

WELCOME ALUMNI

Fred Kahn's Talk to Be Highlight of Reunion

The general public and University alumni will get a chance to see inflation fighter Alfred E. Kahn somewhere other than on television when he speaks at 2:30 p.m. Friday, June 8, in Bailey Hall.

Kahn's talk, which is free and open to the public, is expected to be the highlight of Cornell's alumni reunion weekend which begins officially today.

The Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics at Cornell, Kahn has been on front pages and television news shows almost daily since he became

adviser to President Carter on inflation in October 1978. He plans to share some of his experiences and opinions with the Bailey Hall audience.

Kahn was a top attraction when he spoke at last year's alumni reunion. At that time he was chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and had been hailed as "possibly Jimmy Carter's best appointment" after taking over the top CAB job in 1977.

Kahn is just one in a series of speakers during this year's reunion program. Frank D. Drake,

director of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center and the Goldwin Smith Professor of Astronomy at Cornell, will discuss "Frontiers of Space" at 11 a.m. Friday in Uris Hall Auditorium.

Glenn C. Altschuler, professor of history at Ithaca College, will speak on "Andrew Dickson White: Public Honor and Personal Tragedy" also at 11 a.m., in the Hollis Cornell Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall.

Altschuler's biography, "Andrew D. White — Educator, Historian, Diplomat," was published recently by Cornell University Press. Altschuler earned his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1976.

Continued on Page 2

CORNELL CHRONICLE

Vol. 10, No. 31

Thursday, June 7, 1979



Architect Helps Out College

A gift from Margaret and Nathaniel Owings, the latter a founding partner of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, has made possible the establishment of the first chair endowed by alumni in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

Announcement of the gift came at the meeting of Cornell's Board of Trustees. Nathaniel Owings is a 1927 architecture graduate.

The endowed professorship will be known as the Nathaniel and Margaret Owings-Distinguished Alumni Memorial Chair in Architecture. The primary source of its funding will be the gift of a five-house compound and approximately seven acres of land in New Mexico which Owings and his wife have willed to Cornell. The property is now valued at more than \$500,000.

The Owings' gift has made it possible to endow the chair now, but some 20 more distinguished alumni of the college have made commitments to help finance the professorship, according to K.C. Parsons, dean of the college. They are making bequests and gifts ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000 and will exceed \$250,000 in total, he said.

"Nat Owings' gift is the key element in launching the architecture college's effort to achieve greater financial independence," said Cornell President Frank Rhodes. "It is also a clear signal of recognition of the

Continued on Page 2

University Awards Degrees to 3,750

For the first time in five attempts since Commencement moved back outdoors in 1975, this year's Schoellkopf Field ceremony had to run a race with gathering rainclouds on Memorial Day by about 15 minutes.

All previous outdoor Commem-

cement events had been conducted under sunny skies. There was some doubt this year, right up until that morning, whether the 3,750 students to receive degrees would get them together and outdoors or in two separate locations under cover.

The split between Barton Hall and Lynah Rink was avoided when meteorologists predicted, correctly, that rain would not come until noon.

In accordance with custom, Cornell President Frank Rhodes was the speaker at the ceremony. Earlier in the morning, 56 Reserve Officer Training Corps members were commissioned in the Army, Navy or Air Force.

Following is the text of President Rhodes' commencement

address as prepared for delivery:

"Members of the Class of 1979, parents, spouses, children, relatives, friends of those who are graduating today, members of the Board of Trustees, members of the faculty and staff, and friends of Cornell:

"This is a great day; a great day in the life of Cornell and a great day for everyone present, for it represents the culmination of long years of perseverance

Continued on Page 18

Corson Is Elected President Emeritus

Dale R. Corson, who will be stepping down as chancellor of Cornell University June 30, was elected president emeritus and professor of physics emeritus May 28 by the University Board of Trustees.

Corson, who was 65 April 5, is only the second person in Cornell's history to serve as chancellor, a post he assumed two years ago following his resignation as the University's eighth president (1969-1977).

By acclamation the full board passed a resolution which stated in part:

"He carried the primary responsibility for the University's welfare during probably the most trying era in its history, having accepted the post at a time when, in the eyes of the community, he was the only one who

Continued on Page 2

Alumni Elect Two to Board

Marjorie Leigh Hart, an executive with Exxon Corp., and Eve Weinschenker Paul, an attorney and officer with Planned Parenthood of America, Inc., have been elected to five-year terms as alumni trustees effective July 1.

Hart and Paul, both members of the Cornell Class of 1950, were elected to the board by vote of the alumni body. A total of 24,230 votes were cast this year for four candidates.

The election of Hart and Paul, plus two women appointed by Gov. Carey recently, brings to 11 the number of women on the Cornell board, an all-time high. There is expected to be a total of 62 men and women serving as



Paul



Hart

Cornell trustees as of July 1.

Election and re-election of trustees was part of the agenda for the May 26-27 meeting of the Cornell board here. In all, nine trustees were elected or re-elected to the board. In addition, David Pollak, vice chairman of the board of Tool Steel Inc., was elected trustee emeritus after

nine years of service.

Robert G. Engel, executive vice president and treasurer of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., was elected to the board after a one-year absence. He had served on the board from 1971 to 1978, and was elected to a five-year term as a member-at-large.

Re-elected to five-year terms as members-at-large were Robert S. Hatfield, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Continental Group, Inc.; Jansen Noyes Jr., senior managing director in the investment firm of Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co., and Nelson Schaenen Jr., partner in the in-

Continued on Page 2



Dale R. Corson

Variety of Programs Planned for Reunion Weekend—

Continued from Page 1

Three seminars by faculty of the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell begin at 2:30 p.m. Saturday in the Martha Van Rennselaer Faculty Commons.

"Violence and Stress in the American Family" will be presented by John Doris, professor of human development and family studies, and Thomas Hanna, editor of Human Ecology Forum. "Nutrition and Problems of Human Population" is the topic for Jean Pierre-Habicht, the James

Jamison Professor of Nutrition. "Inflation, Taxes and You" will be discussed by Scott E. Maynes, chairman of the Department of Consumer Economics and Housing, and Heinz B. Beisdorf, professor in that department.

Ginny Seipt, a 1960 Cornell graduate now with the Sports Department of the National Broadcasting Co., will speak to the Cornell's Women's Breakfast at 8 a.m. Saturday in the Statler Ballroom. She will offer "A Pre-Olympic Profile."

Cornell President Frank

Rhodes will deliver a report to alumni at the Cornell Alumni Association annual meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday in Statler Auditorium.

Barton Hall will be the center of most reunion activity. It is the main reunion headquarters and all-alumni luncheons are scheduled there for Friday and Saturday. Some 34 Cornell departments and programs will have booths in Barton, staffed by faculty and staff ready to talk to alumni Friday and Saturday.

The first full, official reunion gathering is a reception at 5:30 p.m. today in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall. That will be followed by a 6 p.m. buffet dinner and a welcome from Richard M. Ramin, vice president for public affairs, and Frank C. Clifford, director of alumni affairs.

The weekend will have its full measure of campus tours, open houses sponsored by the schools and colleges, receptions and parties throughout the campus.

One feature is an open house at the Straight from 4 to 5 p.m. Saturday featuring refreshments, live entertainment, an art exhibit by alumni artists and a browsing library.

The schedule also includes such traditional events as the Savage Club Show (9:15 p.m. Friday, Bailey), Cornelliana Night (9:15 p.m., Saturday, Bailey), tent parties, canoeing on Beebe Lake, golf, swimming, tennis and fraternity and sorority open houses and receptions.

Corson Emeritus—

Continued from Page 1

could bind together our University....

"His fundamental human kindness, combined with foresight, steadfastness and quiet humor have set an example of unpretentious effectiveness that has captured a meaning of Cornell for us all."

As chancellor Corson has been largely concerned with fund raising for the Cornell Medical College, as well as the Ithaca campus. During the coming year he will be working with University Archives in documenting the last 15 years of Cornell history. He served as dean of the College of Engineering, 1959-63; provost 1963-69, in addition to his tenures as president and chancellor.

Corson joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor of physics in 1946 and helped design the Cornell synchrotron housed in the Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies. He was appointed associate professor of physics in 1947, became a full professor in 1952, and was named chairman of the Department of Physics in 1956, and

dean of the College of Engineering in 1959.

He is co-author of two text books, "Electromagnetic Fields and Waves," and "Electromagnetism" and has written numerous papers for physics journals.

Before coming to Cornell, Corson was a staff member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory from 1941-43 and later served as a technical advisor in Air Force headquarters in Washington. At the end of the war, he joined the staff of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, assuming primary responsibility for the organization of Sandia Laboratory, which later became a major engineering facility of the Atomic Energy Commission. He received a Presidential Certificate of Merit in 1948 for his contributions to national defense.

A native of Pittsburg, Kansas, Corson received his bachelor of arts degree from the College of Emporia in 1934 and his master of arts degree from the University of Kansas in 1935 and his doctor of philosophy degree in physics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1938.



President Rhodes introduces Nathaniel Owings to staff members during a recent visit to campus by the benefactor of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

Owings Gift to Architecture—

Continued from Page 1

college's excellence in educating architects, landscape architects, artists and city and regional planners. We are deeply grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Owings for this generous and farsighted support."

Owings expressed the hope that establishment of this chair "will generate a substantial flow of giving among architecture alumni. The alumni have to be the taproots of our college."

In explaining his reasons for making his gift, Owings said he realized recently that "I owed my basic education to this extraordinary institution; that I had reached the age and the perspective on worldly values to recognize my debt and pay up."

Cornell's five-year undergraduate program in architecture is rare among American institutions. Most colleges and universities do not offer such an undergraduate program, instead requiring a bachelor's degree before offering graduate work in architecture.

Owings enrolled at Cornell in 1922 as a result of his association in his native Indianapolis with the late Nicholas Noyes, a Cornell trustee. Owings had been leader of a Boy Scout troop which included Noyes' nephew, Jansen, now senior managing partner of the investment firm of Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co., and chairman of the Cornell Board of Trustees.

Owings went on from Cornell to become senior partner in Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. In an Aug. 2, 1968 cover story on Owings, Time magazine described SOM as "America's most forceful and prestigious architectural firm."

Owings has been deeply involved with planning the rebirth of Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue since President Kennedy named him chairman of the

President's Advisory Council on Pennsylvania Avenue in 1962. He is also an active member of the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

In his autobiography, "The Spaces In Between," Owings devotes the better part of a chapter to praising the Cornell faculty who taught him and the breadth of instruction he received.

"The names are changed, but from what I've seen and heard in recent years, the quality of teaching is every bit as high today," Owings said. "I think especially of men like Don Greenberg, Jason Seley, Walter Isard and John Reps."

Greenberg, director of computer graphics, has done pioneering work in architectural design. Seley, professor of art, has created a number of representational works from automobile bumpers. Isard, visiting professor of regional science, economics and planning, has been honored internationally as "the father of regional science." Reps, professor of city and regional planning, is the author of a series of books on urban planning and recently received a \$50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Owings has said that the design tradition of Cornell's architecture college was important and helpful to him. He also makes special mention in his book of Francke H. Bosworth Jr., dean of the college while Owings was a student at Cornell. "He avoided giving specific solutions," Owings wrote. "He simply stimulated every creative instinct in us. He made us think."

Owings admits that the pressure of his career caused him "to take Cornell more or less for granted" until about 10 years ago. At that time, Dean Parsons

began to involve him in the college's advisory council, lecturing and other programs as one of the major architects in the country.

In the fall of 1977, Owings attended the "College Assembly and Retrospective" produced by faculty and students at Cornell, the first purely architectural gathering ever for Cornell alumni.

"Something happened," Owings said, during that visit. "There was that magnificent campus, a vital place teeming with activity, faculty and students, old friends and new, all alive and challenging."

"I suddenly woke up to the fact that someone, some body of dedicated people, had been keeping the University and the college going, sometimes down, sometimes up, but by and large competitive and strong."

That visit led Owings to make his recent gift and to encourage other alumni to do the same, he said.

"Few universities can rival Cornell as a training ground for today's architect," according to Owings, "because few can equal the quality of our faculty and students, or the diversity of Cornell."

"Within the college, developing architects associate with artists, art and architectural historians, landscape architects, urban and regional planners."

"Throughout the University they rub shoulders with engineers, economists, psychologists, sociologists, human ecologists, business administrators, hotel administrators, and scholars familiar with every continent and most nations."

"The special viewpoints of all of these and many others are profoundly important to architecture students."

Trustee Elections—

Continued from Page 1

vestment firm of Weiss, Peck and Greer.

Noyes was also re-elected chairman of the Cornell board for a three-year term. He was first elected to the position in July 1978 to succeed the retiring chairman, Robert W. Purcell.

Three members from the field of labor in New York State were

re-elected to one-year terms: Raymond R. Corbett, president of the New York State AFL-CIO; E. Howard Molisani, general manager of the joint board of Cloak, Suit, Dress, Rainwear and Allied Worker's Union of the ILGWU-AFL-CIO, and Jacob Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

Hart, an executive with the Natural Gas Division of Exxon's Gas Department, graduated in 1951 from Cornell's School of Chemical Engineering with a five-year bachelor's of chemical engineering degree. She has been with Exxon since graduation and was the first woman sent overseas by Exxon on professional assignment. Hart is responsible for coordination of Eastern Hemisphere gas planning.

She is a member of the Cornell University Council, presently serving on its administrative board and its membership committee. She has been active in women's student guidance in the engineering field.

Paul, vice president for legal affairs with Planned Parenthood, graduated in 1950 from Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences with a major in government. She holds a law degree from Columbia University and is a member of the bar in New York and Connecticut.

Paul has been a member of the Cornell University Council since 1974. She has been active in Cornell fund raising and has served as a class officer of the Cornell Women's Club of Southwest Connecticut.



Editor, Randall E. Shew. Assistant to the editor, Christine Bingham. Staff writers, Robert W. Smith, Martin B. Stiles, Constance Bart, Barbara J. Jordan. Photographers, Sol Goldberg, Russ Hamilton. Circulation manager, Joanne Hanavan. (USPS 456-650)

Published weekly during the regular academic year and distributed free of charge to Cornell University faculty, students, staff and employees by the University News Bureau. Mail subscriptions, \$13 per year. Make checks payable to Cornell Chronicle Editorial Office, 110 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853. Telephone (607)256-4206.

Second-Class Postage Rates paid at Ithaca, N.Y.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Cornell Chronicle (USPS 456-650), Cornell University, 110 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853.

TEACHERS—

Colleges Make Awards

Three Win 'Clarks'

Three professors—two in the Department of History—are the faculty recipients of the 1979 Clark Distinguished Teaching Awards in the College of Arts and Sciences. Six graduate students also received awards as teaching assistants.

The faculty winners are Gordon M. Kirkwood, the Frederic J. Whiton Professor of Classics; Dominick C. LaCapra, associate professor of history, and Richard Polenberg, professor of American history and chairman of the department.

The awards, made from an endowment given 13 years ago by John M. Clark, a member of the Cornell Class of 1929, and Emily B. Clark, Class of 1930, are given annually to faculty who have demonstrated devotion to teaching, especially on the undergraduate level.

"There is no member of the (Classics) Department who enjoys a more distinguished reputation as a scholar both nationally and internationally" than Kirkwood, according to Kevin Clinton, his department chairman. "Yet few scholars of his distinction have given their time so unstintingly to every facet of departmental and college life."

Kirkwood, who joined the Cornell faculty in 1946, actively participates in sophomore and junior courses as well as senior and graduate seminars, "and still, though holder of an endowed chair, offers the same number of courses per year as any other member of the department," Clinton said.

In addition to being "a strong force within the department working on behalf of good teaching," Kirkwood continues to maintain "that accessibility and scrupulous concern for the well-being of advisees which have been his hallmark," Clinton said.

LaCapra, a 1961 Cornell graduate who joined the faculty in 1969, is described as "a truly dedicated teacher (who) enjoys teaching immensely," by Steven L. Kaplan, associate professor of history. "Though he is one of the most active and influential scholars in his field, teaching has remained his preoccupation."

In his teaching, LaCapra offers students "a range of critical methods that have implications far beyond the confines of a given course," Kaplan said. "More of LaCapra's students than those of any other professor I know characterize his courses as the crucial intellectual experience of their Cornell careers."

LaCapra is demanding, even in large lecture classes. His students "often remark that they did not think that they were capable of attaining the quality of work that they reach in (his) courses or working with such sustained intensity and enthusiasm," according to Kaplan, who added that students describe LaCapra's seminars as "one of the most exciting learning places at Cornell."

"...Although there are many excellent teachers in the (Arts) College, no one is more effective and concerned about his teaching than Dick (Polenberg)," according to Walter LaFeber, the Marie Underhill Noll Professor of American History, who has worked with Polenberg on writing projects and in teaching courses.

Polenberg, who came to Cornell in 1966, is called "incredibly effective" before both large and small classes by LaFeber. "He spends more time than most (faculty) in mastering the recent literature and looking for the revealing details before he gives lectures."

"In his career here he has exemplified the best of Cornell's teaching," said LaFeber, who noted that he has been innovative while keeping up with traditional work and writing several widely-used books. "He has set a personal standard of integrity and commitment for the rest of us to emulate."

Each Clark Teaching Award is \$3,000. The income tax on the awards is paid from the endowment given by the Clarks.

The six teaching assistants' awards of \$500 each went to James Conklin of Rockford, Ill. in mathematics, Poul Damgaard of Copenhagen, Denmark in physics, Cathy Gallagher of Ithaca in modern languages, Angelica Stacy of Willingboro, N.J. in chemistry, Scott Swanson of Wausau, Wisc. in history and Shawn Watson of Denver in English.

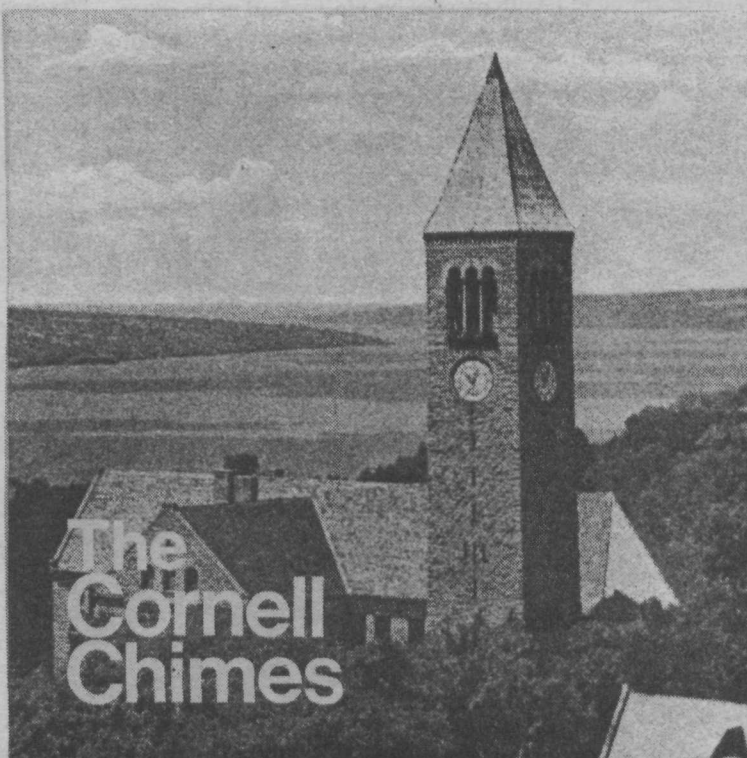
Vet College

Dr. William E. Hornbuckle, assistant professor of clinical sciences at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, has been selected for the Norden Laboratories Distinguished Teacher Award for 1979 by the college's student body.

Dr. Hornbuckle teaches clinical medicine, internal medicine, gastroenterology and lectures on diseases of the male genital tract. He is particularly well known among his colleagues and students for his skills in physical diagnosis.

