

## Alumni to Elect Two Trustees

(The following letter, addressed to all Cornell alumni, is from Robert A. Cowie '55, president of the Cornell Alumni Association.)

Dear Cornellian:

The candidates pictured on this page are Cornellians who are interested in serving on the highest level of volunteer participation in University affairs. Their willingness to stand for election to the Board of Trustees is a credit to them as well as to the University.

Serving as a trustee is its own reward, of course, but the spirit of selfless effort and

dedication required to maintain Cornell's preeminence in this era of extraordinary challenges far exceeds the honor which such service confers.

I urge all Cornellians to give earnest consideration to the alumni trustee ballot, vote for the two candidates of your choice, and mail your ballot in sufficient time for it to be received in Ithaca by May 22. It is a way of keeping our Board and University strong.

Sincerely,  
Robert A. Cowie

## Senate, Student Body Elect Three Trustees

Two new student trustees and one trustee from outside the Cornell community were recently elected to Cornell's Board of Trustees. They are Robert C. Platt '73, Bruce J. Stone '74, and Glenn W. Ferguson '50, president of Clark University. Their terms began March 1.

Ferguson was elected by the University Senate to serve a four-year term on the board. He was one of the original leaders of the Peace Corps in the early 1960's and was the first director of VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America). From 1966 to 1969 he was the U.S. Ambassador to Kenya.

He received his bachelor of arts and master of business  
(Continued on Page 6)



Lilyan H. Affinito '53



Earnest P. Edwards  
M.A. '41



Earl R. Flansburgh '53



Kirk G. Forrest '72



Samuel R. Pierce Jr. '44



Robert L. Sproull '40

## CORNELL REPORTS

VOLUME 6 — NUMBER 4

APRIL 1972

## Cornell Astronomers Send First Message Beyond the Solar System

Man's first effort to communicate with other intelligent beings in the universe was made when a message prepared by two Cornell astronomers and an artist was sent on a 3,000 light year voyage aboard Pioneer 10. It was the first time a spacecraft left the solar system. The Cornell astronomers who prepared the message are Frank D. Drake, professor of astronomy and director of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, and Carl Sagan, director of Cornell's Laboratory for Planetary Studies. The artist who did the sketch which constitutes the message is Linda Salzman Sagan, the wife of the astronomer.

Sagan has recently captured the imagination of both the scientific and lay communities with his interpretations of photographs sent back to Earth from Mariner 9 during its orbit around Mars. He has been a leading spokesman in the field of exobiology for many years.

Drake attracted international attention in 1960 when he headed the first organized search for extraterrestrial intelligent radio signals while he was at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W. Va. The project he headed, named Ozma, differed from

the present effort to communicate with intelligent beings in space in that the earlier project just listened for radio signals. It sent out no messages or signals.

The message carried on Pioneer 10 will travel some 3,000 light years in 100 million years. A light year is the distance traveled by light in a year at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus 3,000 light years is 18,000 trillion miles. For purposes of comparison, the nearest star to Earth outside the solar system is Alpha Centauri, a mere 4.3 light years or 26 trillion miles

away.

Basically, the message consists of four sketches. At the top left is a schematic representation of two states of neutral atomic hydrogen. The energy difference between these two states provides a universally recognizable time and length standard. The hydrogen atom was selected because it is the most abundant atom in the universe and thus should be readily recognizable to other civilizations, the astronomers said.

At the center left of the  
(Continued on Page 7)

## Thanks to Law Students

### 7 Prisoners Freed

During the past year, seven inmates of New York State's maximum security prison at Auburn have been freed as a result of efforts by Cornell law students.

The third-year law students presented the cases of their prison clients before state officials and in state courts as part of a two-year pilot project that combines education with community service. Entering its second year, the project is supported with \$80,000 in federal funds administered through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice.

According to Gray Thoron, the professor of law at Cornell who conceived and organized the program, winning the freedom for an inmate by righting a legal injustice is certainly a dramatic and fulfilling experience for all involved.

As an example, he cited the case won by senior law student Karen A. Johnson, 23, of Newell, S.D. Arguing her case before Judge Ormand N. Gale in Onondaga (N.Y.) County Court, she had a 30-year sentence for robbery against a 41-year-old Syracuse man substantially reduced. Today James Lee Brown (who had served four and a half years) is a free man, out of prison on 10 years probation and reunited with his wife and three children.

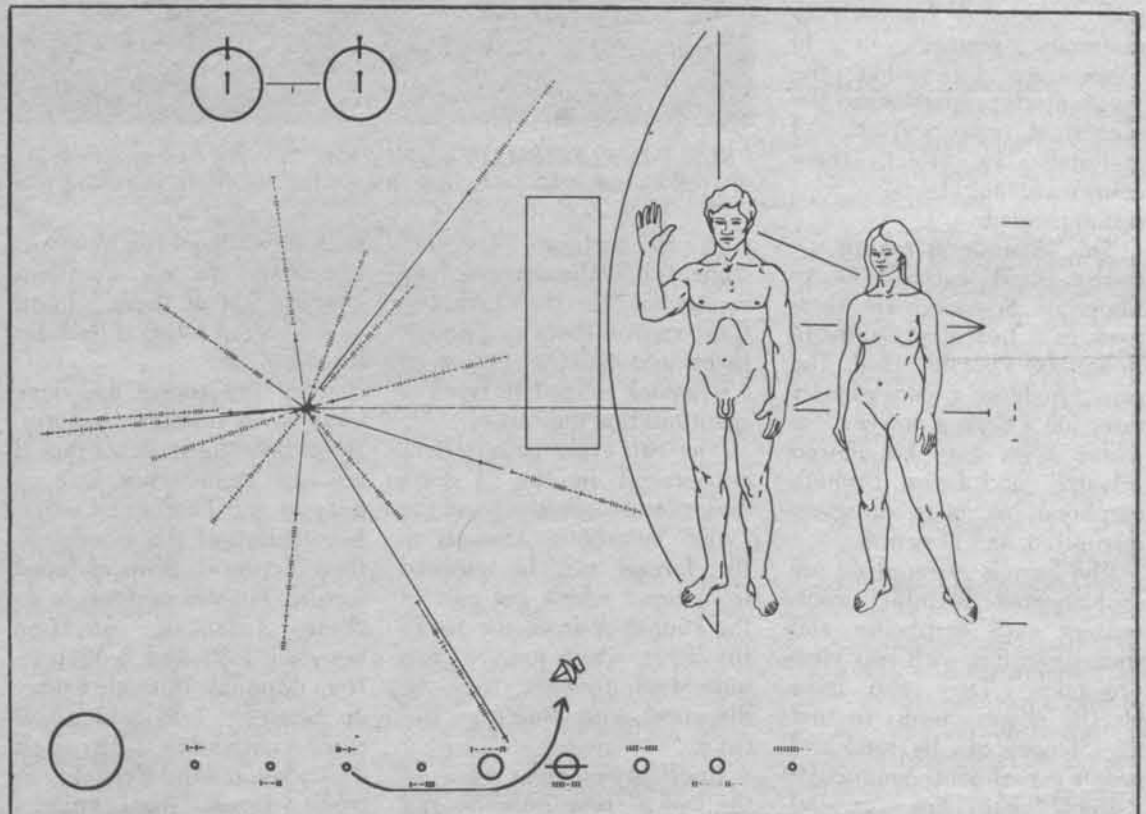
Miss Johnson argued her case on the constitutional point that Brown had been unjustly sentenced as a second felony offender which resulted in the severity of the sentence handed down by Judge Gale in 1967.

