

# Cramton Is Named Dean of Law School

Roger C. Cramton, assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel in the U.S. Department of Justice, has been named dean of the Cornell Law School, Cornell President Dale R. Corson announced following the February meeting of the Executive Committee of the University Board of Trustees in New York City. The appointment is effective July 1, 1973.

Cramton succeeds William Ray Forrester who has been dean since 1963. Last summer Forrester announced his desire to relinquish the deanship as soon as a replacement could be found. He will continue as a member of the Law School faculty, devoting full time to his teaching, research and writing.

"We are fortunate," Corson said, "that a man of such accomplishment as Roger Cramton should become dean of the Cornell Law School. His varied background as a legal scholar, teacher and practitioner, combined with his youthful energy will prove to be invaluable assets in helping to guide the future course of the Law School." Corson said Cramton's appointment was the result of a search conducted by a nine-member committee chaired by Vice Provost Robert F. Risley.

Cramton left his post at the Justice Department on Feb. 23. During the time between leaving the Justice Department and coming to Cornell, Cramton is a consultant to the American Bar Foundation, the research agency of the American Bar Association. He is charged with developing plans for a series of studies on legal education in the United States (Continued on Page 7)



Roger C. Cramton

## Unit Views Progress Of Africana Center

The committee appointed by Cornell University President Dale R. Corson to review the progress of the Africana Studies and Research Center (AS&RC) has commended the center's role at Cornell but has called for greater academic and financial development.

The 46-page report was made public on Feb. 12, 1973.

When the Executive Committee of Cornell's Board of Trustees established the center on April 10, 1969, it called for a review of the center's progress after the first two years of operation.

Appointed by Corson in the fall of 1971, the committee charged with the review was chaired by Lisle C. Carter, professor of public policy in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

Other committee members were W. Donald Cooke, vice president of research; C. Dalton Jones, research associate in psychology; Alfred E. Kahn, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; David C. Knapp, dean of the New York State College of Human Ecology and now acting provost; J. Congress Mbata, associate professor of African history, and James E. Turner, director of AS&RC.

Before going into detail on its six specific recommendations, the committee stated, "In sum the Committee believes that the Africana Center has been a healthy and constructive force on campus ... In general conception and format, the courses offered at the Center do not differ widely from what is offered in other fields ... The black experience is much more widely accepted as a legitimate viewpoint from which scholarship can be undertaken." (Continued on Page 7)

# CORNELL REPORTS

VOLUME 7—NUMBER 4

APRIL — 1973

## Abolition Debated Senate Has Two 'Hot' Months

January and February were seasonably cold for Ithaca, but unusually hot for the third University Senate.

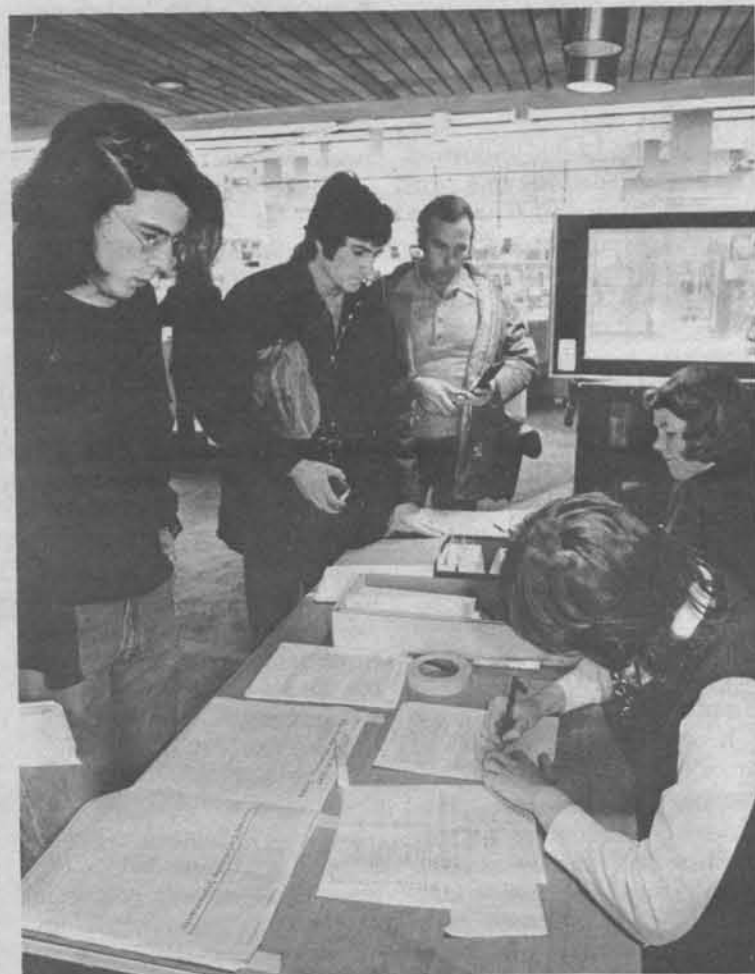
During the last two months of the third Senate session there was campus-wide debate on the future of that body, as well as major revisions in its committee structure and membership.

When results of the opinion

referendum to determine whether the Cornell community would like the Senate "continued" or "discontinued" were announced March 9, the fourth Senate found itself beginning with an unexpectedly solid mandate.

The referendum tally showed the Cornell community — faculty, students and employees — favored continuing the Senate by a vote of 71 per cent to 28 per cent. (One per cent of the

While that issue was being debated, the Senate voted 51 to 9 to reduce its membership by approximately one-third to 95 voting Senators from 140, effective with the fifth Senate. The approved legislation also reapportioned membership among various constituencies and more clearly defined non-voting, ex officio members. The Senate constitution mandates membership be reconsidered every three years at which time changes may be made providing student-faculty



**ELECTION DAY** — Poll attendants in the Cornell Campus Store check the i.d. cards of students voting in February's Senate elections. The Senate's continued existence was solidly endorsed by the results of an opinion referendum that was on the ballot.

ballots were invalid.) Voter turnout was 38 per cent.

The referendum came about after the submission of petitions with more than 1,800 signatures calling for the community to have a voice in whether the Senate should continue.

The petitions were triggered last December when the Senate cut less than 1 per cent from the Department of Physical Education and Athletics proposed 1973-74 budget. Two student-athletes, soccer player Roger London and football player Dan Malone, circulated the petitions, stating that Cornell's "experiment in representative democracy" had failed and that the Senate was unresponsive to the needs and desires of the community.

parity be maintained and voting membership not exceed 150.

As adopted, student and faculty representation was lowered to 40 from 60 persons per constituency. Employee representation was reduced to 10 from 13.

The Senate had been subject to criticism in recent months from both the campus community and its own membership for being unwieldy and unrepresentative.

In response to these criticisms, the Senate significantly restructured its committees and reduced committee memberships by about 30 persons. This action was taken after the close of the referendum vote and the (Continued on Page 7)

## Ballots Due in May

## Alumni to Elect Two Trustees



Robert A. Cowie Jr. '55



Wallace Gonzalez, LLB '46



Robert S. Hatfield '37



Richard S. Tucker '48

(The following letter, addressed to all Cornell alumni, is from Charles H. Stanford '47, president of the Cornell Alumni Association)

Dear Cornellian:

The four alumni pictured on this page are interested in serving on the Board of Trustees. Their willingness to stand for this election is an expression of the dedication required to maintain Cornell's excellence as an educational institution.