Dr. Hornbuckle holds the B.S. and D.V.M. degrees from Oklahoma State University. Before

Continued on Page 9



Chimes Album Released

The Cornell Chimesmasters have announced release of a stereophonic record, the first full-length recording of the famous chimes, the jacket of which is shown here. The album, containing many Cornell songs and a variety of the campus' favorite chimes music, has been made to raise funds for the protection, preservation and promotion of chimes playing. During reunion, records will be available at the McGraw Chimes Tower. They may be ordered by mail by sending \$5.95 plus 55 cents postage to The Cornell Chimesmasters, 313 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853. Checks should be made payable to Cornell University.

Profile

His Eyes Are In His Hands

The smell of liniment and alcohol fills the air as trainer Dick LaFrance kneads the muscles of an athlete. The "patient," an obvious newcomer to LaFrance's niche in the track locker room, located in the bottom of Schoellkopf Hall, seems uneasy.

"Geez I'm thirsty," says LaFrance. "I think I'll take a belt of this alcohol. It would make you blind, but it won't hurt me a bit." They both laugh.

Dick LaFrance, Cornell's oldest active athletic trainer, is blind. One of his favorite one-liners, when he bumps into someone, is: "Oops! I guess you caught me on my blind side."

"It's stupid to be sensitive about this blindness," he explains. "I try to put the kids at ease by joking around about it."

Born and raised in Ithaca, LaFrance was sighted before an injury cost him his sight. He was a standout athlete in high school, and made his biggest impression in football, receiving several scholarship offers from top colleges. He was also Section IV's top shot putter for three years and was a member of an 880-yard relay team that held Ithaca High's record for 27 years.

He played freshman football at William and Mary and was then "red shirted" to Tennessee Wesleyan junior college, serving as captain his second year there. He returned to William and Mary in 1940 to resume his career, but World War II interrupted his plans.

On April 9, 1945 (one month before VE Day), Lieutenant LaFrance was leading a tank battalion outside of Nuremburg, Germany. His company suddenly found itself under heavy artillery fire. As LaFrance stuck his head out of the tank to ascertain his company's status, a shell burst close to his face. Shrapnel in his eyes severed the optic nerve.

After five months of physiotherapy at Old Farms School in Avon, Conn., LaFrance returned to Ithaca. He was hired by Cornell as an assistant trainer under the legendary Frank "Doc" Kavanagh on April 1, 1946. Until 1949 he and Doc were Cornell's only trainers; today there are seven.

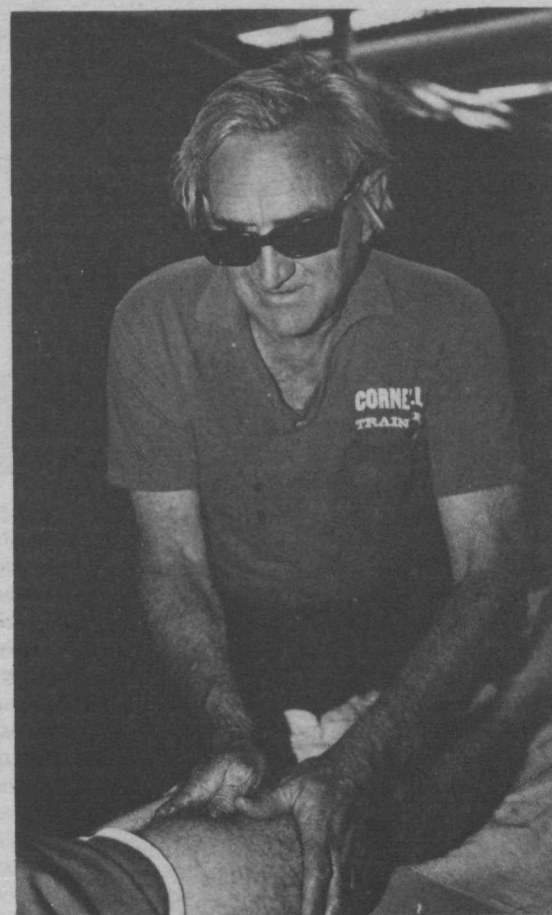
One would think that blindness would have embittered young LaFrance. After all, a promising athletic career had been cut short by the injury. But he looks at it differently.

"When you go through as much combat as I did — with all your friends six feet under — you feel pretty lucky," he said. "I accepted my situation pretty well and figured, 'What the hell.' Besides, he adds with a grin, "I'm still living it up."

LaFrance has indeed "lived it up," as his friends will attest. One of his favorite stories is the time, shortly after the war, when he chauffeured some of his fellow Elks around town in a Packard. "It was great fun, although passing that Greyhound bus was a bit scary," he says. "Lucky there wasn't much traffic in those days."

A few years ago, he accompanied his daughter Bonnie and her teenage friends to the North Forty, where he "danced every dance — mostly jitterbug style."

LaFrance's record over the years is impressive. In his 33 years as a Cornell trainer he has worked with athletes in a variety of sports. Although football and



Dick LaFrance

track injuries are his specialties he also has been head trainer for basketball and baseball at one time or other. Until 1975, 12-hour work days were not uncommon for LaFrance. A heart attack that year put him out of commission for a few months and forced him to cut back on his work load.

Cornell track coach Jack Warner is full of praise for the trainer. "He's the best," says Warner. "I've never seen anyone else who could simply touch a muscle and know so much about the problem as Dick. His judgment on my athletes is final and never questioned. He's one of the best trainers in the world."

What lies ahead for Dick LaFrance? "I'll retire in two years, when I'm 62," he says. That would give me 35 years here at Cornell." When retirement does arrive, he is certain about one thing: "I'm getting out of here for winter. The only thing I like cold is beer."

Until that time comes, he will continue to tend to his corner in the track locker room, taking care of athletes, telling stories and jokes, and visiting with the many friends who drop by.

—Mike Grogan

Grogan, a sophomore in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and a member of the track team, is a student in a newswriting course taught by the Chronicle editor.

Renovations Okayed

At G-S, Rockefeller

The Board of Trustees has approved in principle a four-year, \$3.4 million renovation program for Rockefeller and Goldwin Smith Halls and authorized the administration to proceed with the first phase of the program, estimated to cost no more than \$450,000.

The purpose of the program is to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction in the College of Arts and Sciences, both directly through renovation of substandard teaching space and indirectly through substantial improvement in faculty and departmental office space.

Classrooms, laboratories and lecture rooms, primarily in Rockefeller but including two lecture rooms in Goldwin Smith, will receive attention.

A proper public entrance to the College of Arts and Sciences will be created in the south end of Goldwin Smith by relocating the College Admissions Office, now in Rockefeller, and the deans' offices in the corridor across from the Hollis Cornell Auditorium.

Several smaller Arts College departments, some of which are

now housed in more than one building, will be relocated in suites on the rehabilitated third floor of Rockefeller.

The Office of Computer Services will have 2,500 square feet on the first floor of Rockefeller, which together with additional space recently allocated to OCS in Uris Hall, will provide more room for undergraduate users of computing facilities.

The first phase of the project will rehabilitate the worst teaching space in Rockefeller—the laboratories in the central and northwest sections of the basement.

Phase one also will reconstruct the north stairwell in Rockefeller to meet modern safety standards. A passenger elevator will be installed to provide access to all floors from the basement. The new elevator, together with an existing grade-level entrance on the north end of Rockefeller, will provide access for the handicapped.

A Professor Remembers

THEN and NOW

Frederick G. Marcham, the Goldwin Smith Professor of English History, Emeritus, looks at Cornell from a perspective on which he has sole possession. As professor for a half century, faculty trustee, boxing coach, mayor of Cayuga Heights, he has watched, and loved, Cornell.

These impressions of the University—where it has been and where it is now—were originally delivered in a talk to a campus group known as Administrators Anonymous. They are printed here so the rest of the University can share them.

—The Editor

By Frederick Marcham

I write about my experiences as a member of the Cornell community during the past 56 years. As I write I have it in mind that many of my readers have had similar experiences. I do not claim that mine have been unique. However, I thought it appropriate to show what the life of the University has looked like to a person whose view has been from the Arts College Campus, from the Athletic Campus and from the Cornell Board of Trustees where I served from 1945 to 1950. I have been continuously a member of the History Department since 1923. I was boxing coach and otherwise associated with athletics from 1940 to 1960. What I have to say will be largely anecdotal. As a historian I take the position that my job in this essay is to explain what has happened, not to say "that was good," or "this is bad." I am an analyst, not a judge.

My first anecdote is this. In 1925 my wife and I were married and she became a secretary in the College of Arts and Sciences. The staff of that office consisted of a part-time dean, a male administrative secretary and two women secretaries; 3½ administrators. They dealt with all academic matters; grades, registration, individual student records, curriculum, budget, new faculty, promotions academic discipline and the appropriate correspondence. Student enrollment in the College was 1,920. Today the staff of the same office is 35. Student enrollment in the College is 3,600. Student growth in

the last 54 years has been about 88 percent. The staff is ten times larger. They have computers, xerox machines and the rest.

My next anecdote concerns law and order on the campus in the late 1920s. One of my first friends at Cornell was Dean William Hammond, dean of the University faculty and professor of philosophy. We played golf together on a course near what is now Jessup Road. As dean of the faculty, Hammond managed the affairs of the whole faculty, dominated the monthly meetings, directed numerous faculty committees, and in a sense had the same status as the president. (This was in the days before vice-presidents and provosts.) In addition, Hammond was the sole source of justice for the student body. One day Dean Hammond and I were walking across the campus on our way to golf and had almost reached Triphammer Bridge. At this point Proctor Tweston appeared with a student in tow. They stopped in front of the dean and the proctor lodged a complaint against the student — he had been involved in a scuffle on State Street. Dean Hammond, who was smoking a cigar, removed it from his mouth and rolled it in his fingers for half a minute or so.

He said to the student, "What is your side of the story?"

The student admitted he had been scuffling with some city boys, but said they had provoked him.

"I admit, sir," he said, "that I had had a little to drink."

Hammond took a puff on his cigar and looked away for another half-minute; then he said, "Probation for the rest of the term; suspension if it happens again."

"Yes, sir," said the student.

Hammond and I walked across Triphammer Bridge.

This was rough justice but not harsh. On another occasion, a student told me he went to Hammond and asked to be excused from R.O.T.C.

"On conscientious grounds?" Hammond asked.



Fred Marcham and his campus.

"No, sir," said the student. "Those R.O.T.C. uniforms make me itch."

"Yes," said Hammond. "Excused; bring me the papers to sign."

Half a century ago the University was much simpler in structure than it is today; in consequence, relations among individuals were more intimate and informal.

In the 1920's almost all members of the administration and faculty, as well as the students, lived within walking distance of the campus. People walked to work. Ray VanOrman told me that when he was a student, about 1910, he regularly walked to classes from his home, two miles or so out of Ithaca on the Elmira Road. Even Carl Becker who lived two miles from the campus on Upland Road, and was in poor health most of his life, walked to his office. Some professors lived on campus, as did the president, and so, day by day, one saw

the most distinguished professors on their way to and from classroom and home. President Farrand walked back and forth between the President's house and Morrill Hall. He said "good morning" to young and old and sometimes stopped for a word or two.

Meetings of the University faculty were in consequence something of a family affair; sometimes a family free-for-all, in terms of the opinions offered. And not without passion; as when my colleague George Lincoln Burr stopped proceedings just before a vote was being taken and said to President Farrand, the presiding officer, "Mr. Chairman, I demand the right to cast two votes."

"Why," said Farrand.

"Because," said Burr, "I feel more strongly about this motion than anyone else."

The University faculty was — under the Board of Trustees — the supreme legislative and policy-making body of the University. The opinion of the faculty was so highly regarded by President Schurman that he persuaded the board to incorporate four faculty representatives as members of the board. Schurman saw them as a body of informed opinion to which he could appeal in dealing with other trustees. At the end of my own term as faculty representative — perhaps because of it — the trustees changed the pattern. The alignment in the board had come to be president and trustees against the faculty representatives. After 1950 faculty representatives were no longer freely chosen by the faculty.

A professor in the endowed colleges in the 1920s and 1930s was likely to be the son of a professional man and to have some small means besides his salary. If he was a man of real academic distinction, his salary might be \$7,000; if a beginning full professor, \$4,500 or \$5,000. As late as 1946-7 a professor of mathematics of national standing, with 20 years service as a full professor at Cornell earned \$5,400. A professor of engineering, with 42 years at Cornell, 24 as a full professor, received \$4,800. A professor of architecture with 35 years at Cornell, \$4,000. I offer these figures merely to make the point that the professor's life in the 20s, 30s and 40s was heavily circumscribed by lack of money. If he kept his family to the minimum appropriate to the middle class



Judge Elbert Tuttle '18 and Marcham at Reunion.

life, he might once in a life-time, save enough to support himself for six months or a year's study abroad. Becker, who was a great national and in some respects an international figure as a historian, and whose field of study was European History, went to Europe once only in a career that lasted almost 50 years.

These were the days before the Guggenheim Fellowships and the Ford Foundation and the great federal funds to support research. The professor spent most of his time on the campus. The mode of study for the Cornell professor on the lower campus held him to his office, his laboratory, the library. One consequence of this was that he was much more accessible to his students than he is today; further, that he planned a program of teaching that was more full and continuous than that of later academics. How times have changed in this respect I learned when I became chairman of the History Department in 1964. In my first year, seven of the 24 professors were absent on leave and I had to replace them with six visitors from Europe and one from Israel.

The second World War helped to break up the old tradition of a career spent on the campus. It produced shifts and changes. Many persons were drawn off the campus for war work; most of the rest assumed new responsibilities. I, myself, added to my work in English History two new jobs; I taught American History and was boxing coach and physical training instructor.

By this time, I had become active in faculty affairs as a member of the University Policy Committee, an elected committee of seven, presided over by the dean of the University faculty. We prepared faculty business, were active in faculty meetings, exercised a good deal of influence in university affairs. For example, in the early 1940s the president wished to appoint a certain person to the position of provost — a new office, second only to his own. He came to the committee and told us that his nominee was the only person qualified for the post. The committee said it would consider the matter. We consulted with our colleagues on the faculty and formed an unfavorable opinion of the candidate. We told President Day so when he next met us. He stormed; but that was that. Some years later a president made an appointment to the academic hierarchy even though 90 percent of the faculty by ballot and public meeting opposed it.

I do not have time to work out for you this shift in relations between administration and faculty. On the one side a new kind of president came on the scene. During and after the second World War universities became involved in many activities that were alien to the traditional campus. Cornell's war time activities are examples of this: a vast invasion of army and navy personnel, training schools for service men in languages, area studies, diesel engineering and so forth. This meant more or less constant negotiations with Washington and new funding approaches to the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation and a dozen others. Big government, big foundations and big business now became an



With student Winton Rossiter '78 after Rossiter's graduation.

extension of the university. The university needed as president a man who was worldly.

Andrew Dickson White and Jacob Gould Schurman had been worldly in a way, as ambassadors, the one to Russia, the other to Germany. They gained their status in the world by their eminence as university administrators. But what was needed in the late 1940s was another kind of worldliness; namely the art of succeeding in the non-academic world by raising money, gaining favor with foundations, knowing how to deal with government departments. The new president would be an aggressive man, on the move from New York to Washington to Paris to Tokyo to London. He would be likely to regard campus affairs as something he would delegate to vice-presidents. His mind would be on large projects likely to attract support — a school of industrial and labor relations — what about a federally supported study of housing or of crime? The new leaders regarded the University more and more as a social service agency. In the late 1940s President Day berated us of the History Department: we were not performing our social duty, which, he said, was to use our knowledge of the past to predict the future.

The more diversified these social programs became, the less competent was the faculty to act in its old role as policy-maker. The new issues had to do with managing the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, acquiring a university airport, financing plans for faculty and student housing. In addition there was rapid enlargement of the administrative mechanisms of the University through the creation of new vice-presidents; there are now eight, plus a provost, one associate vice-president and two vice-provosts. These administrators became active at faculty meetings where they functioned as a kind of presidential cabinet and were called upon from time to time to report on the work of their departments.

This meant that the business of faculty meetings moved away from debate on faculty matters and became more occupied with listening to the new

dignitaries. Professors are not as good at listening as at talking. They accepted the fact that the issues of the day were beyond their competence; they did not wish to listen to the latest report — half an hour long — on housing or food service. They stayed away. The University faculty declined and then vanished as a deliberative body.

The fault was not with the administrators. Faculty members themselves had undergone important changes in outlook. There were also many more of them than before the war. There was less social and cultural homogeneity among them. Most important many of them were caught up in off-campus activities. They had research grants which took them away from the campus. They flew to Washington, to London, Rome, Paris, Tokyo, Moscow. The professor with prestige was a widely traveled man with academic connections across the globe. And those who did not travel extensively often adopted a life pattern built around research rather than teaching. They were busy with their own affairs and the notice on the office door told the story: "Office Hours, 12:00-1:30 Tuesdays and Thursdays." The University was no longer a close community, with all persons, administrators, faculty, students held together by a prime concern for affairs on campus.

But the change did not come at once. In the years immediately after the second World War the students who returned from the armed services and other forms of work for the nation, as well as the professors of like experience, threw themselves into academic life. For some the impetus to do so came from the joy of entering a community dedicated to activities far removed from the arts of war. For others the impetus was the wish to build the foundation for a career as quickly as possible. The University hummed and bustled with concern for study and research.

In a few years this zeal gradually gave way to interest in aspects of the national life at large — the civil rights struggle in the south and variety of other causes, culminating in the black-white crisis of the late 1960s and the war in South Vietnam. Disorder gradually increased at Cornell through acts of personal violence on the campus, hold-ups, the seizure of buildings, arson and the trashing of the campus store and parts of the University Library. New forces swept Cornell into a new world. They could not be readily handled. There was no longer a central body of opinion, such as the prewar meetings of the University faculty had given rise to, capable of drawing to it general loyalty and the sense of common interest.

The new pattern of life at Cornell became clear in the history of the Senate; the creation of the late 60s which tried to give voice to the interests and plans of students, faculty and a non-academic personnel. The hope was that through the Senate university policy-making would now pass into the hands of a truly representative body. Mass meetings in Barton Hall preceded the formation of the Senate. In the hall, speakers from all parts of the university cried out for a restructuring of the University and dedicated themselves to promoting a new sense of unity. When the planners began to draft a constitution for the Senate, they ran into

the difficulty of defining terms and agreeing on the purpose of the restructuring. In a few weeks enthusiasm waned and when time came to launch the Senate on its new career only a few dozen of the original thousands were still on hand.

The written constitution of the Senate gave promise that Cornell now had a new forum for the discussion of university affairs and for the shaping of policy. The elaborate system for representing the various interests in the community seemed to assure this. But quickly those who were elected to serve found the demands on their time to be too heavy; and, what was worse, they began to be aware that the floor of the Senate had become a playground for a host of small groups, each busily trying to advance itself and its own special commitments.

Leaders of these groups manipulated discussion by playing games with Roberts Rules of Order. It seemed that some leaders were using the Senate merely to further their own political ambitions. To call attention to themselves they introduced ridiculous motions: to obstruct business that went against their interests they ordered their followers out of a meeting and then shouted "Quorum." Their acts of disruption rendered the Senate helpless. Attendance at meetings dropped and in a short time the Senate collapsed. The folly of the leaders, mostly students, gave new proof that concern for the University as a community was vanishing. The University was becoming a formless, open society.