Brown's first felony was a conviction in Florida in 1947 for breaking and entering, for which he served five years. The conviction was unconstitutional, Miss Johnson argued, because Brown was never represented by an attorney nor was he ever apprised of his rights to have an attorney.

She also presented detailed affidavits signed by Auburn prison guards stating that Brown had exhibited exemplary character in risking his own life to protect guards during the November, 1970 prison riots.

Miss Johnson was able to present the case in court under special permission granted the project at its inception by the New York State Supreme Court Appellate Division.

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**HELLO, OUT THERE** — This drawing, etched on a metal plate aboard the Pioneer 10 spacecraft, has begun a 3,000 light year journey into space, expressing a greeting from the planet Earth to whatever civilization the spacecraft may encounter.

## Corson Tells Alumni: *Cut in Costs Sought*

Higher education's cries for help will go unheeded until its costs are cut and its efficiency improved, University President Dale R. Corson said in a speech at the annual meeting of the Cornell Association of Class Officers in New York City in January.

"The public, and in particular the legislative public, will not turn a sympathetic ear to education's cries of distress until costs are brought into line," Corson told some 300 alumni at the Hotel Roosevelt.

"Nor," he said, "can private donors who provide the difference between mediocrity and quality for private schools be expected to increase their support until private higher education takes the steps needed to improve efficiency."

Cutting costs, he said, will mean "such things as larger classes, fewer new books in the library, not cutting the grass as often, and fewer intercollegiate sports."

However, Corson said, higher education still must provide for an increasing number of college age students as well as for other age groups, particularly those in mid career.

As part of improving its efficiency, higher education, he said, must continue to "develop new forms of educational technology which will work, whether they are educational TV, teaching machines, or computer-assisted learning."

In closing, Corson asked for continued alumni support and involvement "because it is obvious that Cornell must continue to go it alone for the immediate future."

"As I have mentioned," he said, "the kind of large scale public support needed to preserve our nation's system of higher education is not likely to develop for several years at the earliest. Nor can we be certain that such support will come unless we work for it."

## Tuition-Fee Increases Announced For Endowed and Statutory Units

Increases in tuition and fees for both endowed and statutory units at Cornell for 1972-73 were announced early this year, effective at the end of the spring semester.

Tuition and general fees for virtually all of the endowed units will increase by a total of \$200, bringing the total to \$3,000 per year.

Tuition and fees for 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 (ILR), will be \$1,200 for undergraduate residents and \$1,800 for undergraduate nonresident students. The Graduate School (statutory division) tuition and fees will total \$1,400 for both resident and nonresident students. The charge at the New York State Veterinary College will be \$1,800 for residents and \$2,400 for nonresidents.

Tuition did not go up in the statutory units last year (1971-72), but there was a \$75 across-the-board fee increase.

There will be an increase in tuition of \$190 per year for students in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, the School of Hotel Administration, the Division of Unclassified Students, the Graduate School of Aerospace Engineering, the endowed divisions of the Graduate School and in the first year of study in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B&PA).

There will be an increase of \$10 in the general fee for all of Cornell's endowed units.

The increase in B&PA was made with the guarantee that tuition and fees for those students will remain at the 1972-73 rate for their second year of study. Tuition and fees for first-year B&PA students will total \$3,200. Students in B&PA who will be in their second year in 1972-73 will pay tuition and fees totaling \$3,000.

Tuition in the Law School was increased by \$215 per

year; students in the Medical College at New York City will have an increase of \$100 per year. The total tuition and fee for the Law School will be \$2,800 while Medical School students will pay \$2,500.

The application fee for the Law School will be raised to \$20 from \$15. There will be a \$20 charge for the reactivation of an undergraduate admission application.

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

There will be an adjustment of room rates, apartment rents and food prices to permit continuation of the policy of operating the University's housing and dining facilities on a self-supporting basis.

Estimated rental increases are: most single rooms, \$40; graduate dorm rooms, 8 per cent, and married students' quarters, 5 per cent. The rates for room rentals for summer conferences is expected to rise 30 per cent.

The increase for graduate dorm rooms brings the cost closer to that of comparable undergraduate rooms, according to William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs. The increased rate for married students' quarters is for new leases, is guaranteed for three years, and reflects increased costs, Gurowitz explained.

In 1972-73, there is a possibility of some selective price increases, not to exceed 3 per cent to 4 per cent on average, for dining services. University officials noted that these figures are the maximum and it will not be known until later this semester what, if any, the exact increase will be. There will be dining price increases for Summer Session and summer conferences of about 5 per cent.

## Education Is Flexible in New 'Learning Center'

A Cornell engineer has tailored a course which not only permits students to set their own learning pace but which also removes a perennial headache of many students — that of scheduling a class that conflicts with others.