Through this elective process, two alumni are chosen annually to fulfill five-year terms on the Board of Trustees.

I urge you to consider the biographical material and statements included in the brochure mailed with your ballot, vote for two of the candidates and return your ballot to Ithaca by May 21. Our University appreciates interested and informed alumni support.

Sincerely,  
Charles H. Stanford



## Four Are Chosen Students, Senate Elect Trustees

The election of Jane P. Danowitz as a student member of the University Board of Trustees and of Paul Olum as faculty Trustee by members of Cornell's undergraduate and graduate student constituencies in the general University Senate election in March brings to four the number of University Trustees elected this year by either the Senate or the students.

Ms. Danowitz is a sophomore from Westport, Conn. in the College of Arts and Sciences; Olum is professor of mathematics. Both were elected two-year terms in the general Senate election earlier this month.

James L. Gibbs Jr., dean of undergraduate studies at Stanford University, was elected by the entire Senate in February to serve a four-year term as Trustee-at-large. Student Senators elected Harold O. Levy, a junior from New York City in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, to a two-year term as student Trustee in a special meeting Feb. 15.

The names of each of the four new Trustees, whose terms began on March 1, were reported to the Board of Trustees at its March meeting.

Ms. Danowitz's campaign centered primarily around her "charge that Cornell and other Ivy League schools have cooperated in fixing tuition costs and are therefore in violation of anti-trust laws."

She also opposed a Cranch Committee report proposal to increase by 2,000 the Ithaca campus student body.

Ms. Danowitz majors in American history.

Olum was chairman of the University committee of the Constituent Assembly in 1969 which created the Senate and drafted its constitution.

Ms. Danowitz, who now lives in Westport, attended high school in Millburn, N.J. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Danowitz of Westport.

Olum has been a member of the faculty for over 20 years



**NEWLY-ELECTED TRUSTEES** — From left: James L. Gibbs Jr., dean of undergraduate studies at Stanford; Paul Olum, professor of mathematics; Jane P. Danowitz '75 and Harold O. Levy '74.

and is former chairman of the Department of Mathematics. He has served on the executive committees of the various faculties to which he belongs.

Olum has held the position of faculty Trustee elected by the students since the establishment of that position two years ago.

Gibbs, who was appointed dean of the Stanford's undergraduate studies in 1970, joined the faculty in 1966 as associate professor of anthropology.

Gibbs' special fields within anthropology are African ethnology, psychological anthropology and the anthropology of law.

Active in numerous civic, academic and professional groups, Gibbs has been a member of the Executive Board of the American Anthropological Association, the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Minneapolis and of the Minnesota State Commission Against Discrimination.

Gibbs attended public schools in Ithaca. He earned his bachelor of arts degree in anthropology and sociology from Cornell in 1952 and his doctor of philosophy degree in social anthropology from Harvard in 1961.

Gibbs and his wife, Jewelle, have two sons, Geoffery Taylor and Lowell Dabney. Gibbs is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James

L. Gibbs, 512 Plain St., Ithaca.

Levy, a junior in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR), had been chairman of the Senate's executive committee for the past year.

Levy is from Manhattan and attended the Bronx High School of Science. He is the son of Hugo and Alice Levy, 17 Fort George Hill, Manhattan.

## Corson Issues Report On Affirmative Action

Cornell President Dale R. Corson, in a report released in February reaffirmed the University's commitment to its Affirmative Action Program.

Affirmative Action legislation, in general terms, requires colleges and universities holding federal contracts to create equal employment opportunities for all persons, with particular emphasis on insuring employment of minority persons and females throughout the institution's job structure.

Corson listed some of the new U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) guidelines released in October which will "substantially shape" the Cornell program. He also reviewed the program's history since the first University statement of commitment two years ago and the establishment of a Cornell office a little over a year ago.

The new guidelines, which are intended to clarify and facilitate the implementation of Affirmative Action programs at federally supported colleges and universities, will require more University resources and further compilation and analysis of comprehensive employee information on a computerized file, the report said.

Ramon E. Rivera, the University Affirmative Action officer, announced that he has held preliminary discussions with Cornell Alumni Office staff members regarding the use of alumni clubs for the dissemination of employment opportunity information at Cornell. The use of alumni clubs would result in a wider network of recruiting resources and in the development of a larger list of individuals interested in working at Cornell, according to Rivera.

The report also stated that the Affirmative Action Office intends to produce a monthly newsletter which will be distributed to a national list of contacts. The newsletter will contain information on available positions as well as news articles on the development of Affirmative Action programming at Cornell, the report said.

*By \$150 to \$200*

## Tuition Set to Increase Again

Tuition for all students at Cornell will increase some \$150 to \$200 effective at the close of the spring semester, 1973. Also, there will be an adjustment in charges within the Department of Student Housing and the Department of Dining Services to permit continuation of the University's policy of operating the departments on a self-supporting basis.

Cornell's Board of Trustees approved the changes in student charges at its regular meeting in New York City in January.

University President Dale R. Corson called the increases "regrettable" but necessary, and that the tuition increases "are less than what are planned at some Ivy League institutions and... overall tuition costs remain competitive."

All students in Cornell's statutory divisions will have a tuition increase of \$150 per year.

Tuition for residents in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the New York State College of Human Ecology and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations will be \$1,350 per year. Non-residents in these schools will have an annual tuition of \$1,950.

Tuition for New York State residents in the Veterinary College and for both residents and non-residents in the Veterinary Graduate School will be \$1,950. Non-resident undergraduates in the Veterinary College will have a tuition of \$2,550.

Both resident and non-resident students in other statutory graduate schools will have a tuition of \$1,550.

There will be an increase in tuition of \$180 per year for students in most of the endowed units at Cornell: the College of Architecture, Art and Planning; the College of Arts and Sciences; the College of Engineering; the School of Hotel Administration and the Division of Unclassified Students. Tuition

for all of these students will be \$3,180 per year.

There will be an increase of \$200 per year for students in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B&PA). The increase in B&PA was made with the guarantee that tuition for those students will remain at the 1973-74 rate for their second year of study. Tuition for first year B&PA students will total \$3,400. Students in B&PA who will be in their second year in 1973-74 will pay tuition of \$3,200.

Tuition in the Law School and in the School of Nursing in New York City will increase by \$200 per year. Total tuition for the Law School will be \$3,000, while Nursing School students will pay \$1,950.

Tuition in the endowed Graduate School and the Medical College at New York City will increase by \$180 per year. Total tuition for the Graduate School will be \$3,180; Medical College tuition will be \$2,680.

Adjustments in tuition or fees for Summer Session, the Extramural Division and other programs will be made to reflect the other tuition increases.

Housing charges to students for 1973-74 consist of a 3.5 per cent rise in rents for unmarried undergraduates and a 5 per cent rise for graduate housing and for small living units, according to Ruth W. Darling, associate dean of students.

Dining charges will be raised an average of 8 per cent in 1973-74 for both cash customers and for members of the University's contract dining plan known as Co-Op dining, according to Arthur A. Jaeger, director of dining services.

The University Senate, which has policy jurisdiction over the two departments within the Division of Campus Life, approved the housing and dining increases last fall as part of its total Campus Life budget.