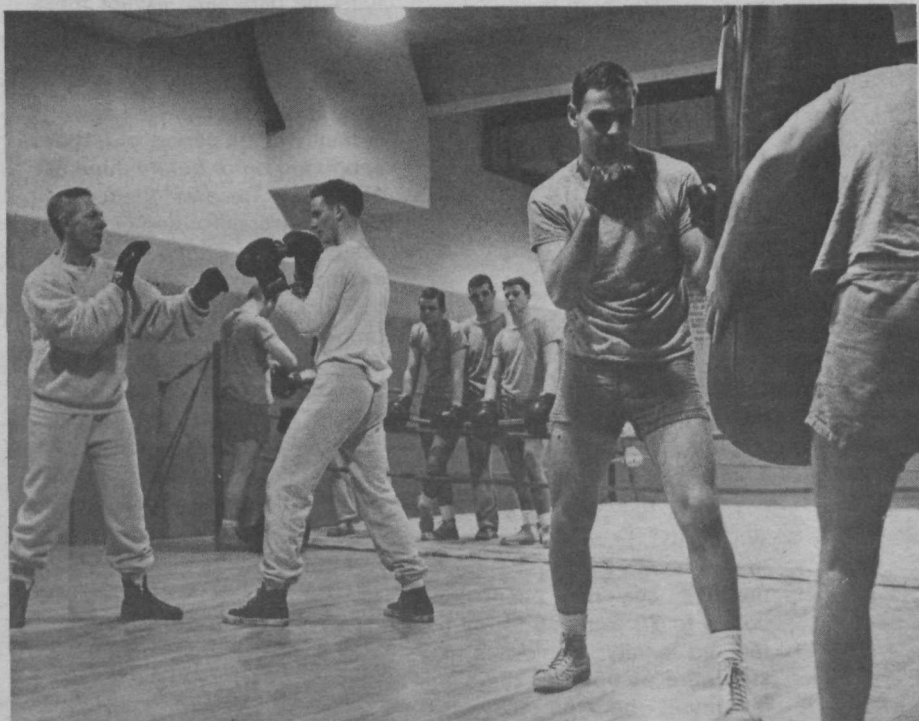
Today Cornell is not an open university in the sense that it has opened its undergraduate colleges to all who apply for admission. But it is open in the sense that much of its concern and activity is outward looking, at the expense of the inner life of the University. For example, what is today a major issue, the university's need for money, leads to appeals to alumni, the foundations and the various federal and state agencies. This makes it necessary for the University president to spend much time off the campus, moving about the country under the guidance of one or another of the seven regional offices the University maintains in order to keep in touch with business and other interests. And when the president returns and speaks to faculty and students his account of economic problems, national and local crowds out his consideration of teaching and research.

Cornell is open in the sense that the life of the campus stirs and settles down in harmony with the rise and fall of the national and international crisis market. It is open in the sense that most of the students and faculty regard the University not as a special community with a special purpose and with its own standard of values. They see it as a section of society at large, where the individual looks after his own affairs according to his own standards.

Those who manage Cornell's affairs today regard the University as involved in and to a degree controlled by waves of social pressure — the relations of black and white, the University's investment policies as they relate to social aims and labor problems, traffic in drugs and coeducation and cohabitation. In these and similar social issues the University officials do not commit themselves to a firm, clear policy, nor are they willing to stand aside and say "hands off." They are caught in the middle and therefore have difficulty when confronted by extremists. Like the housewife who opens the door and lets the salesman in, the University's officials maneuver from a position of defense.

Suppose they decided to act decisively, how would they go about it? They cannot act as Dean Hammond did. No one accepts authority. There is no one acceptable moral code that envelopes and interpenetrates Cornell. Nearly everyone has his own moral code. The rights of the individual prevail over those of the community and any attempt to promulgate a code of conduct, or a system of procedure to enforce it, must be hedged around with a hundred safeguards to protect the

Continued on Page 8



Boxing coach Marcham (left) at work.

Non-Exempt Job Audit Is Now Completed

The University-wide audit of all non-represented non-exempt job classifications initiated in the Spring of 1978 has been completed for all jobs in the endowed units and for a major segment of jobs in the statutory units. More than 2,350 new job classifications have been approved in endowed units and 600 more in statutory units, where the audit is being staged by major job categories. The job audit was undertaken to update job descriptions and job titles, eliminate inequities in grade levels and establish a common job evaluation system for all non-exempt jobs in both endowed and statutory units.

All affected employees are being notified beginning the week of June 4 by their supervisors of changes in job titles, grade levels and any pay increases to which they may be entitled due to upgrading. The effective date for new classifications is June 28 for all jobs in the endowed units and May 24 for the approximately 600 jobs in the secretarial/administrative aide category which are now being implemented in the statutory units. Those jobs in the statutory units for which the audit is still underway, are being processed as quickly as is feasible. Nearing completion are about 750 jobs in the technician job category. It is expected that the remaining statutory job categories will be approved promptly by SUNY and the New York State Division of Budget, as each job category is completed by Personnel Services; but a definite schedule can't be promised, because all classifications are legally contingent upon approval by these State agencies. For this reason, no announcement of classification changes will be made until all approvals have been granted. However, every effort will be made to adhere to the original schedule announced in the Chronicle.

The following series of questions and answers have been prepared by Personnel Services to help the non-exempt staff understand the audit and how it affects them. First are those questions and answers which are common to the university-wide audit. Second, are those questions and answers which deal with specific differences in implementation procedures between endowed and statutory units.

1. How are grade levels determined?

Jobs were described by incumbents and reviewed by supervisors by means of a job information questionnaire. This information was analyzed and each job was then measured utilizing an eleven-factor job evaluation point system. Within each of the factors are several defined degrees, with point values assigned to each degree. The total points on all eleven factors determine the grade level of the job.

2. Have titles been changed?

Yes, but not in every case. The title system has been overhauled, updated and simplified. The new system uses one title for a "family" of jobs. For example, in the secretarial job family, there will be Secretary, GR16, Secretary, GR17, Secretary, GR18, etc., instead of Department Secretary, Administrative Secretary and Senior Administrative Secretary, etc. (Steno II, Administrative Secretary, Steno III, etc. in statutory units). The grade accompanying the title will identify the difference among secretarial

levels. This system is being used for all titles implemented as a result of the audit.

3. Why were GR grades established?

The GR grade prefix and grade numbering system was established to provide a common system of grade level designations for both endowed and statutory units. The A-grade levels are being changed now to the GR grade levels, as well as the secretarial/administrative aide category with NP grades. When the audit is completed for all jobs in the statutory units, all NP grades will have been merged into the GR grade system. (GR simply stands for grade, and has no other significance).

4. Will titles and grade levels of endowed and statutory jobs be the same?

Yes, assuming the jobs are comparable, a secretary in Chemistry and a secretary in Veterinary Microbiology would hold the same title and grade, for example, Secretary, GR18.

5. Does this mean that pay ranges for endowed and statutory units will now be the same?

No. The pay ranges associated with GR grade levels will continue to be different for statutory and endowed units.

6. What can I do if I believe my job has been mis-classified?

The vast majority of jobs retained the same relative grade level. Every effort was made to ensure equity across campus and interdepartmentally. If you have questions about how your job was classified, you should first raise these questions with your supervisor. If necessary, your supervisor may consult with your department head and the audit coordinator for your unit. If after completing this step you still have questions, you should con-

tact the Compensation Staff in University Personnel Services. They will explain how your job was evaluated and how your grade level was determined. Final determinations on classifications are made by the Compensation Staff, contingent upon New York State Division of Budget approval in the case of jobs in the statutory units.

Questions and Answers Specific to the Endowed Units

1. What was the time table of the audit?

In the Spring of 1978, employees were asked to complete and supervisors were asked to review job information questionnaires. Jobs were grouped and evaluated by the Compensation Staff in Personnel Services. Coordinators had been assigned to the major units to act as liaison between the Compensation Staff and departments in the distribution, explanation and collection of the questionnaires. After completing the job evaluations, the Compensation Staff reviewed the results with the Department Heads. The final classifications were determined this Spring and will be effective June 28. During the week of June 4, supervisors will meet with each employee to advise him or her of the audit results as it affects his or her job and grade level, and if upgraded, the pay rate.

2. Will the A-grade pay structure still be used?

No, the A-grade structure is being replaced by the GR pay structure. See GR salary structure in this issue of the Chronicle.

3. Have the pay ranges changed?

Yes. Significant changes have been made to the pay ranges to make them more competitive with external market rates and to

minimize differentials with the statutory pay ranges. There will still be separate pay ranges for endowed and statutory units.

4. If a position is upgraded, does the employee receive a promotional pay increase?

If you were in the upgraded job prior to Feb. 1, 1979, you are entitled to a 4% increase, or the minimum rate of the new grade level, whichever is greater. In calculating which increase is greater, the pay rate and pay range in effect on February 1, 1979 are used. However, if you were appointed to an upgraded job February 1, or thereafter, you will get a promotional increase on June 28th only if your pay rate then is below the minimum rate for the job.

5. When are the pay increases effective?

Pay increases for salary improvement are effective June 28th and will appear in paychecks received on July 19th.

Questions and Answers Specific to the Statutory Units

1. What is the time table of the audit?

The audit in statutory units is being conducted in a staged fashion over a period of two and one-half years, by major job categories. The secretarial/administrative aide category is now completed.

Questionnaires for the secretarial/administrative aide category were collected in Spring 1978. With the assistance of the Coordinators and Department Heads, recommendations were finalized by the Compensation Staff in Personnel Services in October 1978 and then forwarded to Albany. Approval was granted by New York

State Division of Budget on May 24.

The technician job category is nearly completed. The clerical/library category is completing questionnaires. Still to be reviewed are the office machine operator category, agricultural category and service/maintenance category.

2. Are all statutory non-exempt jobs in the GR grades?

No, only those jobs included in the secretarial/administrative aide category. The remaining jobs will be assigned a new title and appropriate GR grade as the audit is completed for each category.

3. Are the current pay ranges being changed for the secretarial/administrative aide category?

No. However, the NP prefix to the grade level is being changed to GR and a new numbering system designating grade levels is being adopted.

4. If my job has been upgraded, do I receive a pay increase?

Yes. You will move to the minimum of the new grade or receive the increment for that new grade, whichever is greater.

5. When are audit increases effective for the secretarial/administrative aide category?

Increases are effective May 24 and will appear in paychecks received on June 21. This paycheck will reflect the new salary level for those upgraded plus any amount due for time worked in the pay period ending May 30th. In such cases, future bi-weekly paychecks will be somewhat less because of this adjustment. May 24th is the date of approval from the State and legally the earliest date that any classification changes in this category could be effective.

Endowed Pay Ranges

The pay ranges for classified exempt and non-exempt jobs in the Endowed units at Cornell are being revised effective June 28, 1979. The new non-exempt pay ranges use the new GR grade prefix and numbering system which is being implemented concurrently with the changes in titles and grade levels resulting from the job audit explained elsewhere in this issue of the Chronicle. The new Endowed CP structure affects only pay ranges in grades CPO5 through CPO9. No revisions have been made in grades CPO1 through CPO4.

SALARY STRUCTURE CLASSIFIED NON-EXEMPT POSITIONS ENDOWED UNITS - CORNELL UNIVERSITY						Effective June 28, 1979	
Salary Range (Annual)							
Classification Grade	Minimum	1st Quartile	Midpoint	3rd Quartile	Maximum		
GR 14	\$ 6,484	\$ 7,134	\$ 7,787	\$ 8,439	\$ 9,090		
15	6,773	7,452	8,131	8,810	9,489		
16	7,178	7,860	8,542	9,224	9,905		
17	7,580	8,300	9,020	9,740	10,460		
18	7,989	8,748	9,507	10,266	11,025		
19	8,431	9,232	10,033	10,834	11,635		
20	8,913	9,760	10,606	11,453	12,300		
21	9,428	10,324	11,219	12,115	13,010		
22	9,942	10,886	11,831	12,775	13,720		
23	10,514	11,513	12,512	13,510	14,510		
24	11,109	12,164	13,219	14,274	15,330		
25	11,732	12,847	13,961	15,076	16,190		
26	12,414	13,593	14,773	15,952	17,132		
27	13,083	14,326	15,569	16,812	18,055		

SALARY STRUCTURE CLASSIFIED EXEMPT POSITIONS ENDOWED UNITS - CORNELL UNIVERSITY						EFFECTIVE JUNE 28, 1979	
SALARY RANGE (Annual)							
Classification Grade	Minimum	1st Quartile	Midpoint	3rd Quartile	Maximum		
CP 01	\$ 8,860	\$10,167	\$11,474	\$12,780	\$14,087		
CP 02	9,990	11,464	12,937	14,410	15,884		
CP 03	11,230	12,886	14,543	16,200	17,856		
CP 04	12,670	14,539	16,408	18,276	20,145		
CP 05	14,570	16,719	18,868	21,017	23,166		
CP 06	16,755	19,226	21,698	24,169	26,640		
CP 07	19,268	22,110	24,952	27,794	30,636		
CP 08	22,158	25,426	28,694	31,962	35,231		
CP 09	25,482	29,240	32,999	36,758	40,516		

University Amends Retirement Policies

The University's mandatory retirement policy has been amended to bring it into compliance with the 1978 amendments to the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The action was taken by the Board of Trustees.

Effective Jan. 1, 1979, all University personnel except faculty holding indefinite tenure may continue their employment at Cornell until age 70. They had been required to retire at 65 prior to the passage of the 1978 ADEA amendments.

As of July 1, 1982, when the ADEA covers tenured faculty, Cornell faculty with indefinite tenure may continue in their positions until 70 also.

Between now and then, "deans are encouraged to give careful, sympathetic consideration to anyone who wishes to continue beyond age 65, full-time or part-time, but we reserve the option of rejecting the request if it is clearly inappropriate," according to Cornell Provost W. Keith Kennedy. These arrangements are not applicable to tenured faculty at the Cornell Medical College.

The University does not feel it can give a "blanket" extension to age 70 to tenured faculty immediately as the faculty had requested, Kennedy said.

Cornell Senior Vice President William G. Herbster pointed out that although the mandatory retirement age has been postponed to 70 from 65 for all but tenured faculty, employees may still retire at 65 with the same retirement benefits they had before the change in the mandatory retirement age.

If they are willing and able, they may continue to work to 70 and the University will continue the Cornell contribution to the applicable retirement plans, Herbster said. This applies only to employees at Ithaca.

The Cornell trustees also approved amendments to the retirement plans for faculty, exempt and non-exempt employees to make them compatible with the new retirement policy and law.

Additionally, the Retirement Plan for Faculty and Exempt Employees at Ithaca has been amended effective July 1, 1979 to remove the two-year waiting period, coupled with a retroactive contribution, for regular, full-time personnel except those with the titles Instructor, Lecturer, Research Associate and Teaching Associate. Such persons currently employed and still in their waiting period, plus those appointed on or before June 30, 1979 will receive their initial University contribution of 10% of salary earned during their waiting period shortly after July 1, 1979. Thereafter, the 10% contribution will be made monthly. Those appointed July 1 and thereafter will, of course, have no waiting period and hence no retroactive contribution.

For employees with the excepted titles, the two-year waiting period remains in force. Only those appointed before July 1, 1979 will receive a retroactive contribution of 10% of salary covered during the waiting period — those hired thereafter will have a two-year waiting period with no retroactive contribution, while further review of this group is in process.



**It's not a bird...
It's not a plane...
Nor Christopher Reeves '74
It's...**



Contestants and vehicles.

...The Engineers' Egg Drop

**Descending from
the 4th floor of
Upson Hall, an
egg-bearing
vehicle is on its
way to the concrete
pavement below**



Throwing eggs out of upper story windows is not some new form of student prank. It also is not a "bombs away" project. It is an engineering activity that has been taken up by Cornell engineering students, just as it has been at other engineering colleges around the country.

It is sponsored as an activity by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The idea is to design a package in which a hen's egg can be thrown from an upper floor window and survive after falling onto solid concrete.

In Cornell's case, the window was on the fourth floor of Upson and the landing area was a concrete courtyard. Some 25 students competed, and the "vehicles" were of two basic design packages providing either the floating action of balloons or the cushioning effects of polyfoam, and a winning package had to weigh in the lightest and deliver the egg unbroken.

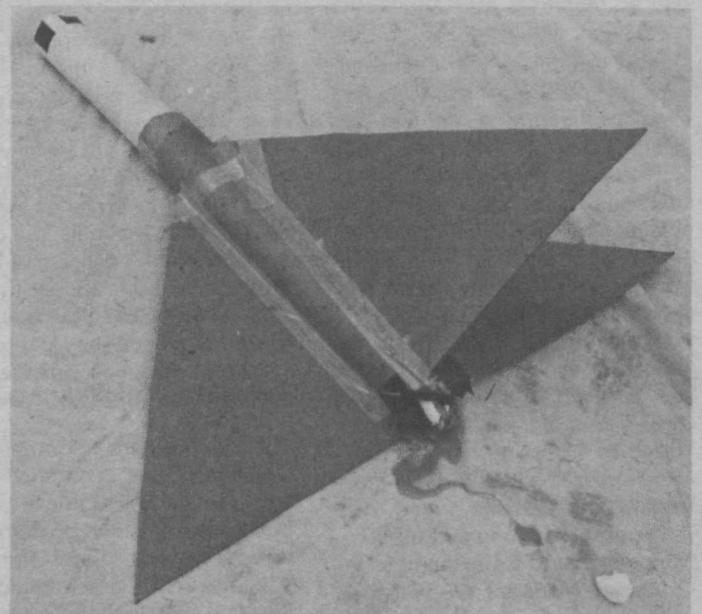
This year's contest was a draw between junior Paul Ogden and graduate student Krishna Kumar, both using balloon-type packages. Constraints are expected to be added to designs to make the contest tougher in years ahead. Professor Dean L. Taylor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, noting the success of balloon designs, believes that balloon vehicles will be outlawed in the future, which will make egg survival increasingly difficult.

**A super vehicle
ready for
launch**

**A losing
vehicle spills
its cargo
on target zone.**



**Spectators stand down
the range in a place
safe from all
fallout.**



University Ranks 6th In Gifts

Cornell placed sixth in the nation in 1977-78 in gifts and bequests to colleges and universities, according to a recent study by a national fund-raising firm.

The study, by Brakeley, John Price Jones, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, showed the Cornell total in gifts and bequests for 1977-78 to be \$33,527,000, a 23.5 percent increase over the \$27,142,000 total for 1976-77.

Listed ahead of Cornell for 1977-78 were Harvard (\$63.6 million), Stanford (\$54.6 million), Columbia (\$49.1 million), Yale (\$45.1 million) and Minnesota (\$34.6 million). It was the sixth straight year that Harvard was first in the John Price Jones study, a continuing work since 1920-21.

A total of \$906,753,000 was received in gifts and bequests in 1977-78 by the 67 colleges and universities studied. In 1976-77, the total was slightly over \$801 million. Last year's amount was described as "a supra-inflationary gain of 13.1 percent over the previous record-breaker...in 1976-77."



'Dollars' Take Flight

Displaying the kind of controlled exuberance befitting young executives, graduates of the School of Business and Public Administration toss artificial money in the air at the magic moment they are confirmed holders of master's degrees in business, public or health administration. The ritual has been repeated at Commencement for a number of years now, but there has never been a report of anyone tossing real money about. As can be seen, some won't even let go of the fake money.

Campus Chest Proceeds to Go To Eight Groups

Recipients of the \$2,000 raised in this year's Cornell Campus Chest Drive are the Student Emergency Fund, World University Services, EARS, Planned Parenthood, CIVITAS, CURW, Suicide Prevention and Blind Work, according to senior Steve Siegert, president of the service fraternity.

"We are grateful to all members of the Cornell community for their generosity in contributing to the drive," Siegert said.

The Campus Chest is the only charity drive held on the Cornell campus with the aim of helping students and takes place every academic year. Next year's drive will be held in the fall, rather than the spring, as it has been in the past.