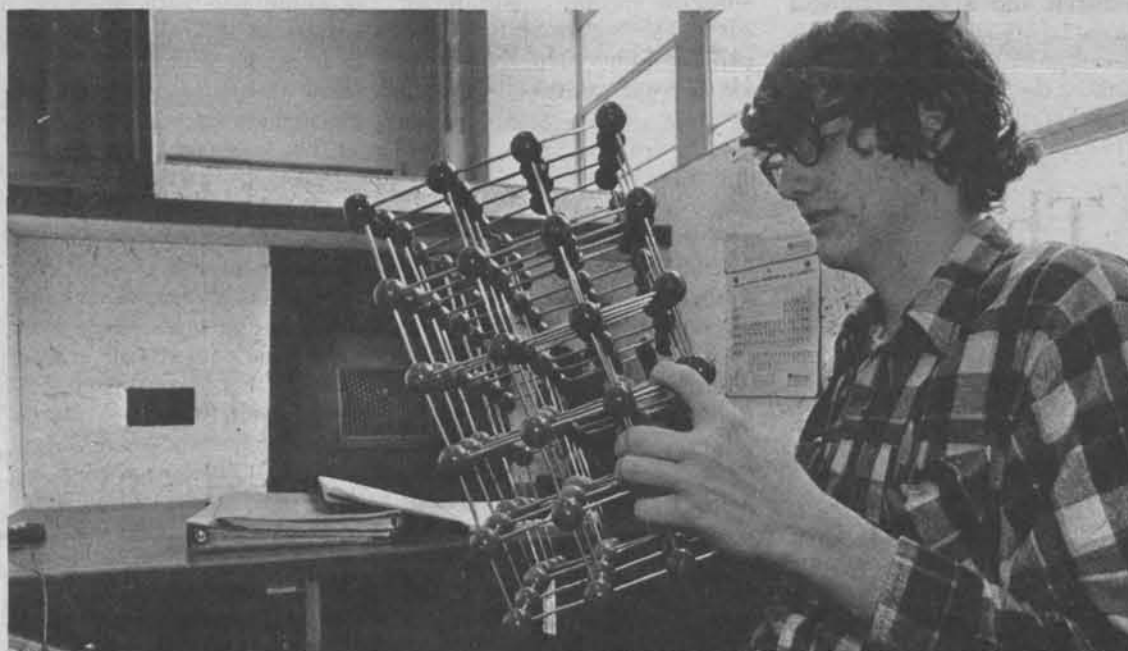
The course, developed last year by Arthur L. Ruoff, professor of materials science and engineering, has been refined this semester to allow tests to be taken any time instead of on a fixed day.

Besides its built-in learning flexibility, the course is adapted to permit students to take a general approach to materials science or to concentrate on either the mechanical properties or the electrical properties of materials. In effect, three courses are taught simultaneously.

The 35 students taking the course, titled "Introduction to Materials Science," do their work in a Learning Center in Room 303 Thurston Hall. The center includes a room where a tutor has a desk, a movie room where films may be viewed privately and heard through earphones so as to cause no disruption, and 11 carrels.

The carrels themselves are sophisticated learning mini-centers with earphones and slide projectors with rear view projection. They also have electric power outlets so that microscopes can be used and simple experiments conducted.

Ruoff has one general meeting with students at the beginning of the term at a time when no conflict is possible



**BUILT-IN FLEXIBILITY** — David Cox, a Cornell freshman from Honolulu, looks over a molecular model of a dislocation in the Learning Center in Thurston Hall. The model is one of several visual aids in the center.

with other classes. He tells students how the course will be conducted in the Learning Center, gives them assignment sheets and asks that they keep a notebook to list two types of questions that may arise.

The two types of questions encouraged are the "I don't understand" questions and the "why" questions. Answers to the former can be gleaned from tapes which are part of the course or from the tutor; the latter, which require deep individual thought, can be discussed with Ruoff or the tutor.

Ruoff places great stress on the "why" type question and frequently prods students to come up with queries.

"The primary and

secondary school kids have had the desire to ask questions knocked out of them," Ruoff said. "I want to get it back for them."

Since the course has done away with ordinary lectures, Ruoff tells the students they'll see him again when he's on duty in the Learning Center. Elimination of the scheduled-time lecture in favor of taped lectures enables students to do their learning anytime between 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. from Monday through Friday or between 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. It's this flexibility in study times that enables students to schedule other classes that they might not normally be able to schedule.

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## Andrew Schultz to Retire as Dean Of Cornell's College of Engineering

Andrew Schultz Jr., dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell since 1963, has submitted his resignation as dean, to be effective before the beginning of the fall, 1972 term. He will return to Cornell as a professor after a year's sabbatical leave during the 1972-73 academic year.

In announcing his plans at a meeting of the engineering faculty, Schultz said he would like to direct his future work at the college to the improvement of the quality, responsiveness and efficiency of instruction, and to a strengthening of relationships between those in professional practice and classroom teachers and researchers at the college.

Schultz is the only man in the 104-year history of the College of Engineering who has held every academic position. He has been a student, instructor, assistant, associate, full professor and dean. With the exception of a year in industry, military service as a lieutenant colonel in World War II, and a year as vice president and director of research for the Logistics Management Institute in Washington, D.C. (1962-63), he has been at Cornell continuously since his matriculation 40 years ago.

Schultz was born in



Andrew Schultz Jr.

Harrisburg, Pa., was graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., and earned the bachelor of science and doctor of philosophy degrees at Cornell in 1936 and 1941, respectively.

The nine years during which Schultz served as dean were turbulent ones nationally for engineering education. Early in his tenure, rapidly changing technologies required an increased emphasis on research and a redirection of faculty effort and development. In the middle 1960's, the issue of relevance in education and the great diversification of the

educational goals of engineering students required revision of courses and curricula. There was also a growing effort nationally to encourage the preparation of women and disadvantaged students, primarily blacks, for engineering careers.

Most recently, cutbacks in defense-related projects, affecting especially the aerospace and electronics industries, have tended to dampen interest in engineering among young people. However, in spite of a national decline of 15 to 25 per cent in undergraduate enrollments, Cornell has experienced a slight increase in enrollment during the last few years.

To pursue greater interaction with engineering practice, Schultz established a continuing education office and appointed an industrial liaison specialist.

Schultz has maintained a strong commitment to undergraduates throughout his years as dean. He has served as a freshman and sophomore adviser, taught upperclass students, and supervised master-of-engineering design projects in his field of interest. He was responsible for creating an advising and counselling program.

## Entering Arts Students May Delay Enrollment

The College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell will now permit students accepted for admission to delay their initial enrollment as much as two years. The Arts College is the first undergraduate unit at Cornell to institute such a policy.