## CORNELL REPORTS

**Cornell Reports Vol. 7, No. 4, April, 1973**

Published six times a year in October, November, February, April, May and July for alumni, parents of students and other friends of the University by the Office of Public Information, Arthur W. Brodeur, Director. Editorial Office: 110 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. Editor, Robert W. Smith. Managing Editor, Kal M. Lindenberg. Photo Editor, Russell C. Hamilton.

Please send address changes to Alumni Records Office, 626 Thurston Ave, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, preferably five weeks in advance of moving.

Second class postage paid at Ithaca, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.





# Alumni Respond to Proposals of Cranch Report

The Administrative Board of the Cornell University Council, which was asked to coordinate alumni response to the Report of the Committee on Long-Range Financial Planning at Cornell, the so-called Cranch Report, has issued its report.

The Cranch Committee, named after its chairman, Edmund T. Cranch, dean of the College of Engineering, reported to University President Dale R. Corson in September. At that time Corson asked that the report be widely distributed and he specifically solicited alumni response.

The alumni response report has been distilled from discussions of the Cornell Council and its Administrative Board, regional alumni meetings and meetings of the Cornell Association of Class Officers (CACO).

In addressing the report to his fellow alumni, Robert A. Cowie, former Cornell Alumni Association president and a vice president of the Cornell Council who chaired the Council Administrative Board's committee to garner alumni response to the Cranch report, said "We feel our report is an accurate summation of the attitudes, recommendations and concerns of the alumni and will have a bearing on the President's ultimate recommendations to the Board of Trustees."

*(The text of the alumni response report follows:)*

## PREFACE

In September, 1972 the Committee on Long-Range Financial Planning submitted its report (the Cranch Report) to President Dale R. Corson. President Corson asked that the report be widely distributed and specifically solicited a response from the Cornell

faculty, the University Senate, and the alumni. The Administrative Board of the Cornell Council was asked to coordinate the response of the alumni. This report is that response.

## INTRODUCTION

Cornell has 130,000 alumni living throughout the world, representing the academic years from 1898 to 1972. They came from all walks of life to attend Cornell — from a wide range of occupations and political persuasions. From such a diverse group there is clearly no unified "alumni position" on the Cranch Report and this report does not represent its findings to be such.

Notwithstanding the above, however, our efforts did reveal certain areas in which alumni opinion, if not unanimous, trended strongly in a particular direction. We have attempted to relate these directions in this report. Where strong dissenting views were discovered, we have attempted to include these as well.

The Cranch Report is a broad-ranging work of major proportions. In view of its scope it was difficult to acquaint a large number of alumni with its detailed provisions in a short period of time. The full text of the report was published in the Cornell Chronicle and a summary was published in Cornell Reports. The Chronicle was distributed on campus, to all subscribing alumni, and to all members of the University Council; Cornell Reports was distributed to all alumni. Through Cornell Reports, interested alumni were invited to write for the full text of the report. Approximately 149 did so. All alumni were also invited to respond by letter to the University Council with

their views of the Cranch Report. Approximately 30 did so. Most letters were of some length and contained commentary that was clearly carefully considered and well prepared.

The Cornell University Council discussed the report at its annual meeting in October 1972. The Council was divided into small groups led by teams familiar with the report. Summary notes of these meetings were made available to us.

In addition, the Administrative Board organized 20 meetings in various cities throughout the United States. Active Cornellians from each of these areas were invited to attend to discuss and respond to the Cranch Report.

In order to provide a degree of comparability among the responses from city to city and to focus alumni effort on those areas where the Administrative Board felt that alumni response might be most competent and helpful, the Board prepared a set of discussion guidelines which were distributed to all participants.

Following each meeting, a summary of the discussion was prepared and forwarded to us for incorporation into our summary report.

The Cornell Association of Class Officers devoted a portion of their mid-winter meeting January 27, 1973, to discussion of the Cranch Report. An outline presentation was made and small discussion groups were formed with leaders who were knowledgeable about the Report. The guidelines mentioned above were used. Notes were kept and summaries of these group meetings were presented to us.

This report has been distilled from these summaries of the Council, and regional and CACO meetings, together with the letters received and the

considerable discussion and response of the Council's own Administrative Board.

## ALUMNI VIEWS

Notwithstanding many areas of considerable disagreement, all alumni participating felt that the report was a thoroughgoing study of major proportions which required a considerable effort on the part of those preparing it. They thought the Report an excellent starting point and were gratified and most favorably impressed with the invitation to respond. The quality and thoughtfulness of the responses reflected well the care and enthusiasm of the respondents.

**Recommendation 4:** This recommendation contains general guidelines relating to the size of the student and faculty population of the University. Specifically, it recommends an increase in the student body to 17,500 within five years, with no increase in faculty.

Alumni opinion emerges quite clearly on this question. There is considerable dissatisfaction with this projected increase in student population. The most favorable comments describe the increase as an unfortunate necessity or an inevitability but stress that growth beyond this point should not take place. There is concern that the "quality of life" on campus will suffer as living and dining facilities, libraries, athletic facilities, and the other areas of student accommodation are more heavily utilized and that Cornell will be a less appealing place given such an increase. There is also a feeling that the prescribed increase in the student body

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## CEQM to Conduct an Experiment In Interdisciplinary Research

Beginning in the fall of 1973, four or five senior members of the Cornell faculty will take part in an intimate, interdisciplinary experiment under the Center for Environmental Quality Management (CEQM), according to Walter R. Lynn, director of the center.

Zurn Foundation of Erie, Pa., has pledged \$230,000 to the University to support the project over a five-year period. "We are able to proceed with our program because of the support of the Zurn Foundation," Lynn said.

Frank W. Zurn '50, a director of the foundation and president of Zurn Industries, Inc., an environmental pollution control company, is a member of Cornell's Board of Trustees, and is vice chairman of the Development Advisory Committee of the Board.

Zurn received his bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Cornell. In addition to his Trustee responsibilities, he is presently serving his third term on the Cornell University Council, and is a member of The Tower Club of Cornell and the Cornell Society of Engineers.



Frank W. Zurn

He is also a member of the board of directors of Calspan Corporation, formerly Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo.

Another director of Zurn Foundation is Roger W. Zurn '65 who received his bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell. Roger has been active in Cornell alumni affairs, and most recently was president of the Cornell Club of northwestern Pennsylvania.

He is also a member of The Tower Club of Cornell and is an area chairman of the Cornell Fund.

"The center wants an experienced core faculty to tackle some of the big problems facing society today," Lynn said.

The CEQM plan calls for a small group of professors from any fields related to environment to spend a year in close quarters, pitting their expertise against environmental problems. The core faculty, which will be selected before the end of this semester, will probably draw its initial members from the areas of biological sciences, economics, political science, agriculture, law, sociology, engineering and the physical sciences.

"Research will be this group's principal mission," Lynn explained. "Because existing and evolving environmental problems result from the complex interactions of human and natural activities, viable analyses and solutions to these problems cannot be neatly divided into disciplinary territories."

The kinds of issues the core

## By Anonymous Donor \$2.7 Million Given

Cornell has received an anonymous \$2.7 million gift from an alumnus.

Receipt of the gift was announced in February by University President Dale R. Corson.

In making the announcement, Corson said that final decision on the use of the gift was pending since further discussions are planned with the anonymous donor. Preliminary thinking, Corson said, leans toward using the gift over the next few years for innovative academic programs which Cornell has been unable to institute because of recent fiscal stringencies.

faculty might study are the recycling of waste materials; energy production and utilization; information required for effective environmental management, including monitoring, enforcement and legislative actions; agricultural production, including pest management, fertilizer utilization, etc.