Meyer Goes To Carolina

Dean of Students and Assistant Vice President for Campus Affairs Elmer E. Meyer Jr. has been named vice chancellor for student life at East Carolina University in Greenville, N.C., effective Aug. 1, pending approval of the Board of Governors of the State of North Carolina on June 8.

As vice chancellor, Meyer will report directly to the chancellor and be in charge of administering and coordinating all student services such as student union, counseling center, student health services, career planning and placement, housing, financial aid, security, intramurals, student activities, sororities and fraternities, and international students.

William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs said, "I am pleased to see that Elmer's great talents have been recognized by his being named to the vice chancellorship. He is a valuable colleague and friend who has performed long and outstanding service to Cornell and especially its students. We will miss him."

8 Cornell Chronicle
June 7, 1979

Job Opportunities

The following job openings are new this week. For information on vacant positions listed in previous issues of the Chronicle, contact Personnel Staffing Services in 400 Day Hall.

CLERICAL POSITIONS

Admin. Aide, A-20 (Transportation Services)
Sr. Research Aide, A-18 (Univ. Development)
Appts. Clerk, A-17 (Personnel)
Sr. Admin. Secy., A-17 (Science, Technology & Society)
Sr. Admin. Secy., A-17 (President's Office)
Admin. Secy., A-15 (CRSR)
Admin. Secy., A-15 (Business & Public Admin.)
Sr. Data Clerk, A-15 (WHCU Radio)
Admin. Secy., A-15 (Public Affairs, NYC)
Admin. Secy., A-15 (Music)
Corr. Secy., A-15 (Business & Public Admin.)
Sr. Acct. Clerk, A-13 (Dining Services)
Dept. Secy., A-13 (University Press)
Steno II, NP-6 (Ecology & Systematics)
SERVICE & MAINTENANCE POSITIONS
Buyer II, A-18 (Campus Store)
Short Order Cook I, A-14 (Dining Services)
Custodian, A-13 (Bldgs. & Grounds Care)
Custodian, A-13 (Dining Services)(2)
Food Service Worker, A-11 (Dining Services)(3)
Janitor, NP-6 (Bldgs. & Grounds Care) **TECHNICAL POSITIONS**
Sr. Comp. Staff Spec., CPO6 (Computer Svcs.)

Res. Supp. Spec., CPO5 (Lab Plasma Studies)
Nursery Mgr., NP-12 (Pomology & Viticulture, Geneva)
Lab Tech. II, NP-11 (Veterinary Microbiology)
Lab Tech. II, NP-11 (Diagnostic Lab)
Research Tech. II, NP-10 (Equine Drug Testing, Diag. Lab)
Research Tech. I, NP-8 (Plant Pathology)
Experimental Tech., A-19 (Lab Nuclear Studies)
Comp. Op. II, A-19 (Computer Services)
Tech. Aide II, A-17 (Biochem., Mol. & Cell Biology)

ADMINISTRATIVE-PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Data Analyst II, CPO4 (Inst. Planning & Analysis)
Staff Writer II, CPO4 (Univ. Development)
Admin. Spvr. II, CPO3 (Equipment Mgr.)(P.E. & Ath.)
Editor I, CPO2 (Communications Specialist)(University Personnel Services)
Teaching Support Spec. I, CPO2 (Education)
Res. Admin., CPO2 (Resident Director, Int'l Living Ctr.)

PART-TIME AND-OR TEMPORARY POSITIONS

Temp. Svc. Clerk (Design & Project Mgmt., temp. ft)
Admin. Secy., NP-8 (Comm. Svc. Education, halftime)
Sr. Acct. Clerk, A-13 (Music, parttime)
Records Clerk, A-11 (CRSR, perm. 30 hrs. week)
Editor I, CPO2 (Media Services, perm. pt)

ACADEMIC-FACULTY POSITIONS (Please contact Department)

Sr. Res. Assoc. I, CPO7 (Vet Microbiology)
Teaching Assoc.-Mgmt. Writing (B&PA)(2)
Lecturer-Writing Course (B&PA)
Lecturer-Communication Arts (Communication Arts)
French Lecturer (Modern Lang. & Linguistics)

Professor Fred Marcham Remembers

Continued from Page 5

offender. See the 48-page booklet on judicial procedure which has replaced Dean Hammond.

Consider for a minute the alternatives that face the University official who wishes to act against the unruly. What agency shall he use; the campus patrol, the city police, the sheriff and his deputies or the state troopers? Shall he instruct his agents to take photographs of demonstrations and shall they print pictures and blot out or leave in the faces of those who were only looking on? Who is an offender? Before whom shall he or she be taken; one of our own campus tribunals, the city court or the local district division of the Supreme Court? Questions appear to be endless and insoluble. Even the question, "Does the student have the right to pursue his studies in reasonable peace and security?" elicits a variety of answers.

The formlessness of Cornell's social and judicial systems is not the fault of University officials. If the official is to make firm decisions and stand by them he must do so with general support from faculty and students and non-academic personnel. My own view is that a majority of persons in these groups wish to get on with the academic work of the University. But how can they register that opinion?

Certainly the faculty and the students are as fragmented politically as persons in the world outside the University. And with fragmentation goes a general lack of interest in university affairs. The recent history of the University faculty proves it. This faculty consists of some 1,500 persons. It decided that it could act formally only when a quorum of 10 percent attended meetings. The necessary 150 members did not attend, therefore the faculty reduced the quorum figure to 5 percent. At the faculty's last meeting 35 members were present.

In many of Cornell's most important activities there is no longer the idea of structure and order nor are there institutions that promote the sense of community in the University. The open university exposed to and moved by the surge of political, social and moral ideas in the world around it, has accepted the notion that its academic purpose and actions are subordinated to the claims of society at large. And with this notion come the frustration and indecision and the sense of guilt that affect the world outside.

We have seen a vast change in the concept of a university since the days of Ezra Cornell. When he said "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any subject," he was creating a place of learning. For him a place of learning was itself a social institution, a

part of society. In creating it he was fulfilling, he was discharging to the full, his obligation to society.

His modern counterpart would say that this is not enough. He would urge us to reach out into society from the campus: we must allow society in its many forms — the government agencies, big business, the unions, the extremists of whatever conviction — to thrust themselves into our academic life, to use the campus as a stage, to paint their slogans on our walls. Had Ezra known of this he might have said, "It is enough for the hospital to say 'we heal the sick.' it is enough for the University to say 'we help people to learn.'"

What does the University lose if it is no longer a well-knit community? Is the disintegration of the faculty and the student body evidence of decay? Does the University need vigorous, central on-the-campus leadership?

Perhaps not. Perhaps in this new age the vital concern for the University will be not its form and structure, not whether its members acknowledge a sense of community, nor the presence or absence of a strong academic leader. Perhaps the new age will be the age of the individual and the strength of the University will lie in its ongoing scholarly life, product of the skills and enthusiasm of individuals, the Cornell students and the Cornell faculty.



Positron Party Boyce McDaniel (lower left) and CESR staff celebrate the storage of the first beam of positrons in Cornell's new colliding beam facility.

First Positron Beam Is Stored

The first beam of positrons, positively charged counterparts of electrons, was stored in Cornell's new Electron Storage Ring on Monday, May 28. The first circulating beam of electrons was stored on April 13.

Storage of the two kinds of beams brings CESR (pronounced Caesar) closer to the day when electrons and positrons can be made to collide head-on, creating new forms of matter and enabling high-energy physics re-

searchers to study the quark, the basic subnuclear building block of matter.

The facility is expected to be fully operational this fall.



TEACHING

Continued from Page 3

joining the Cornell faculty in 1977, he was staff clinician for seven years at Angell Memorial Animal Hospital in Boston, Mass. He was awarded the Munson-Blakely Award for outstanding staff assistance to Angell Memorial intern classes in 1971 and 1976. He also has worked in private practice in Colorado.

Hum. Ec.

Donald J. Barr, associate professor of human service studies in the State College of Human Ecology, has received the Distinguished Teaching Award for 1979. The award was presented by the college's alumni association and Omicron Nu honor society.

Barr was nominated for the award by seniors in the college, who gave such reasons for their choices as:

"...His relationships with students are not superficial. In addition, he is concerned with aspects of our institutions and society that are not found in textbooks..."

"I feel that he has developed a

teaching style which combines a deep concern for his students with a strong knowledge base in the field of human service studies...He is open to students, concerned about the department, extremely knowledgeable and probably one of the finest professors in the university."

"He's innovative, exciting, demands the students' involvement in their education, he's enlightening..."

State U.

Joseph M. Calvo, associate professor of biochemistry, and Lyle H. Wadell, manager of the Dairy Records Computing Center, both at the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, have been honored by the State University of New York.

Calvo was named the recipient of the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, an honor reserved for those who have demonstrated superior performance as teachers within the State University system. He was among 41 faculty members so honored this year.

Wadell won the Chancellor's award for Excellence and Pro-

fessional Service, and is one of 24 non-teaching professional employees so commended this year in recognition of their outstanding job performance. The awards each carry a \$500 cash prize.

A member of the Cornell faculty since 1964, Calvo is in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology of Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences. He has taught biochemistry courses at both undergraduate and graduate levels since 1964.

Wadell joined the College's Department of Animal Science in 1959 as a research associate. In 1961, he was appointed to his present position as manager of the Dairy Records Processing Center.

Agriculture

Professor Dwight A. Webster of the Department of Natural Resources has been honored by seniors of the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

He was presented the Professor of Merit Award at the parent-faculty-senior class re-

'Early Start' Gets Provost's Approval

The "early start" calendar has been adopted for the 1980-81 school year, Provost W. Keith Kennedy has announced. It had been recommended by both the Faculty Council of Representatives and the Campus Council.

Kennedy said, however, that further consideration will be given to the interspersment of study days with exam days, as

suggested by the Campus Council.

The new calendar format appears on page 1 of the May 3 issue of the Chronicle.

Although the new calendar was planned for a 10-year period, Kennedy said he sees no point in making such a long-term commitment, given the history of calendar changes at Cornell.

Judicial Proceedings

No. of Persons	Violations	Summary Decision
1	entering Co-Op illegally & eating food items without paying	WR; * 75/25 hrs. C.S. **
1	taking a reserve book signed out to another student & leaving it where it could be stolen	WR
1	taking several food items from a campus building	WR; \$75 of which \$25 is suspended, \$50/17 hrs. C.S.
2	misuse of a Co-Op card	WR; \$50/17 hrs. C.S.
1	attempting to set fire inside a dormitory	Warning
1	taking bricks from a construction site	WR; \$75 suspended fine
1	duplicating dormitory elevator key	WR; Restitution not to exceed \$150
2	setting fire to box in dormitory	WR; \$125 of which \$50 is suspended, \$75/25 hrs. C.S.
2	misuse of Co-Op card	WR; \$50 suspended fine; also prepare a program to educate students of rules & penalties pertaining to dining thefts
2	misuse of Co-Op card	WR; \$50/17 hrs. C.S.
Group	streaking at ROTC dinner	Warning
1	theft of tennis shorts	WR; \$75/25 hrs. C.S.
1	harassment of students with annoyance telephone calls	WR
1	injuring another student	WR; \$50 suspended fine
1	unauthorized use of a WATS line	Warning; Restitution \$15.06
1	misuse of Co-Op card	WR; \$20/7 hrs. C.S.
1	unauthorized use of WATS line	Warning; Restitution \$1.16
2	setting fire to a box in a dormitory	Warning
1	theft of food from Co-Op Dining	WR; \$20 suspended fine; also prepare a program to educate students of rules & penalties pertaining to dining thefts

* Written Reprimand
** Community Service

UNIVERSITY HEARING BOARD, DECISIONS 1978-1979

No. of persons	Violation	Decision
1	destructive behavior	Guilty; limited disciplinary probation for 8 weeks; Restitution \$11.33
1	destructive behavior	Not Guilty
1	damage to University property	Guilty; Restitution \$25.00
1	misuse of stolen Cornellcard	Not Guilty
1	theft & forgery of checks & fraudulent use of temporary ID card	Guilty; 1 semester suspension; Restitution \$277.75
1	Injury to another student	Guilty; Written Reprimand

ception sponsored by Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the agricultural college honorary. The award, a plaque, recognizes Webster for his advising and teaching ability.

A fisheries biologist, Webster first started teaching in the college in 1942, while working for the doctorate degree. From 1967 to 1971, he was chairman of the department. Presently, he teaches a course in techniques of fishery science and supervises research of both undergraduate and graduate students in fishery science.

Engineering

William McGuire, a member of the faculty since 1949, is the 1978-79 recipient of the Civil Engineering Professor of the Year Award, presented by the Cornell Chapter of the National Civil Engineering Honor Society, Chi Epsilon.

He was formally presented the award during a ceremony at a

dinner of the student honor society in May.

McGuire teaches courses in elementary and advanced structural analysis, steel and concrete design. He supervises research in special structural design problems such as high strength reinforcement steel connections, progressive collapse, fiber reinforcement, thin steel welding and interactive computer graphics.

He received the American Society of Civil Engineers' Norman Medal in 1962. His publications include: "Steel Structures", Prentice Hall, 1968; "Matrix Structural Analysis" with R. H. Gallagher, S. Wiley, 1979; Reinforced concrete section, "Civil Engineering Handbook" by Urquhart, McGraw-Hill, 1959.

From 1966 through 1968, McGuire was director of the School of Civil Engineering.



As the school year draws to a close, a student in the Law Library crashes...literally.

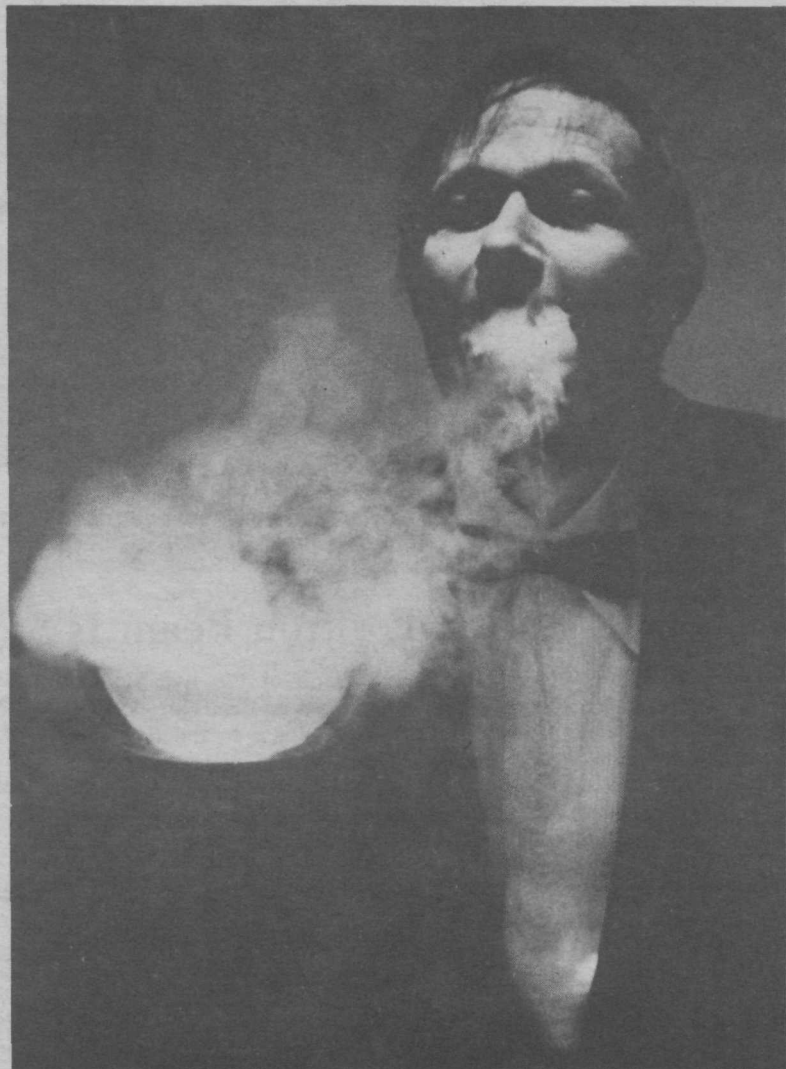
During Springfest, on the last day of classes, a hot-air balloon joined celebrants on Libe Slope.



...Show Cornellians Working, Playing

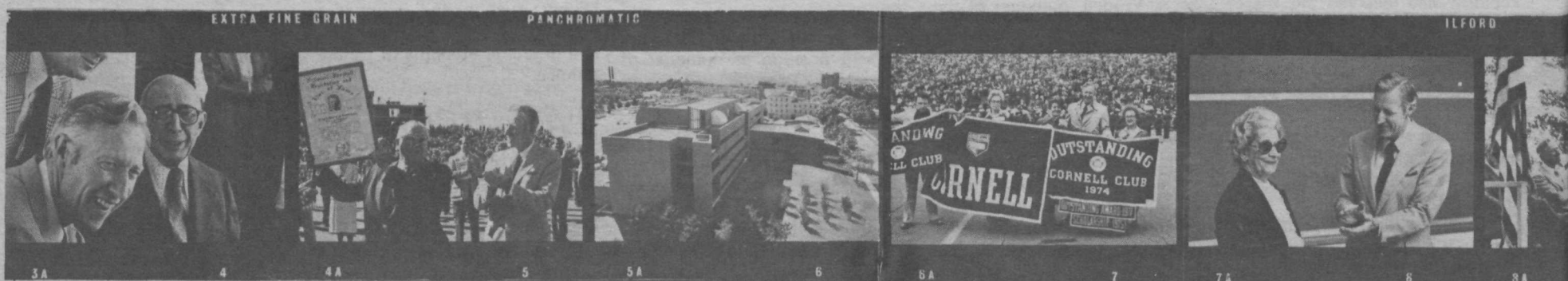


Students on bicycles raced for multiple sclerosis last fall. It was only one of many such efforts by student groups.



A demonstration of low-temperature physics by Professor Robert C. Richardson entertained a large crowd in Rockefeller Hall in December.

Some 1978-79 Openings, Dedications, Honors and Awards...



ir...



One of Spring's issues again this year was the persistent one of tuition.

ing, Studying, Demonstrating...



A happy football team and Coach Bob Blackman celebrate after the last game win over Penn that ended a 5-3-1 season, the first winning year since 1972.



The women's lacrosse team wound up the season with a 5-3-1 record.



Architecture students celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the traditional way, with a green dragon.



A visit to Ag Day in Willard Straight Hall to milk a cow was one of Frank Rhodes' many travels on campus. The Agriculture College was 75 years old this spring.

PAN F

EXTRA FIN GRAIN

PANCHROMATIC



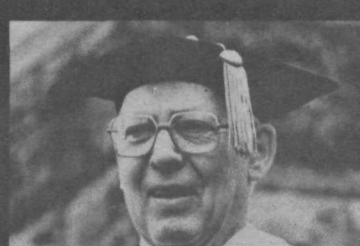
THIS ATHLETIC HALL OF FAME ROOM
GIVEN BY
DORIS AND ELLIS ROBISON

AS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL CORNELLIANS

IN HONOR OF
THE CLASS OF 1918
THETA ALPHA FRATERNITY
THETA CHI FRATERNITY



THIS TERRACE IS DEDICATED TO
HAROLD D. URIS '25





Standing under the watchful eye — but following in the footsteps — of Cornell University founder Ezra Cornell are this year's Outstanding Seniors as selected by the Federation of Cornell Alumni Clubs. They are E. Schuyler Flansburgh of Lincoln, Mass.; Stephanie A. Jacqueney of Long Beach, N.Y. and Victoria A. O'Meara of Burnsville, Minn.

Three Seniors 'Tops'

Three students have been selected as Outstanding Seniors for 1979 by the Federation of Cornell Alumni Clubs.

The three are E. Schuyler Flansburgh of Lincoln, Mass., Stephanie A. Jacqueney of Long Beach, N.Y., and Victoria A. O'Meara of Burnsville, Minn.