According to Robert A. Scott, associate dean for student services in the Arts College, the new policy recognizes a growing trend among students to delay their entrance into college and also the fact that some students benefit greatly from this time away from formal study.

To participate, accepted freshman candidates must inform the University Office of Admissions by May 1 that they accept the offer of admission and wish to petition for delay. The request should specify the student's plans and state whether the delay will be for two or four semesters.

If the college approves the request, the student will remit the \$50 registration fee and will be assured that a place is reserved for a specified future freshman class.

## 'Junior Year at Cornell' Plan Begun in Arts College

The College of Arts and Sciences has opened its doors to qualified students across the nation who wish to spend their junior year at Cornell taking highly specialized courses not available at their own institutions.

The innovation is designed to aid specialized fields of scholarship that are threatened by the skyrocketing costs of higher education. For example, Cornell offers a number of highly advanced courses in subjects such as astronomy and astrophysics, medieval studies, romance literature, Semitics, demography, Asian studies, and Asian languages. These advanced undergraduate classes at Cornell sometimes contain as few as three students.

"Courses like these are expensive," said Alfred E. Kahn, dean of the Arts College. "But where we have the talent to give them, it would be shameful to discontinue them: it is curricula like these that make a university great. One solution, it seems to me, is to make such offerings available to students all over the country; we in turn are prepared to see our students spend a year at the institutions with correspondingly specialized offerings that are not available here."

## A Review: The Second Cornell University Senate

By J. ROBERT COOKE,  
Speaker, Second Senate

The gavel has now sounded for the final time for the Second Cornell University Senate; therefore, some reflection is appropriate and possibly helpful as a reference point for the next Senate. The Senate year has been marked with some difficulties but also by considerable success as it comes of age as "the principal legislative and policy-making body of the University in matters which are of general concern to the University Community."

Through its more than 20 committees, issues are clarified before reaching the Senate floor. During the Second Senate only 5 of the 78 bills debated on the Senate floor were ultimately not adopted — two were defeated and three were pending at adjournments. Committees have become basic to the operation of the Senate.

The Senate this year has de-emphasized the role of the Sense-of-the-Body Resolution and has concentrated more heavily upon its primary legislative function. The budget for the Campus Life Division with its considerable complexity has now been studied carefully and adopted by the Senate. The academic calendar has been adjusted for a generally acceptable "early start." The campus judicial system, which has been in something of a state of limbo for several years, has now been placed on a firm footing. As with the newly revised regulations for traffic control on

campus, more procedural due process, greater symmetry and more equitable treatment of student, faculty and employees, are expected. Furthermore, the major portions of the Statement of Student Rights can now become operative.

A major policy change has been made in the operation of the Campus Store, emphasizing its role as a bookstore.

The dormitory residency requirement for freshmen was allowed to lapse. The Senate has also adopted recommendations concerning student employment and a recommendation for an increase in the general fees for health care.

The Senate this year adopted the constitutional amendment to increase employee representation and has recommended the study of day care facilities and the extension of educational opportunities for employees. The special exempt employee election a few months ago produced the largest Senate voter turn-out of any large constituency.

The State Legislature's Statement of Legislative Intent has placed considerable stress upon the Senate to achieve a large voter participation.

Election procedures have been revised; voter participation is expected to increase.

The Senate's interest in educational innovation at Cornell has been expressed by its support of the Female Studies Program. The Senate rejected a quarterly academic calendar and a



AT TERM'S END — Grad student Peter Heywood (right) outgoing chairman of the Senate's Executive Committee, presents a gavel to J. Robert Cooke, associate professor of agricultural engineering, speaker of the Second Senate.

citizenship recess for next year. The Senate has also recommended an advisory committee on WHCU. The bill on the Freedom of Inquiry, an important contribution to the proper functioning of Cornell as a university, has also been endorsed by the FCR.

The most subtle, but nevertheless important, influence of the Senate upon the campus is through the ability to influence important appointments — Vice President for Campus Affairs, University Ombudsman, Judicial

Administrator, Judicial Boards, Investments Advisory Committee, etc. The Senate also elected members to the Board of Trustees. A student and a faculty Trustee were placed on the Executive Committee of the Board for the first time.

The University's interaction with the rest of society has been manifest in the interest in the University's relationship to migrant labor, the prisoner, lettuce boycott and the voting of the University's GM shares. Our ecological concern has prompted a bill on recycling waste materials.

Some issues have been just "too hot" for the Senate, e.g., the bill to ban dogs from campus. On the other hand, the very existence of the Senate has aided in the prompt solution to problems such as snow removal.