"But no specific research topics will be pre-set for the core faculty," Lynn said. "They will define the problems and issues to be investigated in true interdisciplinary fashion."

One difficult problem facing the group, as Lynn sees the situation, will be for the individual faculty members to learn each other's vocabulary

and frame of reference.

The core faculty will spend most of its first four months conducting internal seminars aimed at achieving a clear understanding of colleagues' attitudes, assumptions, perceptions and vocabularies.

Core faculty members will, in effect, be taking an internal leave of absence for one year. During that time the center will provide resources for the various departments involved to help replace the men or women engaged in the experiment. At the end of the year, the faculty members will return to their departments, taking all projects and grant money with them.

A new core faculty, not to exceed 10 members, will be appointed each year.



# Trustees Revise Cornell's Student Loan Program

The Cornell Board of Trustees has approved recommendations by University President Dale R. Corson to revise the University's student loan program along lines recommended last fall by a special Loan Advisory Committee and the University Senate.

The Trustee action will permit future University loans to be insured under the Federal Insured Student Loan Program. In addition, the University will benefit from interest subsidies provided by the government on behalf of students whose loans are required to meet approved educational costs.

The Board also authorized a special pilot program of loans with graduated repayment schedules and provision for deferment if the repayment exceeds 6 per cent of the borrower's pre-tax income.

The action came at the Board's meeting held in Ithaca March 15-17 and culminates more than a year of study.

The groups and individuals who participated in the study were the Senate Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid, chaired by Jeffrey Ross, a senior in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations; the Special Loan Advisory Committee, chaired by Robert S. Smith, professor of agricultural economics; Joel H. Silbey, chairman of the Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid of the Faculty Council of Representatives; Gary A. Lee, director of scholarships and financial aid, and Margaret Gaffney, a senior in the Cornell Law School and an intern in Lee's office.

In announcing the Board's action, Samuel A. Lawrence, vice president for administration, stated that four recommendations were approved:

(a) that the University adjust the terms of all future student loans, wherever possible, so as to

qualify for insurance under the Federal Insured Student Loan Program;

(b) that a pilot loan program be instituted, offering a limited number of loans in which repayment is tailored to the student's anticipated future income;

(c) that the funds currently available for student loans be consolidated into one common fund to the extent possible;

(d) that, subject to the approval of the Trustee Investment Committee, the administration be authorized to establish a line of credit with banks to provide additional capital for federally insured student loans.

The Board's action, Lawrence noted, will bring University lending more closely in line with private banking practice. Most students should continue to be able to obtain loans within their home communities, he said, but the University needs to be able to supplement normal banking channels to assist students who can not. Reduction in funding for National Defense Student Loans also is likely to increase the call on University loans, Lawrence said.

Under the federally insured program, most loans will be made on the following terms and conditions: (a) an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum, with interest charges fully subsidized by the federal government for any student eligible under the applicable family income guidelines while that student is enrolled and during subsequent special deferment periods; and (b) repayment within 10 years of graduation from formal education. The total indebtedness which can be incurred will be \$10,000 per borrower, or one-half the sum of the endowed college tuition charge during the borrower's enrollment, whichever is smaller.

Repayment of federally insured loans will begin

nine months after a student is either no longer enrolled at the University, is no longer in a full-time educational program elsewhere, or is no longer eligible for a special service deferment.

The pilot loan program was described by Lee as being of special help to students who do not qualify for major scholarship assistance but who need access to substantial loan moneys to finance their education.

There is an increasing number of students, Lee said, who are incurring debts of \$3,000 and more to finance their undergraduate education and a graduated repayment schedule will make it easier for these persons to repay this indebtedness.

The income related feature generally will insure that no student whose loan is written under this pilot program will have to use more than 6 per cent of his or her annual income for repayment of his or her loan, he said.

"These loans will be limited to students whose long-term income expectation make it economically feasible for them to incur such indebtedness," Lee said.

Repayment schedules under this program will be income related. Ordinarily, however, repayment will be required within 10 years, but borrowers, who have a large indebtedness and a low or moderate income, will be allowed a 13-year period.

"We expect loans made under this pilot program will be insured by the federal government but balances outstanding after the 10-year guarantee period may not be covered," Lee said.

Lee noted that the University will continue to rely principally on arrangements which students make with their local banks to cover loan needs.

## Alumni Respond to Proposals of Cranch Report

(Continued from Page 3)

will not provide the financial relief which the Report suggests. This stems from a basic doubt that the University understands its own cost structure well enough to predict a financial gain from the increase and a feeling that the additional facilities which the Report indicates will be necessary to support the increase will erode the financial gain. Many doubts were expressed on the possibility of maintaining high quality education as size increases. A minority indicated that the proposed increase would not be troublesome if properly distributed among schools and colleges since these subdivisions give some sense of intimacy to a large university.

The Cranch Report suggested this increase principally as a means for obtaining a higher ratio of students to faculty. Alumni concur with this objective and are anxious to see a serious effort to improve faculty productivity. There was considerable question as to the utility of faculty-student ratio as anything beyond a coarse indication of faculty effectiveness. The underlying questions on faculty teaching load, the distribution of effort between teaching and research, and class size were considered important to an analysis of faculty productivity. In general, there was broad support for an increase in the ratio of students to faculty, with no discernible feeling that the opposite course should be pursued.

Some suggested that a similar result might be achieved by reducing faculty through attrition and lay-off and by reducing the need for faculty by utilizing loan programs with other institutions.

Most alumni recognize the desirable effect that a faculty attracted by a strong graduate program has on the quality of the University's

undergraduate program. There is, however, a strong feeling that Cornell should be primarily an undergraduate institution and that such growth as must take place should occur at the undergraduate level to the greatest extent possible. The proposal to encourage junior and senior transfer students was well received in this context.

Doubts were also expressed as to Cornell's ability to continue to attract high-quality students with a rising enrollment in the face of a declining college population. Most thought that Cornell should not be pressured into accepting increased enrollments under threats of reduced public financial support. Alumni seemed confident that means could be found to stabilize finances without responding to these pressures. There is considerable concern about what alumni discern as an increasing drift to public sources of funds and the inevitable attendant public control. Feelings are very strong that Cornell should remain privately financed to the maximum degree possible.

*Recommendation 5* concerns student financial aid policies. There is general recognition that aid funds are limited and that their disbursement must be managed with great care. Hence, there is agreement with the recommendation to hold financial aid to a given percentage of tuition income.

There is generally strong support among alumni for proposed loan programs and deferred tuition plans. Part-time student employment was also widely endorsed as a means of providing financial aid. Some suggested that student part-time positions be substituted for present full-time staff positions to create more opportunities in this area. It was observed that the success of loan plans was closely related to the particular

group under consideration and their vocational plans. Where a program might be highly successful for a vocationally oriented school, it might fail elsewhere if the earnings expectation of graduates is lower.

The use of copies of IRS tax reports to determine need was also endorsed.

There was near-universal feeling that financial aid for graduate students should be based heavily on need. Care should be taken, however, that this not reduce the quality of the graduate student population.

Subject to a serious concern that the economic and social diversity of the student body not be lost, many felt that an attempt should be made to attract students with less need for financial assistance.

In general, the minority-group programs were supported. Some expressed concern, however, over the extraordinary demands which these placed on student aid funds and questioned whether loan programs ought to be more extensively used in this area.