They were selected by a committee of University administrators as the graduating seniors "who have demonstrated exceptional qualities of leadership and scholarship and who have made significant contributions to undergraduate life at Cornell." Each Outstanding Senior will be awarded a set of specially engraved bookends.

Flansburgh has been a Dean's List student in the College of Arts and Sciences. He has served as both a teaching assistant and a resident advisor. A student member of the Cornell Board of Trustees, Flansburgh has served on the board's investment committee. He was chairman of the selection committee of the Cornell Student Ambassadors, and a member of Quill and Dagger and Sigma Phi.

Jacqueney has been a Dean's

List student in the New York State College of Human Ecology. A teaching assistant, she has been the Cornell representative on the American Council on Consumer Interests. Jacqueney was vice chair of the old University Senate unions and facilities subcommittee and a member of the Senate's presidential search committee. She was a member of the student orientation steering committee, the news staff of WVBR, Cornell Radio Guild, the Cornell Ski Club, Aleph Semach and Raven & Serpent.

O'Meara has been a Dean's List student in the Arts College. A Cornell National Scholar, she has been a resident advisor. She was vice president of the Debate Association, a Cornell Student Ambassador and a member of the University relations committee. O'Meara, a member of the Army ROTC, has participated in synchronized swimming, crew, rugby and "run-for-your-life." The president of Mortar Board, she is a member of Aleph Semach, Raven & Serpent, Alpha Lambda Delta, and social chairwoman of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

\$350 Million Budget Is Balanced In Ithaca; Deficit in New York

The University will begin the 1979-80 fiscal year with an operating budget of more than \$350 million and with an anticipated balanced budget for the Ithaca-based colleges.

The Medical College in New York City, however, expects an operating deficit in its general purpose funds of \$2.8 million for the coming fiscal year.

Overall, University spending for next year's operations is expected to increase by 7.5 percent over 1978-79 expenditures.

The budget was approved by the University's Board of Trustees which met here Commencement weekend. Development of the 1979-80 budget was guided by general policies adopted by the Cornell trustees last January and reflects an effort to sustain the quality of Cornell's programs while facing the reality of endemic inflation.

Within the endowed units at Ithaca, actions toward financial equilibrium are under way and objectives for 1979-80, the first year of a three-year period, have been met. Specifically, the operating budget for general purpose funds is in balance; use of distributions from the capital fund exceeding the fund's dividend income has been eliminated; and, within limits of the federal wage guidelines, the University is seeking to maintain competitive salaries for faculty and staff.

In remarks that prefaced his presentation of the budget, President Frank Rhodes emphasized the University's commitment toward achieving financial equilibrium, which he said incorporates many of the University's priorities:

- Achieving a balanced budget in 1979-80;

- Eliminating, by 1980-81, the use of bequests and gains in the market value of investments to finance current operations;

- Providing competitive salaries for productive faculty and staff;

- Providing responsible support for academic programs and special opportunities;

- Preserving and improving teaching and research facilities;

- Rebuilding endowment funds;

- Restoring or replacing teaching and research equipment.

"Progress toward equilibrium is evidenced also in the predicted budget results for 1978-79," Rhodes said. (Precise figures do

not become available until late summer.) "Through the cooperation and hard work of the faculty and staff, costs of operations have been held below budgeted levels in many sectors of the University."

Specifically: A \$2.2 million projected operating deficit for 1978-79 in the endowed Ithaca colleges, withdrawals of \$450,000 from the capital fund and \$750,000 of unrestricted bequests—a total use for operations of \$3.4 million—has been substantially improved. The present estimates are an operating deficit of only \$250,000 in the Ithaca-based colleges with the withdrawals from capital funds and unrestricted bequests remaining the same—leaving a reduced total of \$1.4 million.

Increased general purpose income for 1979-80, beyond inflation, totals almost \$1.9 million. The increased income is generated by increased tuition (1.5 percent above the assumed 8 percent rate of inflation), increased overhead from enterprises, increased tuition retainage from some of the colleges, and an enrollment increase of 50 students in the undergraduate student body.

The new budget shows a tuition increase of 9.5 percent for Cornell students, but according to Provost W. Keith Kennedy, the increases have not moved beyond the actual financial needs of the University.

"Tuition and fees have carried an increasing burden," said Kennedy, "simply because income from investments and gifts has increased more slowly than expenses. Tuition increases have been needed to fill the gap." In spite of the 1979-80 tuition increase, the cost of tuition, fees, room and board for students in the endowed units at Cornell—\$7,506—is the lowest among a select group of 10 Ivy League and other peer universities.

Expenditure reductions total about \$1 million and result from increased self-help from students in financial aid calculations, reductions in central administration costs, reduction in support services, and staff reductions in the colleges.

President Rhodes stressed that the financial problems of the Medical College loom large and serious. The proposed 1979-80 budget of the New York City-based institution represents the first step in a plan to achieve a balanced operating budget by 1981-82 and overall financial equilibrium by 1983-84. Major adjustments will have to be

made in order to overcome its budget deficit during the next two years. These include sale of real estate, restructuring its medical services, reduced institutional and student services, higher tuition and room rentals, and a sharp contraction in the level of institutional financial support at the college's clinical departments. Rhodes added, "In the face of all the problems, there remain encouraging signs of support and renewal on the part of the college's faculty, its sister institutions in New York, and outside sponsors."

Recent positive developments at the Medical College include gifts announced within the last month totaling \$5.5 million; a reduction of costs to the college in medical services operating; increased levels of investment yield; and enhanced cooperation with the Rockefeller University and the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. The intention of the Medical College is to continue to recruit chairmen of the highest quality and to make funds available to them for program renewal as these become available.

Although Cornell enjoys an overall net worth, excluding investment in facilities, of more than \$335 million, its free balances of spendable, unrestricted and undesignated funds are estimated to total only \$18.6 million. The 1979-80 budget plan will cause a further draw upon these reserve balances. Cornell's financial planners emphasized, however, that the reserves also will respond to changes in market values and may be augmented by new gifts of spendable, unrestricted capital, which tend to be unpredictable.

President Rhodes, in his remarks to trustees, saw little to celebrate. "While the improvement being realized this year is most gratifying," he said, "we cannot relax our concerns for the University's operational and financial integrity over the longer term. Generous government support has been accompanied by an accelerating inflation which, with the left hand, undermines much of what the right hand seeks to do. The high yield on our short-term invested funds, in fact, is barely adequate to offset the month-to-month erosion of their value. And the salaries of both professional and support personnel are dropping increasingly behind compensation in alternative fields of endeavor creating a disparity which could cause real loss of strength to the universities over the long term."

Agriculture College Has 3,000 for Its Birthday

Some 3,000 people from Ithaca and across the state helped the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences celebrate its 75th birthday May 12.

They visited some 40 exhibits and demonstrations set up on campus, toured the animal research facilities at the Harford Teaching and Research Center and attended forums where key college faculty discussed topics ranging from progress in plant and animal science to the causes of inflation.

Children in particular were attracted to Egg-bert the talking egg, to hatching chicks and to a plastic plant that described the plant's world in simple language.

The climax of the birthday

party was a banquet in Barton Hall, where more than 1,000 guests dined on New York-grown foods, many of which could be traced to work done in the laboratories of the college and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Speaking at the animal science forum, department chairman Robert J. Young predicted that animal science will accomplish as much in the next 25 years as in the last 75.

Richard G. Warner and Robert H. Foote, also of the Department of Animal Science, said that the future will bring new products of better quality; more efficient use of feed, land, labor and animals, and increased production.

Part of the improvement, they said, will be due to the use of

computers to formulate feed, provide management information and perform "systems analysis," where all farming activities are evaluated simultaneously. They also cited the role of an extension program in carrying new information to the farmer.

At the food science forum, Robert C. Baker, professor of food science, said that the American "food pipeline" from farm to dinner table is full of leaks that result in waste and underuse of potentially high quality food sources.

"In terms of both energy and dollars, it is far cheaper to prevent waste and make use of little-used food sources than it is to increase on-farm production," he said. Baker, who has developed many convenience food items from poultry and eggs,

recently began developing fish products from trash fish species.

Willard B. Robinson, head of the Department of Food Science and Technology at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, outlined some of the ways in which the comparatively young field of food science has cut down on food waste—including the discovery that cork sealing of grape juice containers introduced a mold that caused spoilage and the invention of a mechanical grape harvester that permits the harvest of fruit that would otherwise rot.

John E. Kinsella, chairman of the Department of Food Science in Ithaca, said that by eliminating much of the seasonal waste of food and expanding the geographic areas in which many foods are available, modern food

science has greatly enhanced the supply and selection of nutrients in the American diet.

Addressing the subject of inflation, Kenneth L. Robinson, professor of agricultural economics, stressed that inflation persists because no one wants to take a cut in income.

"We are unwilling to accept the consequences of a no- or slow-growth economy, but inflation will persist as a way of forcing us to do involuntarily what we are unwilling to do collectively, that is to cut back on our purchases of goods and services," he said.

He added, "I am pessimistic about our ability to bring down the rate of inflation, but optimistic about our ability to cope with it."

Kennedy Responds to Minority Faculty Group

Provost W. Keith Kennedy, in response to a May 15 meeting and a subsequent memorandum from the Minority Faculty and Staff Subcommittee on Affirmative Action, has written a memo to that group in which he describes the Cornell's programs, plans and commitments for improving affirmative action in the University.

In his memo, Kennedy details two programs the administration has agreed to fund, as well as responding to seven points raised in the May 25 memo from the minority faculty and staff committee to Kennedy. The points had to do with affirmative action staffing, Cornell's affirmative action policy, leadership, information, budgetary action and minority employment.

"The administration has agreed to provide funds to departments which have no minorities or women at the tenured level to bring to the campus for at least a semester, and preferably for one year, a minority or woman faculty member who has training and experience equivalent to an associate or full professor," Kennedy said.

The second program provides additional funds for recruiting at the tenure level in departments with few or no minorities or women where there is a vacancy that normally would have to be filled at the assistant professor level.

The minority committee asked for "primary sustained attention from a top-level administrative officer" to be responsible for affirmative action. In responding to that point, Kennedy explained that Alison Casarett will be half-time dean of the Graduate School and half-time vice provost "with particular responsibility as Equal Opportunity Officer of the University."

Casarett will have reporting to her the executive director of the Office of Equal Opportunity, the dean of admissions and financial aid and the associate dean of the

Graduate School. Each area involves "crucial aspects of affirmative action," Kennedy said.

As dean of the Graduate School, Casarett will review all recommendations for faculty promotion and monitor progress in expanding the number of minorities and women on the faculty, according to Kennedy.

He also pointed out that an associate director and an assistant director will be appointed in OEO this summer. One part-time person will concentrate on the status of women while another will concentrate on the handicapped. A part-time computer programmer will work to improve the data bank on minorities and women.

In response to a concern raised by the committee about

University policy, Kennedy said Cornell's affirmative action program will receive "top priority" from President Frank Rhodes, Senior Vice President William G. Herbster, Casarett and him in 1979-80.

In recent meetings with the deans of all schools and colleges, Kennedy said he and Rhodes had "stressed the importance of an effective affirmative action program." Also, deans and department heads have been instructed to submit regular reports on affirmative action progress.

"Committed and aggressive individual leadership is required to get us off dead center," the committee stated. Kennedy said the University agrees that Cornell's affirmative action program must be "guided by a

substantial and sincere commitment" and that the University's top officers are "committed to a sustained effort to increase the number of minorities and women" at Cornell, and they are confident this commitment will be supported fully by deans, directors and department heads.

Accurate and complete information on all aspects of affirmative action has not been made available to the public, according to the committee. "It is the intent of the University to publish complete information on the success or lack of success in the recruitment, retention and promotion of minorities and women," Kennedy responded.

A major information problem, Kennedy said, is the fact that, "the University does not have a

personnel information system which permits us to provide accurate data on numbers of personnel, by sex, race, and/or ethnic origin by job title or classification." He said Gary A. Posner, director of personnel services, and Michael Montgomery, executive director of OEO "will be establishing reliable data banks."

The minority committee asked for additional staff at the vice provost level; "a person of appropriate experience, expertise, leadership, sensitivity and deep felt sense of advocacy" for affirmative action.

Kennedy said "we firmly believe that the present ... structure ... has not been given an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness." Administrative changes in 1979-80 will be considered "if our confidence in the current ... structure proves to be ill founded."

Kennedy called "unrealistic" a committee request for "dramatic improvement" in the number of minorities on the staff by September or among the faculty by 1980-81. This is a relatively short time frame with limited turnover of employees in a period of three months, or 15 months for the faculty, he said.

Kennedy concluded by stating that "progress has been made in the appointment and promotion of minority and women faculty." He gave the following statistics:

During 1978-79, of 114 assistant professors appointed, 5 were minorities (1 a woman) and 21 other women;

Of 47 faculty promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1978-79, 6 were women (1 a minority) and 1 male minority;

Of 49 faculty promoted to full professor in 1978-79, 8 were women and 2 male minorities;

Of 11 known appointments for 1979-80 at the assistant professor level, 4 are women;

Of 29 known appointments for the two-year period 1978-80 at the associate and full professor level, 3 are women.

Affirmative Action Statement

President Frank Rhodes has released a statement concerning the University's commitment to affirmative action. Here is the text of the statement:

"A commitment to affirmative action remains one of the highest priorities for Cornell University. To maintain that commitment is going to call for unusual energy, foresight, and creativeness, especially during the budget adjustment process of the next few years.

"Affirmative action requires us to make unusual efforts to ensure that underutilized groups are adequately represented in consideration of candidates for all new and continuing appointments at the University. It also means creating a climate where training and other opportunities are available to all those who hold existing appointments on the campus.

"Affirmative action is everyone's business. It cannot be implemented only by administrative officers, deans, and directors. It must involve the active cooperation and support of all

members of the Cornell community, and must be a component of all search processes. Guidelines already exist which specify the procedures that are required in recruiting for faculty and other appointments, but guidelines themselves cannot guarantee the success of our affirmative action program. That will depend upon the active commitment and cooperation of all members of the faculty and staff, and especially those on search committees, to seek out and encourage talented individuals to join the Cornell community. Nor is the initial appointment alone a guarantee of a successful affirmative action program, for newly appointed individuals must be welcomed into a supportive community, counseled and assisted by directors, chairpersons and colleagues, and guided and advised as they move forward in their careers towards promotion decisions.

"Our efforts in employment must be supplemented by the recruitment and support of minority, female, handicapped, and

veteran students in all of our educational programs, and not least in our graduate and professional schools, for these provide the pool from which new faculty members and many new staff will ultimately be recruited. We must continue our efforts to expand that pool, for without strenuous commitment in this area, affirmative action cannot succeed.

"I regard affirmative action as an imperative — both moral and social. I also believe that it is an intellectual imperative. The university that does not enjoy the substantial presence on its faculty and staff of minorities, women, handicapped persons, and veterans is deprived of skills, perspectives and insights which are essential to the diversity, balance, and comprehensiveness of a great institution of learning. We should value the enrichment which the increased presence of such persons has already brought to our community. It is that enriching influence we seek to expand and nurture through our affirmative action efforts.

Documentary Explores Drunken Driving

The third national television film produced by University filmmakers David H. Gluck and James B. Maas, "Until I Get Caught," will have its premiere showing at 7:15 p.m. Monday, June 11, in the Performing Arts Center of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza in Albany.

State Sen. William T. Smith of Big Flats has sent invitations to state lawmakers and others concerned with drunken driving, the subject of the one-hour documentary. The film was produced at Cornell's Department of Psychology through support from the New York State Legislature, Aetna Life and Casualty Co. and others.

The film, narrated by television personality Dick Cavett, is the first documentary about drunken driving, according to the filmmakers, who have had their films "The Maze" and "Two Ball Games" shown nationally on the Public Broadcasting System in the past.

"Filmed in a documentary fashion rather than relying on rigid scripting and 'less than realistic' performances by professional actors, 'Until I Get Caught' has significantly more impact than films involving role-playing and simulation," said Maas, associate professor of psychology at Cornell.

Gluck emphasized that "this is

not a 'don't drink' film. Its point is: 'If you drink, don't drive.'"

"This film differs from others not only because it's a documentary but because it studies the psychodynamics of drunken driving, what the forces are in American society that allow drunken driving to continue without

stronger sanctions, problem drinkers, and changes that can alter attitudes on local levels."

Maas, Gluck and two colleagues generated ideas for the film that took the crew to such places as Stockholm, Sweden; Nashville, Tenn. and Chapel Hill, N.C., as well as to the families of

victims of drunken drivers throughout New York. The film was 18 months in the making.

Collaborating with Maas, who produced the film, and Gluck, who directed, photographed and edited it, were Michael U. Bronfenbrenner and Linda Salzman Sagan. Sound and additional ed-

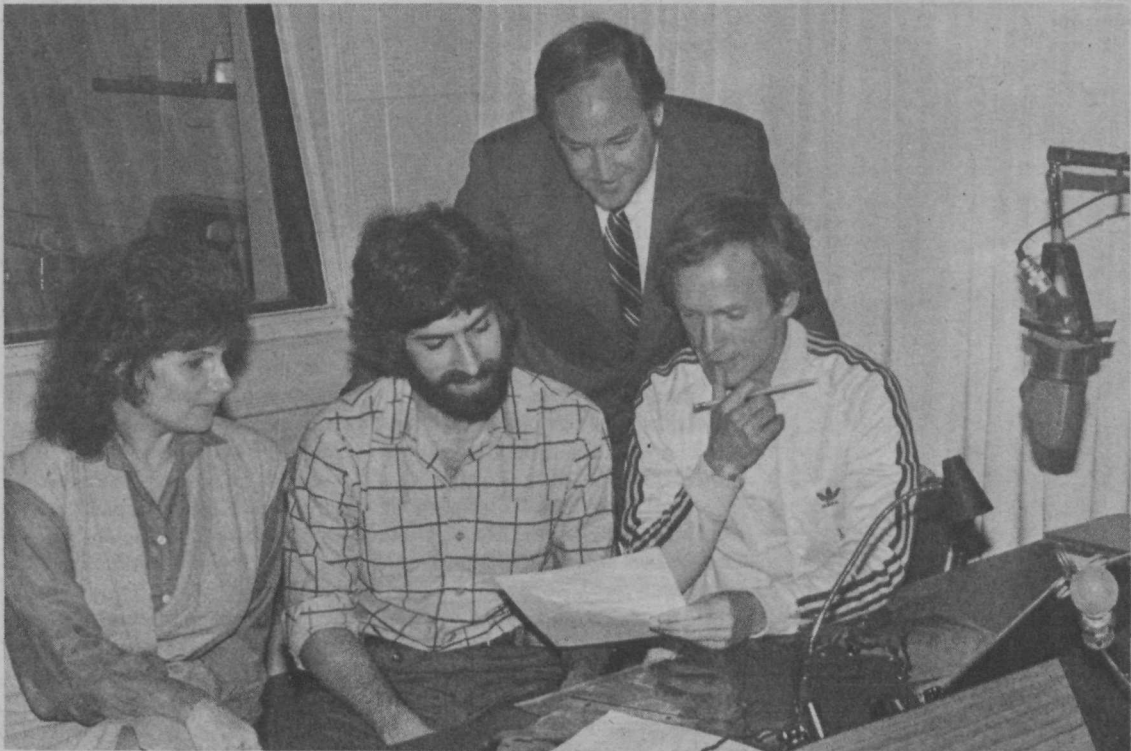
iting was done by Bronfenbrenner, a free-lance filmmaker, while Salzman Sagan, a free-lance artist, was associate director.

In Sweden, where drunken driving and violent crime have the same social stigma, the film shows a group of people who are drinking at a party. They engage in serious, typical discussion of who should drive, who should take public transportation home, and who should stay overnight.