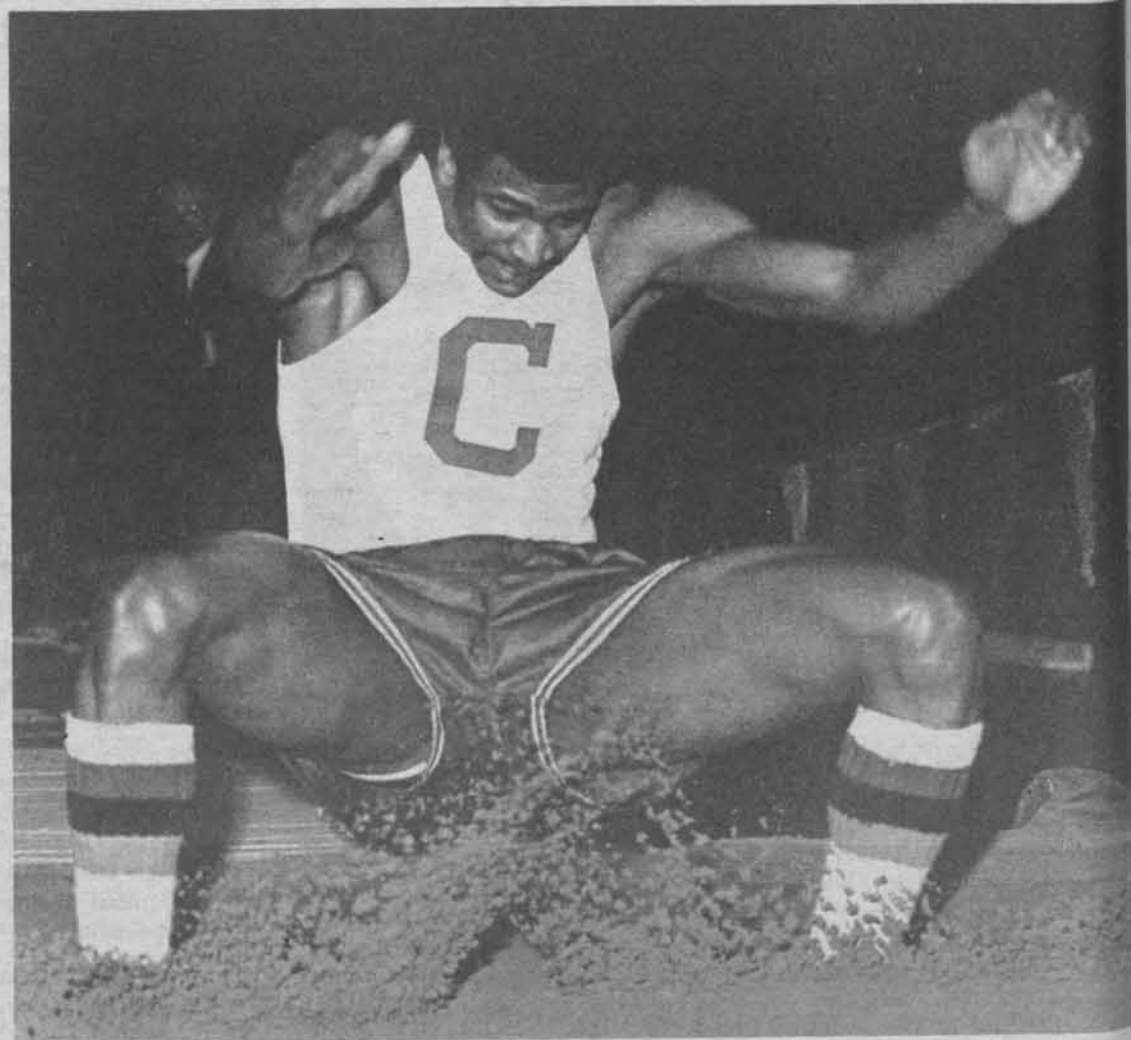
Although only one-fourth of the voting Senators of the Second Senate served in the First Senate, the continuity problem was overcome — but with some difficulty. In areas which do not require a continuing membership, the use of special committees may be productive. Presently there exist special committees on the University and the Prisoner, on Drug Policy, on campus dogs, and on the use of photographs in the identification of (potential) disruptions of public events.

Much of the procedural work for an effective body has now been completed. Best wishes to those of the Third Senate who will judge whether this is indeed true.

# Season of Sports Surprises



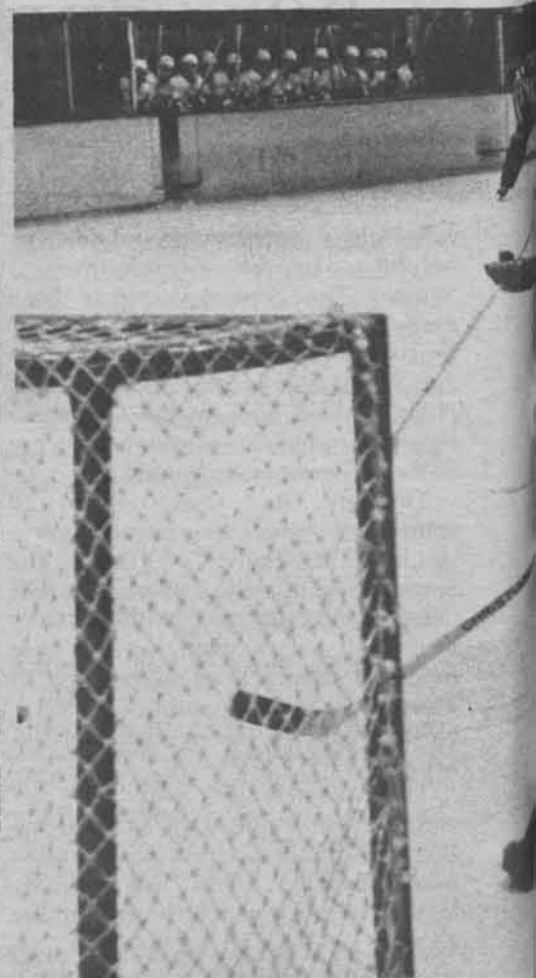
Phil Ritson, a Big Red senior, won the two-mile run at this year's Heptagonal Track meet in Barton Hall with a time of 8:52.9. Another Cornell winner was John McKeown, a junior from North Babylon, who surprised the experts with his 600-yard run time of 1:11.6. Their performances helped Cornell finish third in the meet, behind Penn and Navy.



Jim Leonard, a Cornell freshman, won the triple jump the first time it was conducted at the Heps with a leap of 48-10, a Barton Hall record. Cornell track coach Jack Warner predicts that Leonard will have an excellent chance to make the Olympic team in 1976 and that he will leap 54 feet before he graduates.