*Recommendation 6* deals with tuition and fee increases. In general, alumni regard these as inevitable. There were two principal concerns with the 6 per cent figure proposed in the Report: the fear that Cornell might be pricing itself out of the market generally; and concern that applicants with fewer economic resources would find it still more difficult to attend Cornell, thereby changing the present social and economic balance in the student body. Some continue to voice the opinion that costs should be cut rather than tuition increased. Other than expressing the foregoing concern, the alumni did not feel qualified to judge what the precise percentage increase in tuition should be.

It was noted that many students (and parents) were unaware that tuition

covered only a fraction of the total cost of a University education and that steps should be taken to make this circumstance more widely understood.

*Recommendation 8* deals with graduate education. Alumni are not generally enthusiastic about the expansion of graduate education proposed in the Report. Many feel that Cornell's greatness lies in its position as an undergraduate institution and that basically it should remain such. It was emphasized that, where growth in the graduate sector does occur, it should be carefully controlled and generally limited to those areas where Cornell already has a strong position and slack capacity and where there is a market for the skills of the program graduates. It was also felt that, with important exceptions, undergraduates were more supportive alumni than those students whose only contact had been at the graduate level.

Concern was also voiced that, due to the funding patterns for research, financial support for graduate education was much more vulnerable than that for undergraduate. Some indicated that the direction of research at the University should be examined as to its purpose.

*Recommendation 17* calls for selectivity in the capital expansion program. There is substantial support for the proposal to require that full funding for maintenance as well as construction of new academic facilities be provided before initiation of the project. One alumnus noted that, within his experience, he had found that "over a 40-year period, the initial cost of office buildings represents only about 2 per cent of the total costs associated with the operation of the building. The numbers might be slightly different for the physical facilities at a university, but the same

(Continued on Page 6)



## Land-Grant Role Viewed Committee Studies State Relations

The State Relationships Committee of the Cornell Board of Trustees urged a reexamination of the University's role as the land-grant institution of New York State in a report to the full Board at its March meeting in Ithaca.

The committee's report is an outgrowth of its review of Cornell's responsibilities as New York's land-grant institution and the role of its four statutory colleges, which are part of both Cornell and the State University of New York.

The committee recommended that the reexamination define the distinct character of Cornell as an institution of higher education that is both public and private in character and mission.

The committee also pointed out that the statutory colleges have a relationship and responsibility to the State University as well as to Cornell and, as state financed institutions, special relationships with state agencies, including the Division of Budget and the Department of Audit and Control.

The report discussed the problems which arise in administering the statutory colleges as a result of the need to meet special state reporting and policy requirements. The report further dealt with the need to seek, in cooperation with the State University, ways of developing more common administrative personnel policy and procedures for all colleges within Cornell.

The report stated that the committee saw a basic similarity in the legislated missions of Cornell, as the land-grant institution, and the State University: the responsibility to serve the educational, research and public service needs of the people of the state. The committee



Morton Adams

concluded that the state's needs in higher education were great enough to demand cooperation, not competition, between the two institutions.

The committee specifically recommended:

1. Reexamination of Cornell's role as the land-grant institution of New York State.
2. Reassessment of the missions of the statutory colleges as special but integral parts of both Cornell and the State University.
3. Meetings between the President of Cornell and the Chancellor of the State University, as well as between other officials of both institutions.
4. Public assertion of Cornell's modern land grant mission, once it is determined.
5. Use of the concepts behind the statement of mission to guide future operational decisions.
6. Increased involvement of the Board and the central administration in policy determinations for the statutory colleges.
7. Development of a University-wide system of administrative operating policies and procedures.

The committee chairman, Trustee Morton Adams of Rochester, president of the

State Agricultural Society, expressed to the Board the committee's appreciation of the interest and support it has had from President Dale R. Corson. He cited Corson's "considerable involvement ... in state relations matters and the personnel assignments he has made in this area," including the designation of Vice Provost Robert F. Risley and Thomas L. Tobin, director of University relations, to serve as Cornell's liaisons with New York State.

The assignment of Tobin to assist Risley in coordinating Cornell's State Relations Program was announced by Corson in late January.

Last summer, Risley was designated the principal University officer responsible for coordinating the operation of Cornell's four statutory schools and colleges both with the University and with appropriate New York State agencies and with the State University of New York.

As director of university relations, a position he has held since 1970, Tobin will continue to serve as principal public relations advisor to the President and his executive staff.

## W.D. Cooke to Resign As Grad School Dean

W. Donald Cooke, vice president for research and dean of Cornell's Graduate School, announced in mid-January his intention to resign as dean. At the end of January, University President Dale R. Corson named an 11-member committee to search for a replacement for Cooke.

Cooke will concentrate on his duties as vice president for research. He will also continue teaching in the Chemistry Department of the College of Arts and Sciences. He has served as dean of the Graduate School since 1964.

Commenting on his intention to resign, Cooke said, "After such a long time as Dean of the Graduate School, I believe it is time for a new person to take on this responsibility."

"It is with deep regret that I accept Don Cooke's resignation as Graduate dean," Corson said. "The Graduate School will miss his valuable experience and patient leadership. However, the University will continue to benefit from his many talents as vice president for research and as a member of the faculty."

Corson, asked that the search committee make its recommendations to him as soon as possible but in any case no later than mid-May.

In his charge to the committee, which is headed by Acting Provost David C. Knapp, Corson said, "The Cornell Graduate School has a unique character which has contributed greatly to the quality of the University. The selection of a new dean to carry on this tradition during a period of travail for graduate education in this country is a particularly important task."

Serving on the committee are Alice Colby, associate professor of French; Lester F. Eastman, professor of electrical engineering; Douglas B. Fitchen, professor of physics; William Hansel, professor of animal science; Raymond C. Loehr, professor of agricultural engineering; Philip J. McCarthy, professor of economic and social statistics; Anne McIntyre, assistant professor, human development and family studies; Jason L. Seley, chairman, art; David B. Wilson, assistant professor, biochemistry and molecular biology, and Frank W. Young, professor of rural sociology.

## Tribute to Ezra Cornell Old Manuscript Rediscovered



**REDISCOVERED** — This bundle of manuscripts for an unpublished tribute to the University's founder, Ezra Cornell, had been missing for more than 80 years, until it turned up late last fall in a Day Hall vault.

Ezra Cornell's crowning act was to open colleges and universities to the young from the ranks of labor, according to Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th president of the United States.

Lost for more than 80 years, the never published tribute to the University's founder was discovered late last fall in a long forgotten bundle of manuscripts hidden away in a corner of a Day Hall vault.

The Hayes letter was among 48 tributes to Cornell from friends, statesmen, professors, business leaders and journalists written as part of a memorial project launched in 1887 by Alonzo B. Cornell, Ezra's oldest son and a former governor of New York.

In his letter, Hayes wrote that Cornell's work "was something more than the founding of a great and noble institution of learning."

"As I see the great crowning act of his useful and honorable life, its drift is to carry learning and knowledge into the ranks of labor, and to spend among scholars the spirit of labor, the habit of labor and respect for labor."

The bundles of tributes, neatly wrapped and tied, was sent to the University about 1888 by Alonzo Cornell with his hand written instruction: "To await the order of E. L. Williams," the University's first treasurer.

The order apparently never came.

## Rule Violators Given Option to Perform Service

The option of performing volunteer service in the Cornell or local communities rather than pay a fine was given to all 22 convicted violators of the University's judicial system last semester.