In Nashville, the Cornell filmmakers worked with "BAT mobiles"—breath alcohol testing cars—operated by local police.

At the Center for Alcohol Studies in Chapel Hill, a group of people who work with drunken drivers were filmed at a party where they drank and periodically used a Breathalyzer. The point was to show them how much they had consumed before they reached the amount needed to legally prove drunken driving.

In addition to the anticipated national television showing, "Until I Get Caught" will be available this fall in a 27-minute version on a free-loan program to schools, colleges, driver education programs, church and fraternal groups, service clubs and alcohol rehabilitation programs.



Television personality Dick Cavett (right), who narrates "Until I Get Caught," a documentary on drunken driving, discusses the script with the film's creators: Linda Salzman Sagan, David Gluck and James Maas. The film premieres in Albany June 11.



Learning by Cassette Tape: Students Say They 'Love' It

In a course designed to teach effective communication with the outside world, communication between teacher and student shouldn't be a hang-up.

Richard B. Fischer, professor

of environmental education, worked from that premise to develop a better way to teach his students environmental writing.

Facing the prospect of an avalanche of manuscripts —

three major articles plus several shorter pieces from each of the 30 students in his class— Fischer decided to use cassette tapes to make editorial suggestions on his students' drafts.

He edited the initial class assignments and discussed suggested changes with students in his office. The conferences were recorded on cassette tapes—allowing the student to think about the changes without frantically scribbling notes. The student took the recording of the conference home and could work from it to revise the manuscript.

But there weren't enough office hours available to arrange conferences with students on each draft of each assignment. As a result Fischer began recording his editorial suggestions directly onto cassettes, which he returned to the students with their manuscripts.

The students revised their drafts then reviewed them with Fischer either in person or by telephone.

"The students love the system. It's the best thing I've come up with in 26 years of teaching," Fischer said.

In writing courses, however, the proof of the method is in the publishing. Here, too, Fischer can report success.

At least two-thirds of the students in environmental writing publish one article during the course, Fischer said. Media in which this year's student articles will appear include American Forests, Ranger Rick, Science and Children, Adirondack Life, The Conservationist and Psychology Today.

Wine Chair Is Endowed

One of the first endowed professorships in wine management education at an American University has been established at the School of Hotel Administration.

Titled the Villa Banfi Professorship of Wine Education, the chair has been endowed with a \$500,000 gift from John Mariani Jr. (a 1954 graduate of Cornell) and Harry Mariani. They are chairman and president, respectively, of Villa Banfi U.S.A., one of America's leading importers of premium wines.

Dean Robert A. Beck said the new professorship will be used for teaching and research in the natural methods of viticulture, an area in which Villa Banfi has pioneered since its founding in 1919.

Labor Unions Get Vote of Confidence

General satisfaction with American labor unions prevails with their members, and there are likely to be some positive surprises in store in the future for union organizers, according to a Cornell professor's analysis of an unusual survey.

Writing in the April issue of the Monthly Labor Review published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Thomas A. Kochan, associate professor in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell, summarizes and analyzes data from a U.S. Department of Labor survey of the views of American workers toward trade unions.

"Surprisingly little work has probed systematically" workers' views of unions, Kochan writes. "The 1977 Quality of Employment Survey...by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan provides a first step toward changing this state of affairs" by surveying the views of both unionized and non-union workers.

Unions improve the pay and job security of members and represent them against unfair labor practices of employers, according to more than 80 percent of this representative sample of the labor force.

At the same time, some two-thirds of the workers surveyed felt "unions are more powerful than employers and that leaders are more interested in what benefits themselves than in what benefits union members," Kochan writes. "Thus, a strong majority of workers saw unions as big, powerful institutions in society."

However, Kochan observes, "the negative image workers have of unions appears to reflect a generalized stereotype, rather than a specific identifiable or easily expressed criticism."

"The changing regional and demographic composition of the labor force should pose no new barriers to organizing," Kochan believes.

Two-thirds of nonwhite workers prefer to unionize and represent the greatest source of potential union growth, Kochan finds.

"Younger workers, women and higher educated workers are no less willing to join a union when their job conditions warrant it than their older, male, or less educated counterparts," according to Kochan. "Even the common stereotype of the anti-union Southern worker does not show up in these data."

The information that 67 percent of the unorganized black and other minority workers

would vote to unionize was "perhaps the most striking finding," Kochan writes. The figure is double the percentage of workers in the overall sample—33 percent—who said they'd unionize.

The survey showed that 39 percent of the unorganized blue collar workers would support unionization, as would 28 percent of white collar workers, excluding the self-employed and managers. "Female white collar workers were more likely to support unionization than were their male counterparts," he notes.

"Somewhat surprising results" came to Kochan when the survey showed that Southern blue collar workers were as willing to join unions when conditions warranted it as were workers in the Northeast.

"It has often been argued that Southern workers are less interested in joining unions than their Northern counterparts," Kochan points out.

Apparently, dissatisfaction with wages, benefits and working conditions sparks the move to unionization, but "concern for them must be quite severe before a majority will support (it) as an option for improving these conditions," Kochan determined from the survey.

"American workers...are apparently less influenced by their general image of labor in society or by their general views of the labor movement than they are by their judgments about what unions can actually do for their members," according to Kochan.

Union members indicated their highest priority for their unions is "increasing the responsiveness of the union's internal administration," Kochan writes. He explained that responsiveness as handling of member grievances, increasing the amount of feedback to members and increasing the influence of members over the union.

"Bread and butter" issues of wages, fringes and job security were given a higher priority than newer issues involving the "quality of work" such as gaining more say in how the job is done and having more interesting work, the survey showed.

Yet the data pose somewhat of a dilemma for unions, according to Kochan, for between 60 and 75 percent wanted their unions to exert some or a good deal of effort in improving the quality of work in their jobs.

Thus, while "workers still viewed their unions as representatives of their economic interests, they also were looking for an expansion of the domain of union activity into those more uncharted areas," Kochan says.

Insurance Renegotiated

University Personnel Services has just completed negotiations with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Central New York for renewal of contracts covering employees in the Endowed units.

"I am pleased to announce that this year the University will again increase its share of Endowed Health Insurance Plan cost enabling us to minimize the increase in employee contributions," stated Gary J. Posner, director of personnel. He also said "these rate increases are very modest compared to the rate increases recently announced by the Tompkins County Hospital."

Beginning with the June 15 paychecks, the deductions for Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Major Medical will be combined into a single health insurance deduc-

tion. It will appear under the heading "BC/BS". There will be no deduction under the heading "Major Medical". The combined increase in bi-weekly employee contributions for both parts of the plan will be 83 cents for family coverage and 28 cents for single coverage. Coverage under both the basic Blue Cross/Blue Shield and the Major Medical plans remains the same.

Youth Program

Persons are reminded that the six-week Cornell Alumni University Youth Program, open to area youths aged 3 to 12, will run from July 1 through Aug. 11. For more information about the program contact the Cornell Alumni University Office, 626B Thurston Avenue (256-6260).

Hotel Prof Nominated To Kinzel Commission

Francine A. Herman, an associate professor in the School of Hotel Administration, has been nominated by Governor Hugh Carey as a member of the Permanent Commission of Public Pension and Retirement Systems. Headed by Otto Kinzel, the commission is known as the Kinzel Commission.

Herman teaches courses in

union-management relations in private industry and courses in communications. She is a member of the Mediation and Fact-Finding Panel of the New York State Public Employment Relations Board and its counterpart in Indiana, the Industrial Relations Research Association and the Society for Professionals in Dispute Resolution.



A Frank Farewell

En route to receiving his degree at commencement activities May 28, one former student was compelled spontaneously to extend his hand — and personal thanks for his Cornell experience — to President Rhodes, a gesture the president readily and cordially received.

Public Safety vs. Aesthetics

Editor:
I would like to comment on the fourth paragraph of the article "Safety Railings Are Postponed to Assess Campus Attitudes" which appeared in the Chronicle of May 17. It reads:
"The safety railing installed on the Suspension Bridge and the Dwyer Dam Bridge generated both positive and negative comment, but overall community opinion seemed to support the policy, Matyas said."
Since I did not recall any assessment of "overall community opinion" being made at that time, I checked with Day Hall and verified that no sampling of public opinion had been

Seacord Says Thanks

Editor:
As the newly elected Employee Trustee, I would like to thank my many friends and fellow Cornell workers for their help and support in the election. My two-year term will begin July 1st and with your continued interest and input I hope to represent all employees to the best of my ability.
Again, many thanks.
Margaret Seacord
Employee Trustee-Elect

Trustees Make Plans To Purchase Commodities

The University has plans to buy contracts in the commodity futures market each year as a hedge against inflation and as a more accurate way to budget expenses.
The trustees have authorized the purchase of a maximum of 15 contracts of live cattle and 8 contracts of live hogs for University Dining Services. The contracts will guard against changes in meat prices and give a greater certainty to Dining Services's meat budget, which is a major

made on the question of the Suspension Bridge barricades. There was overall agreement among the administrators, but the overall opinion of the faculty, students, alumni, and employees is still unknown.
Fortunately it is not too late to restore the magnificent view of the gorge and waterfalls as seen from the Suspension Bridge. If a campus referendum revealed overall community support for restoration of the Suspension Bridge, the Administration would be obligated to provide 42-inch high railings of a reasonably aesthetic design. I have been assured that the cost involved would be minimal. So I would urge the Campus Council to include a question on the Suspension Bridge at the same time that it polls the university community on the Collegetown Bridge.
The present policy of the Administration to install barricades on all of its bridges is a well-meaning one. The hope is to save human life. However, the logical extension of barricading all the bridges in town is to install additional barricades along all the rims of the gorges. Then after learning that people can and will climb the barricades; more lives could be saved by filling in the gorges. There is no end to this line of reasoning. A university

should resist such increased regimentation, loss of beauty and quality of life.
The real question is where to draw the line between public safety and aesthetics. This is an age-old question. To me the Stone Arch Bridge, the Suspension Bridge, and Triphammer Bridge are the essence of Cornell. Defacing them defaces Cornell. The questions of safety have already been settled by the building codes on the state.
After discussion with my students I am now of the opinion that barricades on the Collegetown Bridge will actually increase the overall suicide rate rather than decrease it. My students pointed out that each time they would pass through the parallel walls of 9 1/2 foot high metal bars they would have the feeling of entering a prison. It would contribute to depression especially on grey winter mornings. No longer would their spirits be lifted by looking down on ice castles and towers. Each time they viewed the barricades they would be reminded of their purpose—suicide. Healthy people do not normally think of suicide twice each day.
I suspect that the concerned people in the Administration have been too close to the problem. It seems to be a case of not seeing the forest for the trees.
Jay Orear
Professor of Physics
Laboratory of Nuclear Studies

Dining Director Wins International Award

Arthur A. Jaeger, Cornell director of dining services, is the winner of the International Foodservice Manufacturers Association's Silver Plate Award for 1979. Jaeger won the award in the college and university competition.
The Silver Plate Award is presented annually by IFMA in recognition of lasting and outstanding contributions to the advancement of the foodservice industry.
Jaeger is a 1962 graduate of Cornell's School of Hotel Administration. He returned to Cornell in 1969 to become manager of dining services in Willard Straight Hall, Noyes Center,

Hughes Hall and Sage Graduate Center. In 1972 he became director of dining services.
He was food service manager at the University of Tennessee from 1966 to 1969 and at Princeton University from 1964 to 1966. From 1962 to 1964 he served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army infantry.
Jaeger was the 1976 Ivy Award Winner and is a member and past-president of the National Association of College and University Food Services. He is a member of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen and a lecturer in the School of Hotel Administration.

Staff Directory Update Information Requested

New information for the 1979-80 Staff Directory will be requested within two weeks.
All departments will receive a TOADS (Telephone Operators And Directory System) listing of all current staff and faculty members within their department plus instructions for adding, changing or deleting listings, and the abbreviations to be used.
Less work should be required than in previous years because only new listings, changes in present listings and deletions from the directory require any action on the part of the departments.

With the prompt cooperation of all departments the 1979-80 Staff Directory should be published early next fall, according to George Gillespie, manager, Telecommunications Center.
If there are questions concerning procedures please call University Publications at 6-4619 or the Telecommunications Center at 6-3305.



Flight of Fancies Brought to Life

Maria (left) and Stacie Psaras, students in fine arts who have just graduated from Cornell, brightened the wall outside the nursery school in the State College of Human Ecology. The twins, from Ossining, N.Y., designed and painted the mural as an independent study project with Michael Boyd, professor of design and environmental analysis in the college. The twins are interested in graphic arts and found the College of Human Ecology provided the courses and opportunities they wanted, although they were registered in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. The nursery school is a learning center for students in human development and family studies.

5 Elected Academy Members

Five Cornell professors were among 90 scholars, scientists, public figures and artists elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences this year.
New members from Cornell are: Michael E. Fisher, the Horace White Professor of Chemistry; Physics and Mathematics; Michael Kammen, the Newton C. Farr Professor of American History and Culture and director of the Society for

the Humanities; Gene E. Likens, professor of ecology and systematics; Robert H. Whittaker, the Charles A. Alexander Professor of Ecology, and Benjamin Widom, professor and chairman of the Department of Chemistry.
Founded in 1780 by John Adams and other intellectual leaders, the academy today is a national honorary society with 2,300 members drawn from the mathematical, physical and biological sciences as well as

law, administration, public affairs, theology, fine arts and the humanities.
The academy carries on an active program of study and publication on major national and international problems that require the expertise of several disciplines. It also recognizes outstanding contributions through a series of prizes.

ADVANCE DEADLINES		
The Office of Sponsored Programs lists the following advance deadlines in order to provide notice for summer and fall deadlines. Additional information can be obtained from the Office of Sponsored Programs, 123 Day Hall, 6-5014.		
Deadline DATE	SPONSOR	PROGRAM
July 1	Administration on Aging National Endowment for the Humanities	Doctoral Dissertation Translation Grants Director Applications: Summer Seminars for college Teachers Development Grants Higher Education Curriculum Materials Grants Higher Education General Project Grants Higher Education Humanities Institutes Grants
	National Science Foundation	Biochemistry Biophysics Cell Biology Development Biology Genetic Biology Human Cell Biology Metabolic Biology Regulatory Biology Ecology Ecosystem Studies Population Biology and Physiological Ecology Systematic Biology
July 1	Council for International Exchange of Scholars	Fulbright-Hays University Teaching and Advanced Research Abroad - Europe, Asia and Africa - 1980-81 Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture Long-Term and Short-Term Grants Travel Grants for Humanists
July 31	American Council on Learned Societies Public Health Service/NIH National Science Foundation	All New Research Applications Due Anthropology Linguistics Memory and Cognitive Processes Neurobiology Psychobiology Sensory Physiology and Perception Social Psychology Climate Dynamics Public Understanding of Science Ethics and Values in Science and Technology
August 1	National Science Foundation	Oceanography: Biological Oceanography, Marine Chemistry, Physical Oceanography, Submarine Geology, and Geophysics Economics, Geography, and Regional Science History and Philosophy of Science, Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences, Sociology Program, and Special Projects and Social Indicators
August 15	National Science Foundation	Arctic Research Earth Sciences, Geology, Geochemistry, and Geophysics Grants in Higher Education, Performing Arts, Historical Preservation, and Diabetes Research
September 1	National Science Foundation L.J. & Mary C. Skaggs Fdn. Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation	Macy Faculty Scholars Program - Allows full-time faculty members of schools of medicine to devote a year of study at an institution other than their own Grants in social, behavioral and biological sciences for postdoctoral research projects Fellowships in all branches of sciences, mathematics, humanities, social sciences, creative and performing arts.
September 15	Harry Frank Guggenheim Fdn.	
October 1	John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	

Research Pinpoints Origin of Appalachians

Hard and surprising evidence of how the Appalachian Mountains were formed when North America and Africa approached and collided millions of years ago has been found by researchers from Cornell and Florida State University.

The evidence, a thin but extensive layer of sedimentary rocks buried under the older crystalline rocks of the southern Appalachian Mountains and Piedmont province, also may help geologists understand the collisions of continents thought to have formed such features as the Alps, the mountains of Norway and the Himalayas.

According to a preliminary interpretation of the data, presented by Cornell graduate student Fred Cook at the annual meetings of the American

Geophysical Union in Washington, D.C. on May 29, the surface rocks of the Appalachians are a complex mixture of ocean floor, parts of island arcs and continental fragments. The crystalline rocks were apparently pushed over existing sedimentary rocks, bulldozer style, in three or four episodes as North America and Africa neared each other and collided between 450 million and 250 million years ago.

The sedimentary layer, 1 to 5 kilometers (0.6 to 3 miles) thick, was found from 6 to 10 kilometers (3 3/4 to 6 1/4 miles) below the surface in northeast Georgia and southeast Tennessee by a technique called deep seismic reflection profiling, which infers the structure of the earth's deep crust by sending seismic signals into the earth and processing the

returning echos by computer.

"This is the most exciting development we've had so far," said Jack E. Oliver, chairman of the Department of Geological Sciences at Cornell and chairman of the Consortium for Continental Reflection Profiling. COCORP is a group of university, government and industry geologists and geophysicists engaged in a long-term effort to map the major structures of the deep continental crust. The National Science Foundation will provide \$3.8 million for the project over the next two years.

COCORP scientists have traced the sedimentary layer some 250 kilometers (about 150 miles) and consequently believe that the layer continues under the Appalachians from near the coastal plain all the way to the western edge of the Blue Ridge

Mountains, indicating that the overlying crystalline rocks were displaced that far west by the collision of the continents.

The Brevard Zone, a remarkably straight fault that extends from Virginia to the coastal plain of Alabama, was once thought by some to hold the answer to how the Appalachians were formed. The COCORP data, however, indicate that the Brevard Zone fault is a low-angle thrust fault related to the main horizontal fault that runs beneath the Appalachians.

The sedimentary rocks under the Appalachians, mainly limestone, shales and sandstones, are similar to sediments elsewhere that sometimes have yielded oil and gas. While making no claims that hydrocarbons exist in these Appalachian sedi-

ments, COCORP researchers point out that this large region currently has not been evaluated for its hydrocarbon potential and that, should oil and gas in producible quantities be located there, the sediments could be tapped with current, albeit expensive, technology.

"The scientific results more than made up for the unusual logistical difficulties of this region," said Sidney Kaufman, Cornell professor of geological sciences and COCORP executive director.

In addition to Cook, Oliver and Kaufman, other involved in the COCORP study of the Appalachians are Dennis Albaugh, Cornell graduate student; Larry D. Brown, Cornell assistant professor of geological sciences; and Robert D. Hatcher, professor of geology from Florida State.



Teaching Housing Maintenance Skills

Dorothy Carbo, home repair specialist with Cooperative Extension's Handivan program, shows neighborhood residents how to clean an iron fence in preparation for painting it.

Traveling School Helps Communities Save Money, Keep Up Appearances

No bells ring, or whistles blow, but Handivan may be almost as welcome to New York City neighborhoods as the ice cream man.

Handivan is "a traveling school that can make people masters of their own homes and allow them to save money," says Janet Brown, who coordinates the Housing Education Program for Cooperative Extension at Cornell. The project, which started in May, is financed by Citibank at a cost of \$100,000 a year.

The Handivan travels daily to a

selected site in New York City to meet with community groups that have expressed an interest in on-site education in housing maintenance techniques. None of the skills being taught require the services of a licensed contractor.

The curriculum includes classroom instruction, on-site presentations and work demonstrations. Participants learn by doing while experts supervise. Participants are encouraged then to teach their new skills to neighbors, Brown says.

Citibank President William

Spencer says, "We are offering a maintenance training program to neighborhoods where people have a stake in their homes and want to see their environment improve. We feel that programs such as Handivan...will provide a means of preserving one of the city's basic ingredients of well-being—the neighborhood."

