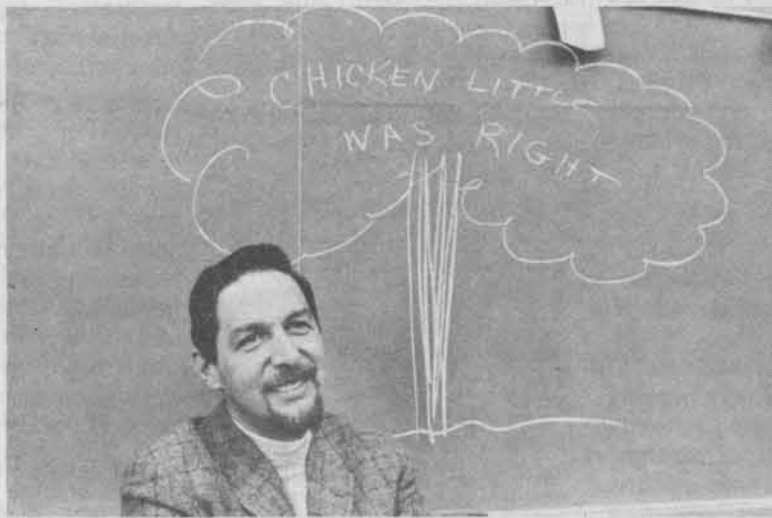
URBAN PLANNING DISCUSSION—Allan Feldt (foreground, right) leads a discussion in urban planning.



INTO THE FUTURE, FEET FIRST—L. Pearce Williams lectures to the seminar. Williams had injured his ankle prior to the Lehigh Valley trip.



RIGHT GESTURE—Williams makes a point with his right hand.



IS THIS THE FUTURE?—A little basic artwork accompanies Williams' discussion of life in the future.



LEFT GESTURE—Feldt makes a point with his left hand.

Alumni University — Revisited

"Can We Live with the Future" was the topic of the first Cornell Alumni University (CAU) regional weekend retreat held March 29 at the Moravian Seminary for Girls in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania under the sponsorship of the Lehigh Valley Cornell Clubs and Cornell's Office of Public Affairs Education Programs. This first experiment with a regional Alumni University retreat came as a result of requests from Alumni University participants who asked for a weekend away from Ithaca encapsulating the best of CAU. L. Pearce Williams, chairman of the Department of History, and Allan Feldt, associate professor of city and regional planning, discussed technological innovations looming on the horizon for urban planning, schools, housing and the environment, as well as man's ability to adapt culturally, socially and psychologically to these changes.



LEHIGH VALLEY CORNELLIANs—L. Jack Bradt '53, president of the Cornell Club of the Lehigh Valley; John S. Giles '42; Mrs. Robert A. (Vanne) Cowie '57; Cowie '56; MBA '57, president of the Cornell Alumni Association; Seymour Joczowicz '47; William R. Brown Jr. '56; and Mrs. John H. (Arlene) Morey '48.

PHOTOS BY
RUSS HAMILTON

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