The new option, given occasionally last spring, was made a standard option for campus violators this academic year by Alan L. Sapakie, judicial administrator. Sapakie's office handles student, employee and faculty violations of the University's Campus Code of Conduct in conjunction with the University Hearing Board (UHB), the University Review Board (URB) and the judicial advisor.

"Of the 22, Sapakie said, "six have completed their community service, eight have either begun volunteer work or have indicated they will do so, and six have paid their fines." The remaining two persons have not yet notified Sapakie of their decisions.

With one exception, each of the 22

persons was convicted for shoplifting, an offense representing two-thirds of all campus judicial convictions. Forgery and falsification or misuse of official University permits constitute the only other broad category of violations, Sapakie said.

"The most common penalty I assessed for shoplifting was a choice of a \$75 fine or 40 hours of community service," he said.

Penalties, set either by the UHB following a hearing or through a summary decision mutually determined by Sapakie and the violator, range from a high of these figures to a low of a \$25 fine or 20 hours of service.

Completed or current community service work includes flood relief assistance in Elmira, tutoring in the local school system, service with student-oriented counseling organizations, and work with teen-agers at the YMCA, Sapakie said. Four persons found guilty of

stealing Sage Chapel choir robes for Halloween costumes are making restitution by polishing the chapel's tarnished brass.

"Based on the input so far, the community service alternative has been successful. I've heard from the supervisors of the six people who have completed their community service. Each was enthusiastic about the performance of his volunteer. Several of the students also indicated that the community service was a growth experience for them."

"My greatest problem so far has been to break down the resistance of some of the groups, who have questioned the motivation of a 'volunteer' who is working off a penalty. I have assured each group that I do not expect them to extend special privileges to anyone: each volunteer should be screened in exactly the same manner, and anyone not deemed appropriate should be rejected."



## Trustees Endorse Policy Statement On Status of Women at Cornell

The Cornell Board of Trustees, meeting in New York City in January, endorsed a policy statement on the employment and advancement of women in Cornell's academic and administrative positions.

The six-member ad hoc Trustee Committee on the Status of Women, chaired by Constance E. Cook, presented a policy statement to the Board last October as part of the committee's interim report. The Board postponed a decision on the policy statement at that time.

The committee was charged by President Dale R. Corson in February, 1972 "to study the status of women students, faculty members and employees at Cornell University and to make appropriate recommendations concerning that status."

In the statement, the Board declared that "increased efforts must be made to increase the number of women faculty members and administrators" and that Cornell should "maintain its educational leadership by seeking to develop greater opportunities for women as top level administrators in the colleges and in the central administration, as well as



Constance E. Cook

members of all faculties."

The Board statement also called on the University to mark the centennial of the first Cornell degree awarded to a woman with "a University function of an educational nature" during the academic year 1973-74.

The Board concluded its statement by acknowledging "the vital work of the committee to date" and by urging "the committee to continue its study of the status of women at Cornell, including matters relating to non-administrative women employees and to women

students."

The Board called for increased numbers of women faculty members and administrators "out of a sense of justice and humanity as well as our own special commitment to Cornell's long-standing role as a leader in the field of higher education. Such efforts will also be consistent with the University's need to comply with federal and state laws on equal opportunity for employment."

Greater top level, central administrative faculty opportunities for women were endorsed "in order to: guarantee that Cornell will have the highest quality of faculty and administration, regardless of sex; enrich its academic offerings; provide role models for students; adapt its structure and curriculum to changing requirements; improve its competitive edge with other institutions; enhance its ability to obtain public and private funds; and redeem its investment in the education of women."

The Board also emphasized that "although this resolution is limited to the problems relating to women, as is the work of the committee, it is not intended to imply any lack of concern for employment and

## In Memory of Swanson Fund to Buy Trees

A fund to purchase trees in memory of the late George T. Swanson, who was superintendent of the Grounds Division of Cornell for 10 years, has been established by his friends and associates.

Gifts to the fund should be made payable to Cornell University, with a notation that they are for the George Swanson Memorial, and sent c/o David R. Dunlop, 441 Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Swanson, who died on Jan. 27, was a 1936 graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. He had been superintendent of grounds and director of the Cornell Plantations between 1952 and 1961.

"Because Mr. Swanson was so deeply involved in the landscape planning for the Engineering Quadrangle and continued to be especially interested in its maintenance, the major part of the memorial will be there," according to Dunlop, associate director of development at Cornell. "A location has been selected for an additional memorial, if funds are available."

advancement of minority group members."

The Board of Trustees recommendations were based on material presented in committee's interim report. The report stated, and the policy statement reiterated, among other findings, that the University has no women in the higher levels of its central administration and that "a marked imbalance" exists between the number of women and men employed on the faculty and in administrative positions on the Ithaca campus.

The report and policy statement also stated that

women comprise 7 per cent of the Cornell faculty and that the number of faculty women has remained at 107 for the past three academic years. Women comprise only 3.4 per cent of the full professors contrasted with 11.2 per cent of the assistant professors.

Despite some gains in the status of women at Cornell "there has been no net gain of women on the University faculty or in administrative positions," according to the report, which contains a review of progress in the status of women made since May, 1972.

## Alumni Respond to Proposals of Cranch Report

*Continued from Page 4)*

basic facts are inherent." Alumni seem to have little taste for further building. There is reason to believe that alumni agreement with this recommendation stems as much from a desire to discourage further physical expansion as from enthusiasm for financial control. Some questioned the practicality of such tight funding criteria.

A repeated suggestion was that more consideration be given to renovation rather than to new construction.

There is no doubt that alumni will be quite happy with a sharply reduced pace of physical construction. This was one of the clearest responses we received.

Recommendations 1, 2, 3, and 15 deal with the concept of planning. There is widespread general agreement with the overall thrust of Recommendations 1, 2, and 3. Alumni regard a more vigorous and disciplined managerial approach as essential. The development of a modern system of measurement is regarded as vital. There was little comment on the details of internal administration proposed, however. Alumni collectively claim no special competence in academic administration and appear willing to leave the implementation of these planning and evaluation procedures to those most directly concerned. There was general recognition that, while the techniques of business might not be directly applicable to the management of a University, there was a great deal of room for a much more businesslike approach. Better planning was regarded as an important first step,

with tighter management to follow as an absolute necessity.

Along with enthusiasm for these planning concepts, there is a desire among alumni that the structures necessary to implement these concepts and effect the resulting plans be created.

Also, alumni are anxious that procedures be introduced for further communication, follow-up, and review with those bodies that have responded to this Report.

Planning for educational innovation as proposed in Recommendation 15 was endorsed. A specific suggestion was made that, in line with Recommendations 1, 2, and 3, a program in academic administration, similar to the program now offered in hospital administration, be considered as an early innovation.

The desirability of innovative programs at private institutions such as Cornell was stressed in view of what was considered to be a reduced ability on the part of publicly supported institutions to offer such experimental or innovative programs.

Recommendation 9 dealing with the limitations on the creation of new academic units was endorsed. This is consistent with the overall desire of alumni for careful consideration and control of growth in all areas.

Recommendation 10 suggests a study of full-year operation. There were no objections to the study proposed and most respondents seemed to feel that full-year operation would be an effective means of reducing costs. There were, however, a few strong opinions that the dislocations of faculty

and student schedules required for a full-year operation would not be justified by the cost savings.