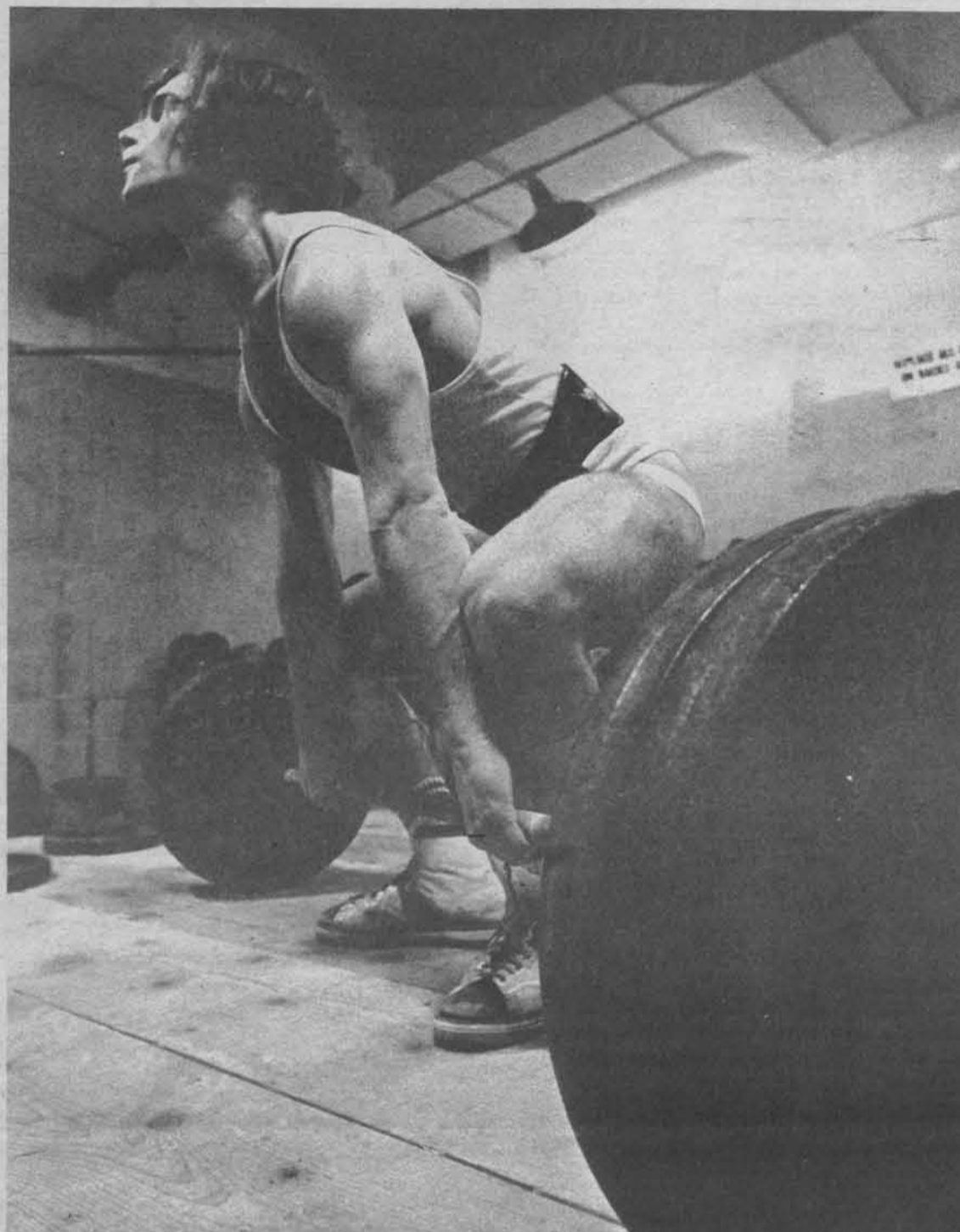
Cornell's hockey tri-captains Jim Higgs (left), Ron Simpson and Larry Fullan all played major roles in helping coach Dick Bertrand's team to a fine 23-6 season. Fullan, an All-America selection, led the Big Red in scoring this season and finished with a career total of 165 points, second best in Cornell history. Higgs, Simpson and Fullan are all regarded as pro prospects.



Even a stick between the legs could not trim Providence, 11-1, in the quarterfinals following week for the NCAA tournament. Cornell's tormentor for years, prevailed in its first home loss since 1966-67. Despite the loss, Cornell took first place in the regular season ECAAC



Cornell baseball players are used to playing under difficult weather conditions, but thought they were safe inside Bacon Cage. A January wind ripped off a section of the roof during the first week of practice and coach Ted Thoren's team had to contend with the cold and the scaffolding needed for the repair job. They pause only briefly to watch the project, then returned to preparations for their March trip to California where they opened the season.



Nick Weingarten, a junior who weighs 140 pounds, starts to lift a 235-pound barbell in preparation for the national collegiate weightlifting championship held at Teagle Hall in March. Weingarten took second place in his class and Millersville (Pa.) State College was first among the 35 colleges entered.



Opp Dave Westner (20), Larry Fullan (21) and the Big Red skaters as they of the ECAC playoffs. Cornell advanced to the finals with a win over New me to Boston University, 4-1. The Big Red returned to Boston Garden the ad began by eliminating pre-tourney favorite Denver, 7-2. But B.U., a ale, 4-0, to win its second straight national title. That shutout was the first ighly skein was snapped when Clarkson beat Cornell at Lynah Rink, the als, the Big Red could still boast of their seventh straight Ivy League title dings.



Cornell's swimming team captain, Bill Balcunas, a junior, and Steve Knauss, a senior, present Hilly Dearden '55 with an engraved silver platter making her an honorary member of the Aquarius Swim Club. She hosted the Big Red swimming team at her Florida home throughout the team's between-semesters trip to the South.

## University Senate, Students Elect Ferguson, Platt, Stone as Trustees



Glenn W. Ferguson '50



Robert C. Platt '73



Bruce J. Stone '74

(Continued from Page 1)

administration degrees from Cornell in 1950 and 1951. He earned a doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in 1957.

He has been president of Clark since 1970. Ferguson has written on comparative government and judicial administration and has taught at Pittsburgh, Union Graduate School in Yellow Springs, Ohio, Long Island University and Clark.

He was chairman of the Special U.S. Senate Task Force on Private Higher Education in 1971 and presently is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Federal Bar Association and the Advisory Commission to the Board of Higher Education of the State of Massachusetts. He also is the representative of the American Council on Education to the Agency for International Development.

Platt, a junior majoring in chemistry in the College of Arts and Sciences, was elected by the student members of the University Senate to serve a two-year term. He is a native of West Dundee, Ill.

Platt has been an active member of the senate since its inception in May, 1970 and has served on the executive committee of that body. Before the senate was formed, Platt served on the Cornell Constituent Assembly, a body that was responsible for the formation of the student-faculty-employee senate at Cornell.

"One of the things I campaigned on was trying to keep down the cost of education," Platt said. "I also hope to work actively with the senate — perhaps even more so than my predecessors — to help ensure its impact on University governance," he added.

In addition, Platt said he hopes to encourage the trustees to establish student task forces to study matters being considered by the board.

In other activities, Platt is on the executive board of the Cornell chapter of the New York Civil Liberties Union, is alumni secretary of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and was treasurer of the Cornell Mathematics Society.

Stone, a sophomore majoring in government in the College of Arts and Sciences, was elected by the student body on Cornell's Ithaca campus. He is a native of Providence, R.I.