The van has had a full schedule since it began operations in May, working weekends and evenings, and was included in Queens Day activities, a borough-wide event on June 3, says Brown.

Trustees Plan Campus Improvements

The Board of Trustees has authorized the administration to proceed with the second year of a student housing renovation program, to make improvements to Upper Alumni Field and to apply for a federal permit to rehabilitate and reactivate the University's hydroelectric plant on Fall Creek.

The second year of the student housing program will include rehabilitation of the Baker Dormitory complex and various

interior refurbishing and insulation projects, expected to cost no more than \$1.1 million. The trustees had approved in principle a five-year, \$6 million student housing renovation program at their May 1978 meeting, subject to yearly review of specific plans.

The construction of the biological sciences facility on Lower Alumni Field will make it necessary to shift the current athletic practice field to the west end of Upper Alumni Field. In order to make the area usable for football and lacrosse, an under-

ground drainage system and improved lighting will be installed.

The University is currently studying the economic feasibility of reactivating its Fall Creek hydroelectric plant and, if study results are favorable, will need to submit a license application to the federal government before the next meeting of the Trustee Executive Committee. The licensing application does not commit the University to the project; should the administration decide to undertake the project, it first will be presented for trustee approval.



Council to Undergo Review

The newly elected third Campus Council has asked President Frank Rhodes to establish a broadly based "blue ribbon" committee for the third-year review of the council mandated by its charter.

The action was taken at the organization meeting May 17 of the council.

The motion, passed by an eight-to-four vote with one abstention, asks that the committee be selected in consultation with the council and the community members of the University Board of Trustees and that the committee should include former members of the council and the now defunct University Senate.

In other business, Peter Cooper, Arts '80, was elected the first student chairman of the council and Robert McGinnis, chairman of the second council and a

professor of sociology, was elected secretary of the third council.

The council also set the second and fourth Thursdays of the month as its regular meeting time next year with the place to be established following a study of appropriate locations over the summer.

At the final meeting of the second council which also took place May 17, the council endorsed a proposal for a campus conference on drug abuse, suggested by graduate student David Burak. The council recommended \$250 be allocated from the Division of Campus Life Contingency Fund for the purpose.

The council defeated by a vote of two to seven and two abstentions a motion to allocate \$800 to Gay Liberation from next year's Division of Campus Life Contingency Fund.

The Campus Council has prepared a breakdown of the faculty, staff and students votes in the seven non-binding reference in the council's campus-wide elections in early April. The results are:

COMMUNITY REFERENDA RESULTS 1979

REFERENDUM

- #1 Resolved that the Cornell Chronicle should provide more information and news that is needed by employees. Such information should consist of a column from the Office of Personnel Services and from the Campus Council and related groups.
Students: yes 2216 no 225 Employees: yes 1022 no 89 Faculty: yes 402 no 125
- #2 Resolved that Cornell University should participate in boycotts as long as they are supported by the Cornell community.
Students: yes 1448 no 903 Employees: yes 424 no 721 Faculty: yes 105 no 434
- #3 Resolved that Cornell University should adopt a policy of full disclosure with regard to its activities with intelligence agencies.
Students: yes 1962 no 613 Employees: yes 669 no 486 Faculty: yes 271 no 253
- #4 Resolved that funding for student activities should be separated from other University charges. This "activity fee" should be held and controlled by an independent student structure.
Students: yes 1567 no 831 Employees: yes 667 no 381 Faculty: yes 201 no 278
- #5 Resolved that to assert the central role of students in the University decision-making process, a student task force should be formed to evaluate and propose new structures for student and community self-governance.
Students: yes 2121 no 499 Employees: yes 578 no 479 Faculty: yes 182 no 316
- #6 Resolved that Cornell University should support a community effort to prevent rape in our community. University funds should be used for research, educational programs, and safety with respect to rape prevention.
Students: yes 2355 no 279 Employees: yes 913 no 204 Faculty: yes 330 no 155
- #7 Resolved that Cornell University should officially condemn the J.P. Stevens Company's unlawful conduct and should refuse to purchase any products made by J.P. Stevens until the company recognizes the rights of its employees due to them under the law.
Students: yes 2216 no 329 Employees: yes 453 no 556 Faculty: yes 88 no 374

New Professorship Is Established

A gift that could make Cornell a national leader in energy engineering has been received by the College of Engineering from one of America's leading industrialists.

J. Carlton Ward Jr., a 1914 Cornell mechanical engineering graduate and former director of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corp. (now United Technologies), has made a gift to Cornell of \$860,000 that completes funding of the J. Carlton Ward Jr. Professorship of Nuclear Energy Engineering in the engineering college.

Ward's goal is to help establish Cornell as a primary center for energy research and development.

Although Ward believes "nuclear energy engineering is the long-range solution to the world's energy crisis," he also believes faculty from many disciplines, such as biological sciences, chemistry, physics, economics, agriculture and law, should join colleagues in engineering in attempting to solve the complex energy problems faced by mankind.

Ward, who is looking at the long-term future when conventional carbon-based fuels will be depleted, said he hopes the proposed group can "attack the problem of civilization's energy requirement for the future."

Cornell President Frank Rhodes called the development of a group such as Ward proposed "a bold venture, but I believe it is one that is attainable. It is not something that is going to happen overnight, but we need to make a first-rate appointment to the Ward Chair, and then build around that as our position of strength."

Work in nuclear energy engineering at Cornell has been enhanced by the existence of the J. Carlton Ward Jr. Laboratory of Nuclear Engineering, opened in 1961. Ward contributed to its design and establishment.

Before retiring in 1961 as chairman of the board and president of Vitro Corp., Ward was vice president, general manager and director of Pratt and Whitney; president and chairman of the board of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.; and chairman of Thompson Industries, Inc.

He has been closely involved with Cornell throughout his adult life. He served as chairman of the Engineering College Council from 1938 to 1967 and still, at the age of 86, travels from his Norfolk, Conn., home to the semi-annual meetings in Ithaca. He is a member of the Cornell University Council and was a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1948 to 1953.



Artistic Alumnus

Artist Charles Baskerville '19, whose work is currently on display at the Johnson Museum, poses for the camera in his New York City studio. At top right is his recent portrait of classmate Arthur H. Dean, former chairman of the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1959-1968.

Baskerville Exhibit On Display

Paintings, drawings and illustrations by Charles Baskerville will be on display at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art May 22 through June 24. Baskerville is a member of the Cornell Class of 1919, which celebrates its 60th reunion this year.

Baskerville's pursuit of exotic subjects for his work has taken him to such places as Capri,

Morocco, Katmandu and Bali.

While serving in both world wars he sketched soldiers at the front and in the hospital. During World War II he became the official portrait painter of the Army Air Forces. One of his best known works from this period is the portrait of Lieutenant General Hoyt Vandenberg. His other well-known portraits include

those of Nehru and the Maharaja of Nepal.

Baskerville recently completed a portrait of Arthur H. Dean, also from Cornell's Class of 1919, who was chairman of the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1959 to 1968. The portrait will be seen by the public for the first time in the exhibition.

Baskerville received his artistic training at the Art Students' League in New York and the Academie Julien in Paris. He has shown widely throughout the United States and abroad, with 13 one-man shows in New York City alone. From 1957 to 1959 he was president of the National Society of Mural Painters.

Museum hours are Tuesday through Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Summary Journal of Trustee Meeting

Summary Journal for the meetings of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University held May 27, 28, 1979, in Ithaca. This journal does not include confidential items which came before the meeting or items on which separate articles are published in this edition.

1. Minutes of the Board of Trustees meeting held March 16, 17, 1979 and minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee

held Jan. 18 and March 15, 1979, were approved.

2. Members were appointed to administrative boards and advisory councils of the respective separate academic departments and to the councils of the colleges and schools of the University for one-year periods. Also, members of the Cornell University Council were elected for three-year terms.

3. The administration was au-

thorized to establish a bank account for use by the Campus Store to administer a "check with order" program for purchase of special order books. The combination of blank checks/purchase order procedure provides higher publisher discounts, reduced labor costs for merchandise handling, and less bookkeeping.

4. The trustees heard reports of the Executive Committee, the

Academic Affairs Committee, a report on the Status of Women and a report of the Ad Hoc Trustee Committee on Open Meetings.

5. Other committee reports included those of the Committee on State Relationships, the Cornell Fund Report, the Cornell Campaign, the Development Advisory Committee, a gift report and reports of personnel matters for information.

Changing Times Impede Progress of Puerto Ricans

Millions of immigrants have come to the United States, the land of opportunity, and found New York City to be their city of opportunity. There they escaped poverty and rose to be solid middle class citizens.

Why, then, do some one million Puerto Ricans in New York City have serious trouble improving their lot? If earlier immigrants "made it," why can't they?

A recent study by Lois S. Gray and a research team from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations looked at these questions and others in an attempt to explain barriers to the upward mobility of Puerto Ricans in New York City. Gray is associate dean and director of extension for the ILR School.

Gray found it was impossible to draw accurate comparisons between the experiences of earlier immigrants and Puerto Ricans because circumstances have changed drastically for the newcomers. "The most obvious difference is the decline of New York's economy and the trend away from unskilled labor," she said.

She pointed out other "significant" societal changes as well:

—the reform of the political patronage system in New York

City which provided jobs and political power for many immigrants;

—the declining influence of such institutions as the church and the ethnic press;

—the move away from private charity and self-help toward government-sponsored anti-poverty and community action programs;

—the trend away from small neighborhood businesses toward department stores, supermarket chains and other large firms requiring more capital.

More than societal changes, however, affect the plight of the Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Personal barriers such as Puerto Ricans' language and cultural differences, economic barriers such as a shortage of low and semi-skilled jobs in the city, and institutional barriers such as governmental practices and inadequate affirmative action efforts were the prime barriers cited by some 100 persons interviewed.

Through additional research, Gray confirmed these barriers and added more: "The scarcity of positive support systems for Puerto Ricans" in New York City and the lack of success of educational programs in adapting to the needs of young Puerto Ri-

cans.

"Surrounding all of these issues is a desperate need for more information and accurate statistics," Gray wrote in her report. "In addition to proposing a national resource center which would house all available data on the Hispanic work force, (we recommend) conducting a series of research projects which would contribute substantially toward filling the information gap."

Gray's study, done for the U.S. Department of Labor, pointed out that, while statistics collected by the federal government indicate Puerto Ricans as a group lagging behind other ethnic groups, the data did not give an accurate picture of mobility for individual Puerto Ricans. The last study actually to trace the progress of Puerto Rican individuals was done more than 30 years ago, according to Gray.

Gray's research included interviews with some 100 Puerto Rican job seekers, employers, union officials, job counselors and Puerto Rican public officials; examination of literature on the subject; a questionnaire survey and a conference of experts on Puerto Rican affairs in New York City.

The research led to five con-

clusions:

—"Work experience, educational achievement, and skill training are just a few of the variables likely to affect the ability of Puerto Ricans to advance...." Detailed study is needed to learn how these variables inhibit job chances and how institutions in society can help Puerto Ricans overcome such handicaps.

—Puerto Ricans are "severely limited" in their job opportunities by "requirements"—skill and educational levels, the ability to speak English without an accent—which may or may not be related to job duties.

—"...government policies and practices have been ineffective in meeting the needs of the Puerto Rican population in New York....Puerto Ricans are treated as second-class Americans...and are not getting their fair share of public funds and services."

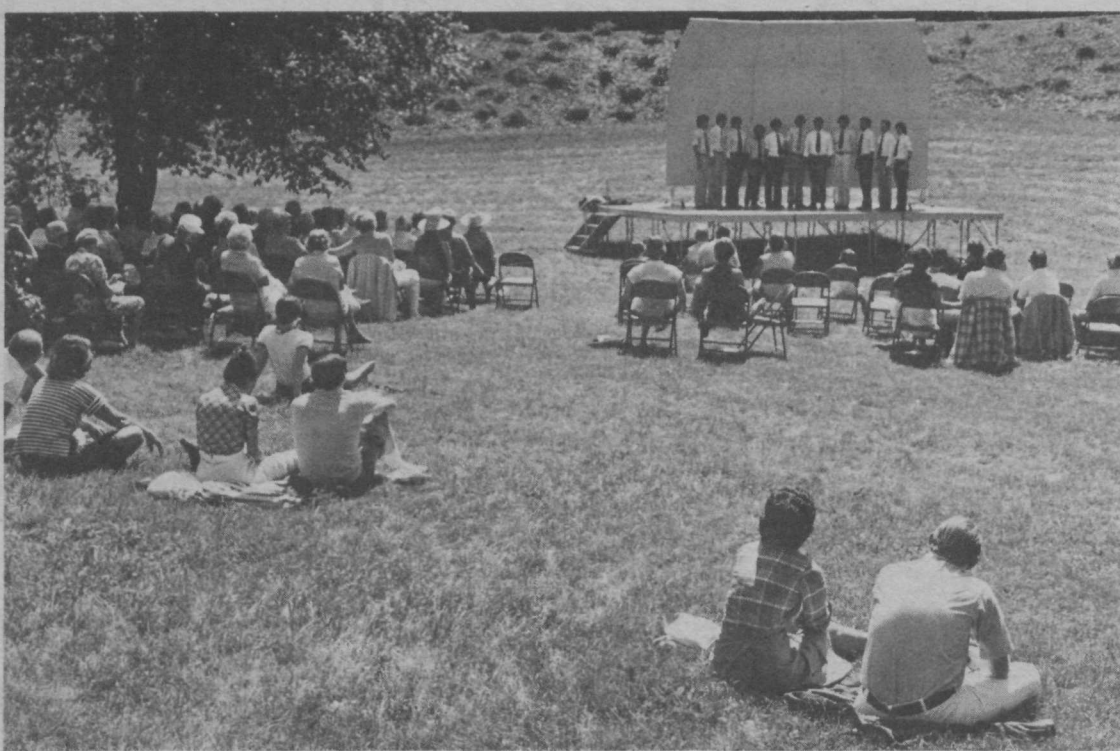
—"The scarcity of positive support systems for Puerto Ricans" is a serious problem and there is a need for "more aggressive and effective measures, firmative action measures, greater numbers of Puerto Rican 'role models' in leadership positions" and the development of informal support networks linking the Puerto Rican community

to unions and employers."

—Local educational programs generally have failed to adapt to the special needs of young Puerto Ricans. Increased emphasis is needed on bilingual educations, more positive efforts to direct Puerto Rican students into well-paying jobs, and better vocational training for Puerto Rican Youth.

Cornell researchers who assisted Gray in the study were Alice Beamesderfer, research associate in the ILR School; Ana Class, coordinator of ILR's Puerto Rican Leadership and Manpower Training Project; Joseph Erazo, a visiting professor in ILR and former commissioner of employment in New York City; Edward Gonzalez, director of ILR's Hispanic Studies Program, and Jacob J. Kaufman, ILR's metropolitan director.

Others involved in the study were Miles Galvin of Rutgers University, James Jennings of Long Island University, Monte Rivera of the State University of New York at Farmingdale, and Kal Wagenheim, former editor of the San Juan Star.



Allan Treman Memorial Concert

This annual concert will be held at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, June 9, in a bowl above the test garden at Cornell Plantations. The concert, which will feature music by the Hangovers, is free and open to the public. Buses will leave the west side of Barton Hall for the concert area at 2 p.m. and return there after the concert. The bus service is primarily for alumni, but will be available to others as space permits.

University Seeks New Vice Provost

As part of its budget reduction program, the University is closing out four positions by assigning additional responsibilities to current members of the administration and by adding a new vice provost, according to Provost W. Keith Kennedy.

The new vice provost, who will have responsibility for academic budgeting and planning, will be selected by a seven-member search committee from among current faculty. The vice provost, who will serve for a three-year renewable term, should have had administrative experience as a dean, associate dean, department chairperson or director of a center, Kennedy said.

Nominations and applications for the vice provost position should be submitted to the Provost's Office, 300 Day Hall, or to a member of the search committee no later than Monday,

June 18. Members of the committee are: George Calvert, Geoffrey V. Chester, Thomas E. Everhart, Eleanor Gibson, Allan Lentini, Betty Lewis and J. Gormly Miller.

The positions being closed out are those held by Samuel A. Lawrence, vice president for financial and planning services, who will move to a position with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration this summer; by Ian Stewart, executive staff associate for Institutional Planning and Analysis, who is returning to full-time teaching and research, and by James W. Spencer, who is completing a one-year assignment as special assistant to the president. A position in Institutional Planning and Analysis, formerly held by Jack W. Lowe, now director of finance in the College of Arts and Sciences, also will not be refilled.

Text of President Rhodes' Commencement Address

Continued from Page 1

and of sacrifice. To all of you who are graduating, those of us here in the stadium with you want you to know of our congratulations and our good wishes.

"But the hopes that are fulfilled today began long before those of you who are graduating entered Cornell, and so I want to pay tribute to all those parents, and spouses, who by their love and by their sacrifice have supported members of today's graduating classes. Will you please stand—parents, husbands, and wives of today's graduates—so that we may acknowledge and thank you for the confidence, the encouragement, the love and the support that you have so generously given. Please stand, won't you, so that we may recognize you.

"I want also to pay tribute to a number of other individuals who will be ending their formal associations with Cornell today. These include six Trustees who retire at the end of their period of service: Conable, Culbertson, Meeks, Penney, Pollak, and Said. These also include a number of senior officers and deans: Chancellor Corson, Vice President Lawrence, Deans Davidson, McKersie, Lambertsen, Lambert, and University Librarian Gormly Miller. The group also includes a number of distinguished faculty members who retire at the end of the present academic year. To all of them who have served the University so faithfully, we extend our thanks and our good wishes.

"But we are here especially to celebrate the 3,750 of you who graduate today. You come from 50 states and over 50 nations.

"One-hundred years ago, at the commencement of 1879, A. D. White wrote from Paris, '...no young people ever went out into the world at a better time.' Few today would voice such optimism. You do, however, have one significant advantage over the Class of 1879. Their commencement contained no fewer than 10 separate speeches, not to mention another 10 that were read only by title.

"The impressions that each of you have of these Cornell years will differ. I enjoyed the impressions that were recorded by various students in this year's deskbook.

"What is this Cornell that you

have shared for 4 years?

—"Cornell is 'beautiful magenta sunsets';

—"Cornell is 'falling in love with Larry';

—"Cornell is 'standing in line...in winter-facing uphill...on ice';

—"Cornell is 'the only school where one can learn to milk a cow and run the world at the same time.'

"And so our impressions of Cornell will differ. But you share one thing in common. You graduate together and that fixes you as classmates of a particular moment of time. What ends today is 16 or 20 years of formal education. What begins is the creation of the next 50 years.

"But this is, of course, as you will have recognized by now, the point at which any Commencement speaker launches out. You probably know the little piece of doggerel called, 'Oh, My Aching Baccalaureate.'

"The month of June approaches,

And soon across the land
The graduation speakers
Will tell us where we stand.

"We stand at Armageddon,
In the vanguard of the press;

We're standing at the crossroads,

At the gateway of success.

"We stand upon the threshold
Of careers all brightly lit.

In the midst of all this standing,

We sit and sit and sit.

"So just give me the diploma, you urge, 'let's get on with it; let me get out of here.' But then somehow a nagging doubt reasserts itself. Howard Lowry once remarked that "All thoughtful time has sung the refrain of Omar Khayyam:

'The Stars are setting and the Caravan

Starts for the Dawn of Nothing

—Oh, make haste.' There are many today for whom that is already true. Senior week, for all of its nostalgia, conveys a sense of let-down, and there is an emptiness that follows the completion of exams that have occupied all our energy and thoughts for the last few weeks and months. There are many to whom Commencement will be the dawn of nothing. In that case, this is Monday morning with a vengeance.