Recommendation 11 concerning the development of improved instructional techniques was supported by the alumni. The responses received indicated support for better pedagogical techniques, with some suggestions that a faculty member should be required to develop competence in his area through formal courses. Response to this recommendation also provided the vehicle for further emphasis by the alumni on teaching as opposed to research. They feel that high-quality teaching should be recognized and appropriately rewarded, regardless of an individual's research or publishing activity, and that means should be developed to promote excellence in this area.

Recommendation 16 concerns the size of the support staff. There was general feeling that this area should be given careful attention. It was suggested that part-time student help might be effectively utilized to reduce the need for full-time support staff as well as provide a measure of financial aid. Alumni recognize that this is an internal matter but observe that there are many individual alumni with considerable expertise in the management of support and housekeeping functions who could be of considerable assistance to the University in this area.

Recommendations 7, 12, 13, and 14 are primarily concerned with relationships internal to the University and its faculty. With a few vigorously worded

exceptions, alumni felt that these proposals were at least reasonable and, in some cases, too mild. There are few advocates of the tenure system as presently constituted to be found among alumni. Alumni strongly supported some form of periodic review procedure. The business orientation of most alumni was apparent in these responses, with general approval of the recommendations widely expressed. The desirability of using part-time, possibly tenured, faculty was strongly emphasized at one meeting. An understanding of the complexity of the issues was in evidence, however, and there was no great desire on the part of the alumni to intrude on what is essentially an internal matter.

### CONCLUSION

Alumni were very pleased to have an opportunity to participate in the planning process at Cornell. The circulated material and the meetings were thought to be most effective in increasing alumni awareness of the difficulties with which Cornell must cope in the coming years. The development of this response has had a strong instructional effect on those participating. This effect taken alone has been sufficient reward for undertaking this program.

To summarize in a very few words, alumni want a well-managed Cornell that is no greater in physical size or population, offering a high-quality education with primary emphasis on the undergraduate years.



# Africana Center Viewed

(Continued from Page 1)

Much needs to be done in relation to the program at the Africana Studies and Research Center, but it has made an important and valuable beginning."

The committee's first recommendation stated that the Board of Trustees should commit itself to the Africana Studies program "as a long term and important part of the academic program of the University." It recommended further that the center maintain its separate status "for at least three years, to determine whether proposed professional aspects of the program can be significantly expanded."

The committee made several suggestions aimed at easing the center's organizational and administrative problems:

(a) creation of an AS&RC liaison council to coordinate center programs with other University programs; (b) regular participation of the center director in Deans' Council meetings; (c) evaluation of the on-going budgetary requirements of the center by the provost and his staff; (d) budgetary incentives for joint appointments between the individual colleges and the center; (e) the director's continued efforts to decentralize, as much as possible, decision making responsibilities at the center.

Secondly, the committee recommended that the Africana Studies program give clear priority to the development of its Afro-American studies program. In African studies, undergraduate and graduate Africana majors should concentrate on the study of southern Africa, the report said.

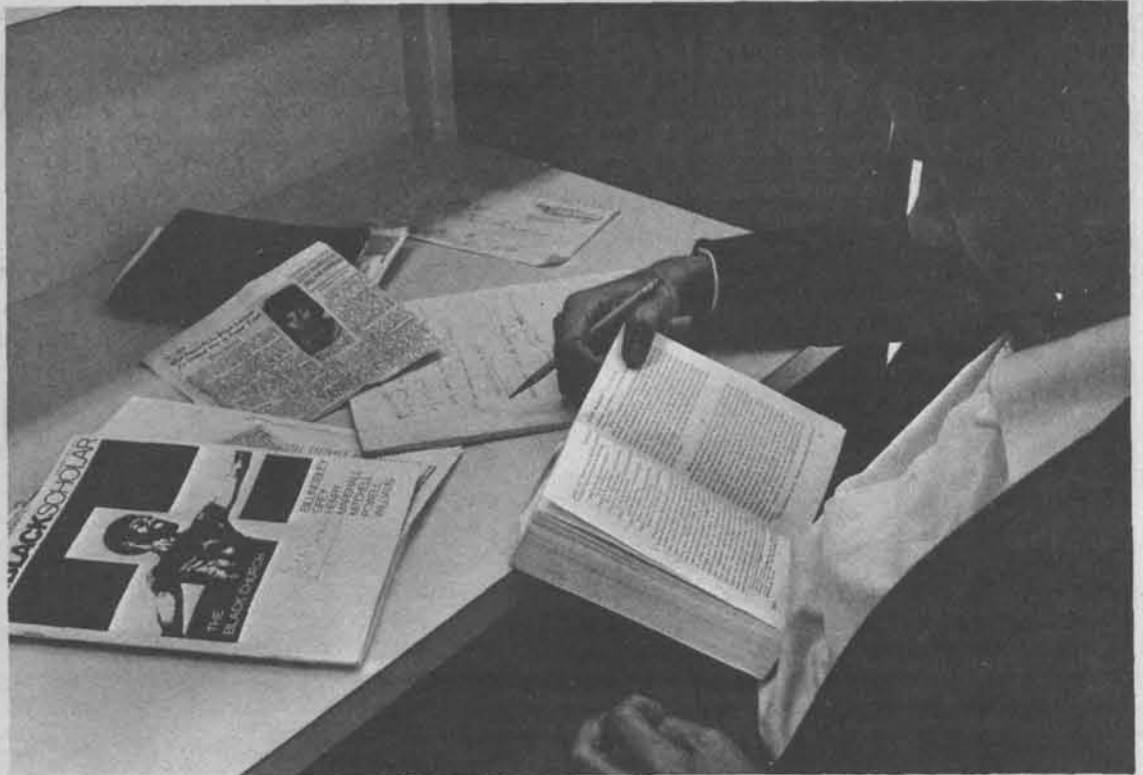
The committee also suggested that the center offer a limited number of survey courses with unlimited enrollment and unrestricted registration, and called for a clarification of the center's policy on admission to center courses.

In the last part of recommendation two, the committee stated that a review should be made of the requirements for undergraduate Africana majors and that the Africana graduate program be clarified in terms of core requirements, admission to candidacy exams and thesis research.

The committee's third recommendation calls for strong initiative to build "external collaborative linkages" that will expand opportunities for specialized "in absentia" study for graduate and undergraduate Africana majors.

This recommendation called for an end to further attempts by the center to establish an urban component in New York City, but encouraged "vigorous exploration of opportunities for urban academic experience, research and service" in nearby areas.

In recommendation four, the committee stated that the Africana library should not be expanded into a general Africana research resource, but should make research additions only in



**STUDIES AND RESEARCH** — A student in the Africana Studies and Research Center works on a paper in the center's library.

areas of the programs priorities. It further recommended that any research additions made to the Africana library be physically integrated with the Olin Research Library collection as a distinct Africana Research collection.

The committee's fifth recommendation called for the authorization of three full-time positions at the center for appointments in Afro-American concentrations. "Every effort should be made to fill these positions with persons who have attained the Ph.D.," the report said.

In view of the increased teaching load resulting from the proposed initiation of a limited number of survey courses, the committee recommended that the center be authorized as many as four teaching assistants beginning with two in the academic year 1973-74.

It proposed increased initiatives to expand the search for research support for center faculty members and suggested that they have a term in absentia every six or seven terms to pursue research and scholarship. "This would be in keeping with existing University policy on study leaves," the report said.