He is program chairman of the Cornell International Affairs Association and was a member of the Cornell ski team last year. A graduate of Moses Brown School in Providence, Stone was editor-in-chief of the school newspaper there and played varsity soccer.

Stone said he ran for the board "because I was primarily interested in working on the budget ... I think money is the gut issue this year and every year." He intends to lobby for student interests as they relate to the budget.

He expressed concern about the future of University Libraries in the face of budgetary cutbacks and about tuition increases. "I feel that without a strong library system, Cornell cannot be strong academically ... I'm also not happy with annual increases in tuition in the present amount. I don't have the answers to Cornell's problems, but I intend to ask a lot of the right questions."

In addition, he said he would urge the administration "to look in its own back yard" for ways to become more efficient and thus to reduce the necessity for students to bear the burden of increased costs through tuition increases.

Commenting on educational philosophy, Stone said, "The tone of this University is research oriented. We've been providing professors incentive for excellence in research. It's time that we start providing them with incentives for excellence in teaching as well."

## Three Professors View Role of the Retired

### Book by Streib and Schneider Finds Adaptation Easy

There is very little truth in the old saying that "it's not age, it's retirement that kills you," according to a sociological study conducted at Cornell.

This conclusion is based on data gathered over a seven-year period by Gordon F. Streib, professor of sociology at Cornell, and a former Cornell graduate student, Clement J. Schneider, S.J., now vice president for academic affairs and assistant professor of sociology at Creighton University in Omaha, Neb.

In their survey of some 3,000 men and women, the sociologists found, much to their surprise, not one case of anyone who had deteriorated physically due to retirement. On the contrary, they found many examples of persons who improved physically after retirement.

Their findings are reported in their book, "Retirement in American Society, Impact and Process," published recently by the Cornell University Press.

While the two sociologists concede that there are compulsive workers who are miserable in retirement, they conclude from their study that most Americans, both men and women adapt easily to retirement.

In their book, Streib and Schneider report and analyze what is believed to be the most comprehensive nationwide study of retirement made to date. They deal with such questions as: Does retirement make people feel old? How do feelings of usefulness change after retirement? Is it a traumatic experience in regard to one's image of self-worth? How does a person view his diminished income or health status?

## Devaluation of the Dollar Affects Libraries' Budget

Devaluation of the dollar has wiped some \$60,000 in purchasing power out of the current book buying budget for the Cornell Libraries.

This means about 6,000 of the nearly 60,000 foreign published books and periodicals that were to have been added to Cornell's collection this year will not be purchased, according to Hendrik Edelman, assistant director of the libraries for the

development of the collections.

Devaluation is only the most recent cut at the foreign book buying budget, said Edelman. For a number of reasons, the amount of money available for books has dropped some 16 per cent in the past three years. The total book buying budget for this year is \$1.4 million as compared to \$1.6 million for 1969-70. On the other hand, the price of foreign volumes is up more than 50 per cent.

## 'Llhueros Civilization' Shown



**LLHUROSIAN BULL** — Thomas W. Leavitt, director of the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art at Cornell examines an artifact from a recent exhibition at the museum. The exhibit entitled "The Civilization of Llhueros" included fragmentary remnants of the Llhuerosian culture — its utilitarian and ritual objects, its scientific instruments, its architectural ruins. All are in fact the creation, as is the lost civilization of Llhueros, of artist Norman Daley, a professor of painting and sculpture at Cornell since 1942. The show which has been reviewed by several magazines including "Newsweek" will make a tour of museums throughout New York State and other parts of the country.

## Neufeld: Schools Should Lead

American universities should make a concerted effort to bring retired men and women into the mainstream of higher education and the daily activities of campus life, according to a Cornell historian.

Maurice F. Neufeld, a professor in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell, has called upon his University to lead the way in such an innovation.

"Cornell University should stretch its special services beyond its superb summer program for alumni," he said. "It should provide an opportunity for retired men and women from all walks of life to live among us for a semester, a year, or longer, and to participate in the regular classes and seminars at the University, either for credit or for rewarding pleasure."

According to his plan, specially trained undergraduate and graduate students would encourage the retired students to mingle with younger students on campus in order to keep their mental powers alert, to enjoy the enthusiasm of younger friends and to exchange views.

# Trustees Again Reaffirm Decision to Sell CAL

The Cornell Board of Trustees has reaffirmed once again its policy decision, originally made in 1968 and previously affirmed in October, 1971, calling for complete separation of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Inc. (CAL) from the University. As a possible means of accomplishing this objective the Board is exploring the feasibility of creating a new profit-making business corporation to which CAL, a wholly owned subsidiary of the University, would sell its research equipment, goodwill and other personal property in exchange for stock in the new corporation.

The feasibility study was announced March 3 by Arthur H. Peterson, University controller and chairman of the CAL board of directors. Peterson said the real property of CAL, constituting the Laboratory facility, would either be leased or sold to the new corporation under the plan "at a rent or price that would be fair to both

the new corporation and Cornell."

Peterson said the new corporate plan is conceived to be a method of enabling the University to promote its basic objective of separating the Laboratory from the University by sale.

The corporation would be authorized and encouraged to develop new and more varied lines of research and development, Peterson said. The purpose of such activity would be to bring greater diversity to the Laboratory's programs and reduce further the reliance on government sponsored research.

Under the new corporation plan, Peterson said, an employee incentive plan would be instituted to encourage CAL staff participation in the enterprise. This incentive plan "might involve stock ownership, stock options or some other type of incentive."

Peterson is also chairman of the administrative task force established by the Cornell Board of Trustees in

October to assemble information on potential buyers of the Laboratory and to concern itself with the type of entity to which CAL might be sold. He said today that the plan to create a new corporation would "at all times be subject to a prior outright sale of CAL, or its assets, in a manner serving the best interests of the University and compatible with the program interests of the Laboratory."

If a new corporation is created, "The University," Peterson said, "has no intention to retain all or part ownership of the Laboratory on a long term basis, no matter what its corporate nature might be." He reemphasized that Robert W. Purcell, chairman of the Board of Trustees, has said that the University has no intention of holding 51 per cent, or "even two percent," of the stock of the new corporation as a continuing investment.

Should formation of the new corporation prove feasible, and be

implemented, it is anticipated that the present CAL corporation would be dissolved in favor of the University as sole stock holder.

Pending the anticipated sale of assets, the trustees have established certain guidelines for interim operation of CAL, Peterson reported. One of these is that CAL be managed in a manner which would make research and development programs at the Laboratory "essentially independent from the academic programs of the University."

Peterson explained that after the original trustee decision in 1968 to CAL from the University, implementation of the decision was legally enjoined until mid 1971 as the result of prolonged litigation brought by the New York State Attorney General. The University's right to dispose of the Laboratory ultimately was upheld unanimously by the New York State Court of Appeals, the State's highest court.

## Cornell Astronomers Send Space Message

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pictorial message is a radial pattern. This is a polar coordinate representation of the positions of some objects about some origin. The two most likely origins in an astronomical interpretation would be the home star of the launch civilization and the center of the galaxy, the astronomers explained.

Fifteen lines emanating from the origin correspond to 15 objects. Fourteen of these objects have a long binary number attached, corresponding to a 10-digit number in decimal notation. The large number of digits is the key that these numbers indicate time intervals and not lengths or some other quantity. The objects selected by the astronomers to serve as galactic clocks are pulsars, since they pulsate at precise intervals and are running down at known rates, for the most part. The 15th radial line extends far to the right on the picture and is not accompanied by a pulsar period and thus should be identifiable as the distance to the center of the Milky Way galaxy, the one in which Earth is located.

With the 14 pulsar periods depicted, almost all of which are accurate to nine significant figures, the scientists said, a society which has detailed records of past pulsar behavior should be able to reconstruct the time of launch to the equivalent of the year 1971.

The third sketch, at the bottom of the pictured message, specifies the location of Earth to a greater accuracy. This is done through a schematic drawing of the solar system. Relative distances of the planets are indicated in binary notation above or below each of the nine planets. This

schematic representation even has depicted on it the rings of Saturn. Also shown in this segment is the Pioneer 10 spacecraft, passing by Jupiter and leaving the solar system. Its origin at the earth is indicated.

The message is completed by a fourth representation. This is of a man and woman standing before a schematic Pioneer spacecraft, drawn to scale. The astronomers said it is not clear how much evolutionary or anthropological information can be deduced from such a sketch.

"It seems likely," he said, "if the interceptor society has not had previous contact with organisms similar to human beings, that many of the body characteristics shown will prove deeply mysterious."

The message, etched on a six-by-nine inch surface of a gold-anodized aluminum plate, is mounted in an exterior position on the antenna support struts on the Pioneer 10 spacecraft.

The spacecraft was launched on its epic voyage by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on March 2 at Cape Kennedy. A 630 to 790-day long flight will take the spacecraft to the vicinity of Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system, where it will get a gravitational boost that will hurl it outside the solar system at a speed of 26,000 miles per hour.

Pioneer 10 is designed to examine interplanetary space between Earth and Jupiter, perform preliminary reconnaissance in the asteroid belts between Mars and Jupiter and make the first closeup observations of Jupiter and its particles and environment of magnetic and electrical fields.

## Law Students Free Seven Inmates



**VICTORY SMILES** — Karen A. Johnson, Law '73, reviews a recent case in which she won freedom for a prisoner serving a 30-year sentence at the Auburn Correctional Facility. At left is Gray Thoron, professor of law, originator of Cornell Law School's Auburn Legal Assistance Project. On the right is Faust F. Rossi, professor of law, who advised Miss Johnson on the case.

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With this special permission, students in the project are able to represent their clients in court as long as they are accompanied by a faculty member who is a member of the New York State Bar. Faust F. Rossi, professor of law, appeared in court with Miss Johnson.

"Because a case like this seldom occurs," Thoron said, "it is not a true measure of the overall value of the Auburn Legal Assistance Program." He pointed out that in the past year, 21 students in the program have received nearly 300 applications for legal assistance submitted by prisoners at Auburn.

"Roughly half of the inmates writing the project," he said, "have so far been interviewed. Many of those who are not interviewed receive a detailed letter explaining why we cannot take their case (perhaps they already have a lawyer) or why we believe from the facts they give us that there is no legal basis for seeking a relief on their behalf."

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## Cornell Glee Club Tours Eastern Europe



The Cornell Glee Club's fifth international tour was made in January, included performances in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany, Amsterdam and France, and was a smashing success musically and culturally. Under the baton of Thomas A. Sokol, the glee club performed before a full house in Belgrade (above). In Budapest, an elderly man (left) views the only public advertisement of the glee club allowed in the city. Despite this, the 500-seat concert hall was filled. The 60-member club got a ear-full of "cathedral acoustics" during an impromptu concert inside the cathedral at Estergom, Hungary (right). The glee club, which spent 21 days in Europe, was the first large musical organization to make such a tour under the official sponsorship of the state concert agency in Hungary. The tour was financed by the club and by Cornell alumni in the Class of 1917.

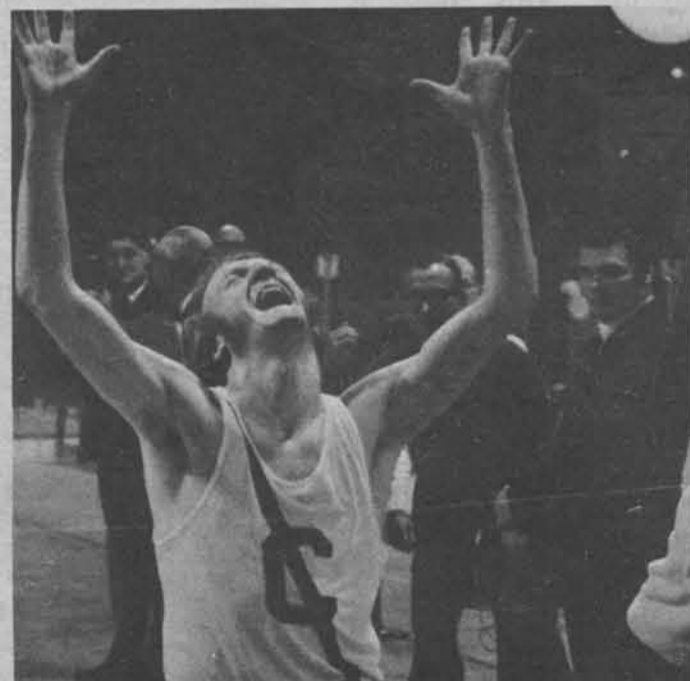


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