In its sixth and final recommendation, the committee stated, "Every reasonable effort should be made to increase student participation in and information about AS&RC programs and activities." Student representatives should participate in the systematic appraisal of center courses and the formulation of future areas of study and course offerings at the center, the report said.

The committee recommended that more information be supplied to students and the various colleges about the center's offerings, and that the various colleges publish their acceptance of center courses.

The appendices to the report deal with financial considerations and present a review of the progress and projection of future goals of the AS&RC from the director's perspective. Of the committee's report Turner stated, "In general, I endorse the report."

## Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

general elections at the final meeting of the third Senate.

Undergraduate student Senate elections were held Feb. 20 and 21. On the second day of the elections, formal allegations were received by the University ombudsman charging voting irregularities and instances of multiple voting.

Ombudsman Byron Yaffe conducted a two-and-one-half week investigation of the charges and found only one student who admitted to voting more than once.

Nevertheless, Yaffe recommended rerunning the undergraduate elections in the three largest constituencies, which would have involved three-fourths of the undergraduate seats. Because of extremely narrow margins between the last elected and first eliminated candidates, as few as three votes could have influenced the outcome.

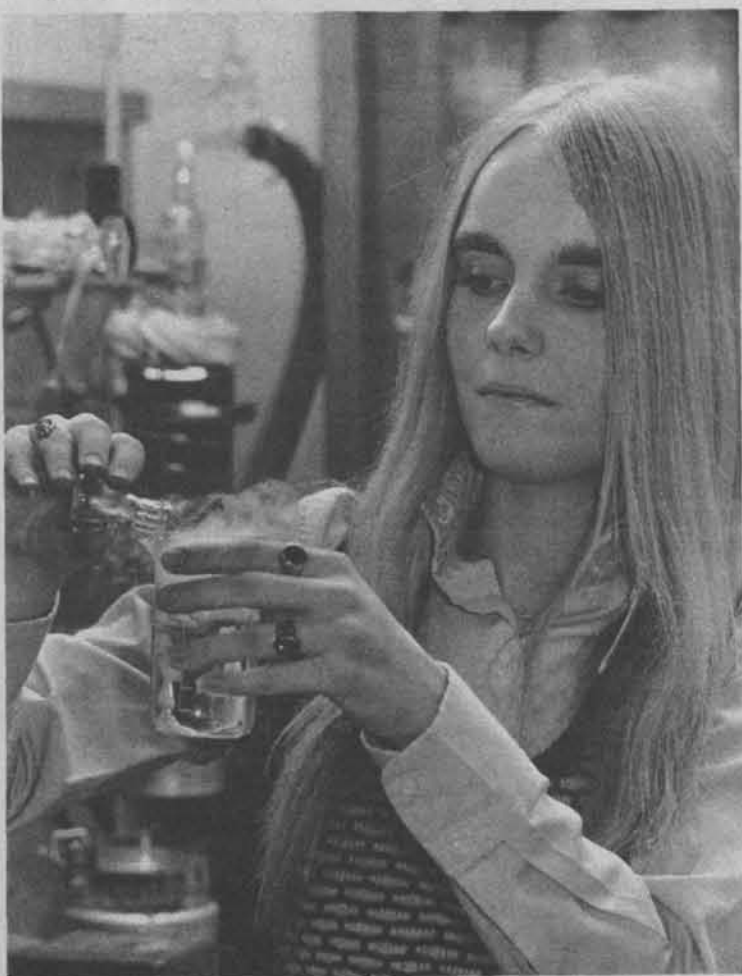
After receiving Yaffe's report, the Senate's credentials committee decided to validate 51 questionable ballots and retabulate the results for the three questioned constituencies. The results increased the margins between election and elimination.

The credentials committee then reconsidered the ombudsman's report "in light of the new results."

"Because of the magnitude of the mandate for the Senate's continuation and the high voter participation in the election, the committee decided that it could not recommend the invalidation of the election on the basis of what appears to be merely rumor and inconclusive hearsay," the committee report stated.

Members of the fourth Senate, meeting for the first time March 13, voted unanimously to accept the committee's recommendation.

## Student Wins Grant



**CHEMISTRY AWARD** — Janice D. Gorzynski '73 has been selected as Cornell's first recipient of a DuPont Graduate Fellowship in chemistry. The \$10,000 award will be given to the graduate school which she decides to attend. Cornell is one of a small group of colleges and universities selected by DuPont to choose a graduate fellow for the 1973 scholarship award.

## Cramton Named Dean

(Continued from Page 1)

to be conducted under the auspices of the foundation. Cramton will conclude this work on June 30.

Cramton was appointed assistant attorney general by President Nixon last July 17. Before that he had served two years as a Nixon appointee to the chairmanship of the Administrative Conference of the United States, an independent federal agency concerned with the improvement of federal administrative procedures.

Prior to joining the Nixon Administration, Cramton served as a professor of law for 13 years. For nine years, from 1961 to 1970, he taught at the University of Michigan Law School. Prior to that he was a

member of the University of Chicago law faculty. His teaching and scholarship have been primarily in the fields of administrative law, conflict of laws, constitutional law and regulated industries.

He is the author of three books, several monographs and some 30 articles.

He was born on May 18, 1929, in Pittsfield, Mass., and was raised in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where his parents still live. He attended Harvard College where he received a bachelor's degree magna cum laude.

After graduate work in geography, history, and theology at the University of Chicago, he attended the University's Law School where he earned his doctor of jurisprudence degree in 1955.



## Iceemen Win ECACs

For Coach Dick Bertrand's hockey team, two successive weekend trips to Boston brought, alternately, glory and disappointment.

The weekend of March 9-10 took Cornell to the pinnacle of Eastern hockey, climaxed on Saturday night by a tough 3-2 victory over Boston College and a super goalie in Ned Yetten, who registered 49 saves against the bombarding Big Red.

The following week was the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. tournament, also in cavernous Boston Garden, and Cornell went into it with its new Eastern crown, plus a first-place, regular-season finish in the ECAC.

On Friday night of the Nationals, after Denver had easily defeated Boston College in the opener Thursday, the Big Red of Cornell faced the Big Red of Wisconsin. Cornell moved out to a 4-0 lead in the second period and looked golden, but Wisconsin, spurred on by a large and loud cheering contingent, dominated play in the third period. The Midwesterners tied the score at 5-5 with just five seconds left to play, then went on to win 6-5 in overtime.

Wisconsin took Denver Saturday night, 4-2, to win the national title, after Cornell fell, 3-1, to Boston College in the consolation game.

The Big Red (Eastern variety) wound up the year with a 22-6-1 record, with its eighth consecutive Ivy League title, and with Coach Bertrand's first Eastern crown in his three years at the helm.



*The Lynah Rink fans agonize and ecstasize as Cornell defeats RPI 9-3 in the Eastern Intercollegiate Tournament quarterfinal.*



*Bob Murray (20) lights the red light with a goal against RPI. Dave Street (24) keeps watch at right.*



*All hail Cornell, conquerers of the East.*

## CORNELL REPORTS

### In the April Issue:

	Page
Cramton Named Law School Dean .....	1
Committee Reports on Africana Center .....	1
Four Run for Alumni Trustee .....	1
Tuition Is Increased for 1973-74 .....	2
Alumni Respond to Cranch Report .....	3
Student Loan Program Is Revised .....	4



(See Page 5)