"But there is another view of the journey that starts today. Far from viewing it as the 'Dawn of Nothing', this views it, as did Constantine Cavafy, as a marvelous journey. Do you remember the haunting words from the poem 'Ithaka':

"Ithaka gave you the marvelous journey.

Without her you wouldn't have set out.

She hasn't anything else to give."

"So what is today? Is it the 'Dawn of Nothing', or is it the start of a 'marvelous journey'? Which it proves to be depends on you and you alone, for it is your attitude which will make or mar the journey. What resources does Ithaca give to guard you against emptiness and to redeem the journey from nothingness? First, Cornell offers you friendships, for it allows you to carry over the friendships that have emerged from your four years here. I have in mind friendships with faculty and fellow students which have enriched your lives, broadened your horizons, and challenged your assumptions.

"Faculty friendships, student friendships, and then one more kind of friendship, for there are encounters of a third kind, with a larger company, that you will have formed ring these wonderful years. This is a company of writers and musicians, poets and artists, philosophers and critics, scientists and princes, explorers and mystics, prophets and statesmen, reformers and revolutionaries. It is a company of men and women who represent success and failure, virtue and greed, enmity and cordiality. But from it you will have formed a series of friendships that should continue to mature over the years, so that Dostoevsky and Shakespeare, Monet and Mozart, Copernicus and Newton, Moses and the Apostle Paul, Florence Nightingale and Martin Luther King will be your companions upon the continuing journey.

"A second resource for the journey is the commitment to high professional competence that you have developed during the Cornell years. This requires high standards in an age of casual values. It involves a concern for precision in a period of carelessness. It asserts the priority of reason in an age where reason is suspect by those who claim that it represents an uncertain guide to the future. Certainly, reason alone is insufficient to

guarantee our future, but without it we are lost.

"One consequence of this concern for high professional competence will be a commitment to the here and now, to the task that lies close at hand. That is what Sir William Osler meant when he said, 'Nothing will sustain you more potently than the power to recognize in your humdrum routine, the true poetry of life, the poetry of the common place.'

"Friendships, sound reasoning and high professional standards, discerningly applied to the tasks that lie close at hand, these are powerful antidotes to nothingness. But they are not enough, for there is something in us that refuses to be satisfied with mere activity, however diligently pursued, however methodically and honorably performed. 'Man is a kind of creature', Reinhold Niebuhr wrote, 'who cannot be whole except he be committed, because he cannot find himself without finding a center beyond himself. In short the emancipation of the self requires commitment.' I hope Ithaca has taught you that, for this is what education is all about. Samuel Johnson once declared, 'the supreme end of education is expert discernment in all things.' The only true satisfaction in life comes from 'squandering ourselves for a purpose.'

"That is why Cornell, for all its pride in its secular origins, has also been a leader in seeking to relate technical, scholarly, and professional skills to a wider context. Let me give you one simple example. In Lansing Lamont's new book, a report on college life called "Campus Shock," he reports that in the aftermath of Watergate, there was much talk about teaching legal ethics in the law schools, but only the Cornell Law School made legal ethics mandatory and went so far as to establish a special Center for Law, Ethics, and Religion. That seems to me to symbolize the concern that Cornellians have always felt for the just and moral application of professional skills. Only that larger commitment will sustain us in times of criticism, support us in times of failure, and sobers in times of success.

"But then we face the supreme question; To what am I to commit myself? In what cause am I to squander myself? And there Cornell will give no answer,

nor should it. It will, however, have challenged you to face that question. For the function of any university is to provide its students with a first-hand encounter with greatness. It is this confrontation with greatness, the greatest that has been said, thought, created, and done, which is the business of the University. The very selection of such things, of course, involves a judgment, but the final judgment must be yours. And the paradox is that, as you go from here with the same degrees, with the same background, pursuing the same profession, the journey may be burden or challenge, boredom or joy, toil or fulfillment. What accounts for the difference, is the nature of your commitment.

"That search for meaningful commitment binds us both to the past and to the future. Across the centuries, there have been those who have chosen to sander themselves for 'whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report.' But, this commitment involves the larger use of reason, not its abdication. Regine Pernoud, contemporary biographer of Peter Abelard, who was, perhaps, the greatest influence over the rise of the medieval university, prefaces his book with a quotation from Gaston Berger, 'There are only two precious things on earth; the first is love, the second a long way behind it, is intelligence.' That seems to me to put learning into perspective and to harness it to ends that are good. The Indian poet Tagore has expressed it well. He wrote,

"I slept and I dreamt that life was all joy;

I awoke and saw that life was but service;

I served and understood that service was joy."

"Friendships, reason, and commitment moderated by love, that three-fold endowment, will guard against the 'Dawn of Nothing' and make this Monday morning the start of a 'marvelous journey.'

"There is an old Gaelic blessing that seems to me to summarize the relationship between you, who are the new alumni, and the alma mater, whose precincts you leave today.

"May the sun shine gently on your face,

May the wind be at your back,

May the road rise to meet you,

May the Lord hold you in the hollow of his hand
Until we meet again."

Bulletin of the Faculty

FCR Meeting Report May 16, Ives 110

The regular spring full Faculty meeting was called to order by President Rhodes, there being substantially more than a quorum present.

He announced with regret the deaths, since the last Faculty meeting, of the following Faculty members:

Robert H. Ferguson, emeritus professor of Labor Economics; *Giles F. Shepherd Jr.*, associate librarian; *Roger L. Geer*, emeritus professor of mechanical engineering; *Raymond Bowers*, professor of Physics; *Frank C. (Ted) Baldwin*, former dean of men & secretary of the University. In their memory, the Faculty stood with the president for a moment of silence.

In his remarks to the Faculty, the president reviewed the year which is ending, a year of progress and problems, he said, a year of varying satisfactions and frustrations, as is any year.

He commended the quality of the students; by almost any criterion, they were young men and women of distinction, as reflected by the appointments they've received at graduation at every degree level, by the range of professional and graduate schools to which they've been admitted, by the honors received, and their achievements both on campus and off. And the students seem to find it a satisfying and challenging environment; the president had mentioned to the FCR earlier the results of Dean Meyer's poll of last year's graduates, showing a high level of student satisfaction — 70 to 80 percent — with everything from the library to cultural events, to the academic challenge and the quality of instruction (advising not so good — only 42 percent found it to be OK). Admissions continue to run strong. Applications were up 7.8 percent; for 2,630 places there were 16,475 applications; a fairly remarkable ratio. Our mid-year admissions were up by 19 percent, which helped fill the spring openings normally available.

Notwithstanding the quality of the student experience, he asked the question: is the Cornell undergraduate experience so good that it's worth something like \$4,236 more a year than the SUNY experience? A real problem in the next decade is whether we can compete in the tight market, given the differential between our tuition and that of State universities and colleges.

He regretted the stepping down of Dean Lambertsen of the School of Nursing in NYC, now closing down, and that of Dean McKersie, IL&R, Dean Lambert of the Graduate School and Justin Davidson of B&PA. For the leadership of each we owe a great debt of gratitude. And he called attention to new appointments: that of Keith Kennedy in the difficult and challenging provost position, of Allison Casarett and Don Randall in the provost's office. He paid tribute also to others taking leadership positions and serving the community well: Dave Call, Jerry Ziegler, Tom Everhart, Cindy Noble, and Alain Seznec, who have moved into deans' offices; to Lou Martin, who takes over the library, to Michael Montgomery in Affirmative Action, and Gary Posner in the Personnel office.

He spoke of honors bestowed on the Faculty: the highest award of the American Concrete Institute to Emeritus Dean of Engineering, "Holly" Hollister, and at the other end of the age scale to David Caughney, assistant professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, the Lawrence Sperry award of the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics as the outstanding research

worker under 35. Before the president, professor of Linguistics, elected vice president this year of the Asian Scholars, the presidency next year; the Bradford Washburn award to Carl Sagan; the Lasker award for Public Service to Dean Cooper in NYC. And so on. Particularly was the institution honored this year with the receipt of eight Guggenheim Fellowships, third only behind Berkeley and Columbia.

He noted program changes and transitions: the Nursing School shut down, commending the Faculty members there for devotion shown during trying conditions and expressing hope that Human Ecology might continue a graduate program in the field; the arrival of Boyce Thompson Institute on the upper campus as full partners of Agriculture and Life Sciences; the support of Exxon Foundation in strengthening freshman composition. He hoped the new calendar would be an improvement and benefit to program development. He was pleased with a national survey placing the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences as number one in the nation, many of the science and engineering programs well up in the top ten; but concerned that humanities in the top ten were represented only by philosophy, the social sciences missing entirely. That gives one pause and also naturally raises question about the adequacy of the poll. The continuity and devotion of the Faculty he saw reflected where most change takes place — at the department level, in new courses and programs.

He spoke of a series of compliance reviews of the University as an employer; frustrating but important to fair application of standards of employment and promotion. The matter of mandatory retirement has been grappled with and a solution developed, which may not be acceptable to all but does allow the possibility that a Faculty member may continue on beyond age 65. Concern over our Affirmative Action program gave rise to his hope that progress could be made in that area in the coming year. Leadership at the department level becomes more and more significant but less and less attractive; the commitment of Faculty to such and to areas of governance — Council, FCR, and committees he appreciated.

The day was long off when he could speak without mentioning finances. The year was a good one; the projected deficit of \$2.2 million had come to about one tenth the amount. Every sphere of departmental and College life has helped in holding costs down. High short-term interest rates have helped; so also the increased level of federal support in research recovery costs and in student aid. In spite of the deficit reduction, we have had a \$1.7 million draw down on capital this year. In the next two years we are committed to financial equilibrium and that is going to mean more budget reduction. The Governor has recommended only 27 percent of the \$4.2 million requested of Albany for the statutory colleges. Investment strategy has been altered favorably but with inflation for Cornell running at 12-13 percent, the long-term outlook is not nice; our equilibrium planning is based on 8-9 percent. Salaries are inadequate; 7 percent in a period of 12-13 percent; inflation won't do; we are committed to that as a first priority. But then tuition? The Cornell Campaign is not moving as well as it should; many gifts are designated or deferred. Mandated costs like Social Security are rising. An encouraging aspect has been the 18 percent increase in outside support for research which the Faculty have generated.

On facilities, the president noted the Boyce Thompson Institute, the addition to Wing Hall in the Biological Sciences, the decision to proceed with the Biological Sciences Complex, the Veterinary Diagnostic laboratory, the upgrading of Rockefeller and Goldwin Smith Halls, the commitment to a theatre arts project. He said the recommendation that there be built a protective barrier along Cascadilla bridge would be reviewed by the Campus Council before any action on it is started.

He cited four other major concerns: the growth in federal and state regulations; our relations with SUNY, with no significant progress at a very significant level; the whole question of the 39 percent decline in college

age population expected in New York State; and, finally, the quality of life on the campus, to which all of us contribute and derive satisfaction. In the end it is the faculty who create the climate of life on a campus. In an uncertain future, the contribution of each of us will take on added significance. He recalled David Starr Jordan on the early days of Cornell: "The Faculty was the glory of old Cornell. It was the strength of the men, whom, with marvelous insight, President White collected about him in 1868, that made the Cornell we knew. Everything else was raw, crude, and discouraging, but with the teachers, it was inspiration." Today, he would say that it is with the men and women gathered around Cornell that the future lies; with the Faculty there continues to be inspiration, and for that commitment, for that professional skill, he concluded, we continue to be grateful for all that you provide.

Following the remarks and a call for questions, Professor Orear asked, concerning the Cascadilla bridge alterations, whether the president opposed having some kind of a public referendum on the suicide prevention measure; would it be possible to recommend to the Campus Council that such a referendum be held? He was concerned that, by their nature, the hearings would not be impartial. The president did not oppose any campus opinion survey but would not pretend to tell the Council how to conduct its hearings. Professor Wilkins inquired as to the fate of the calendar in the Council after its approval last week by the FCR. The provost responded to the question, indicating that the Council had approved it but with the provision that the interspersal of exam and study days be given further consideration. Asked if that meant that we had a 10 year calendar, the provost said we had one for 1980-81; we change our minds too easily to say more than that.

The speaker called for approval of the minutes of the two previous meetings of the year. They were approved. He also said that approval of the minutes of the present meeting would be by mail, in keeping with ordinary practice; they would be circulated shortly so that the year's business could be closed out.

It has been the custom of the last several years that the spring meeting of the full Faculty has had called to its attention those members embarking upon retirement. Accordingly, the speaker called on various deans of the Colleges to make a few remarks concerning each of those retiring from his or her unit. Not surprisingly, the largest number were in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The accomplishments, activities and contributions to Cornell of the entire group were many and varied. From the remarks made, it would appear that not many are really going to retire. Not much was said of future travel, golf, fly-typing or fermentation of the fruit of the vine. One hopes that this was something of an oversight. Some are leaving for warmer limes, many are staying right here and continuing with their researches. All received due applause. One wishes them all well and years of personal satisfaction ahead. Those taking on the easier (?) life include:

John M. Anderson, professor of Zoology; *Ward W. Bauder*, professor of Rural Sociology; *Nicholas C. Bodman*, professor of Linguistics; many are staying right here and continuing with their researches. All received due applause. One wishes them all well and years of personal satisfaction ahead. Those taking on the easier (?) life include:

John M. Anderson, professor of Zoology; *Ward W. Bauder*, professor of Rural Sociology; *Nicholas C. Bodman*, professor of Linguistics; *C. Arthur Bratton*, professor of Farm Management; *Dale R. Corson*, professor of Physics; Chancellor of the University; *Wendell G. Earle*, professor of Agricultural Economics; *Edward O. Eaton*, professor of Agricultural Engineering; *Louis J. Edgerton*, professor of Pomology; *Kenneth W. Evett*, professor of Art; *Eleanor J. Gibson*, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology; *Jack C. Kiefer*, *Horace White Professor of Mathematics*; *Franklin A. Long*, Henry R. Luce Professor of Science and Society; *Royse P. Murphy*, professor of Plant Breeding and Biometry; *Walter J. Pauk*, pro-

essor of Education; Director Reading Study Center; *Charles C. Russell*, professor of Communication Arts; *Byron W. Saunders*, professor of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering; *Harry W. Seeley Jr.*, professor of Microbiology; *Nelson J. Shaulis*, professor of Pomology and Viticulture; *Raymond Sheldrake Jr.*, professor of Vegetable Crops; *Ear L. Stone*, Charles Lathrop Pack Professor of Forest Soils; *Kathryn Walker*, professor of Consumer Economics and Housing; *John H. Whitlock*, professor of Parasitology; *William F. Whyte*, professor of Industrial and Labor Relations; *Leroy K. Young*, associate professor of Clinical Medicine; *J. Gormly Miller*, director of the Libraries, Professor Emeritus of ILR.

Following the recognition of the retiring Faculty, the dean had some kind words to say for the secretary, retiring from the job with the present meeting. The recognition and response of the Faculty was much appreciated.

The president then recognized particularly two of the retirees: the Director of the Libraries, J. Gormly Miller, and the University Chancellor, former President Dale R. Corson. While neither could be present, President Rhodes considered it an honor to speak of their services. They were people literally known to everyone in the audience, two people with much in common, in spite of their differences in background and disciplines. Both born in 1914, they both came to Cornell in 1946. Both are men of quiet integrity; both have won on the campus the admiration and respect of their colleagues in every division. Both have retired twice. J. Gormly Miller retired first in 1968 and went to Geneva; after a long search for a University librarian, he came back and returned to service. The range of library services we have enjoyed in the past decade is a tribute to him. Dale R. Corson has served in every capacity of the faculty ranks; professor of Physics, department chairman, dean of the College of Engineering, provost and president, from which position he retired two years ago. He took on the job of Chancellor and is now retiring for real. He was Provost in a turbulent period and essentially had the presidency thrust upon him, continuing in the difficult era, and seeing the University through to a period of relative calm. Both men have left their marks on Cornell. Along with the Faculty, the president wished to add his expression of thanks to each. Long applause for both followed is appreciative remarks.

Rev. Jack Lewis issued a personal invitation to the retirees of the Faculty to attend the inter-religious convocation at Sage Chapel on the Sunday preceeding Commencement. It has been a past custom, a way to honor not only graduating students but retiring staff and Faculty as well.

The last item of business was to have been another attempt to amend the Operating Procedures of the Faculty, which was bound over from a previous meeting of the Faculty. Dean Greisen introduced the topic amid a large scale exodus of members following the retirees' recognitions. The speaker reminded him of what was transpiring and the dean suggested, in the interests of efficiency, that any quorum count had better be made earlier rather than later. Professor Blumen suggested that the phenomenon taking place was indicative of the Faculty interest in amending OPUF. People had been present to recognize their retiring colleagues. With only a few minutes remaining to discuss a long and complex issue, he wished someone would put an end to something that is of interest only to the committee sponsoring it all and would move adjournment. The speaker, however, called for a quorum count; it came only to 60, 15 shy of the number needed to do business. Professor Blumen then moved adjournment but, before accepting the motion, the speaker called on Professor Orear. Orear had wished to introduce a resolution calling for a referendum regarding the Cascadilla bridge barricades. With no quorum, he saw no point in bringing it up. Whereupon the speaker, to Blumen's motion, called for a second, which was in no way delayed in coming.

Adjournment it was, with OPUF amendments still on the floor.

And that's it. P.L. Hartman, Secty.

Sponsored Programs

For a complete listing of sponsored programs deadlines through Oct. 1, 1979, please refer to the box at the bottom of page 15.

Translation Program Deadline

The Translation Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Research Grants announces July 1 as its 1979 deadline for 1980 grants.

Translations from any language, on any topic relevant to the humanities, are eligible but the endowment has a particular interest in applications dealing with non-Western cultures where the need for translations into English seems to be greatest.

Teen-Age Pregnancy Training Programs

New York State Department of Social Services has announced a request for proposals to support training projects to provide preventive and supportive care and services to children and adolescents at risk of pregnancy, pregnant adolescents, and young parents.

Deadline for submission of proposals is July 11, 1979.

U.S.-Spain Joint Committee

The U.S.-Spain Joint Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation has announced an August 8th deadline for grant applications for their cooperative research, postdoctoral research and travel grants.

Application forms may be obtained by writing Mr. Wilfred F. Declercq, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Room 4328, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Department of Transportation Research

The Department of Transportation has set a receipt deadline of Nov. 1, 1979 for its FY 1980 Program of University Research. The program is designed to bring to bear the unique capabilities of the universities in both the soft and hard sciences on transportation problems throughout the U.S. The priority areas are:

1. Control in Transportation Systems
2. Maintenance and Upgrading of Transportation Facilities
3. Technology for Advanced Transportation Safety Technology
4. Transportation and Community Development
5. Transportation Safety Technology
6. Transportation Planning Methodologies
7. Freight Transportation

R and D Projects in Aging

DHEW Administration on Aging has announced general program objectives and funding priorities for the Research and Development Projects in Aging Program with a closing date of July 27th, 1979.

The purpose of this program is to award grants which will contribute to the well-being of the elderly by (1) identifying and studying current patterns and factors that affect the lives of older persons and (2) developing, demonstrating and evaluating approaches and methods for improving the life circumstances of older persons.

The AOA has also announced a new Small Grants Program to provide research support for those who have recently been awarded the doctorate or are members of minority groups. Awards under the Small Grants Program are limited to \$25,000 in direct costs for a one-year period.

The specifics of the program objectives and funding priorities may be reviewed in the Office of Sponsored Programs, 123 Day Hall or the guidelines may be requested by writing the Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development Services, HEW, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Calendar

Summer, 1979

All items for the Chronicle Calendar must be submitted by mail or in person to Fran Apgar, Office of Central Reservations, 32 Willard Straight Hall, at least 10 (ten) days prior to publication of the Chronicle.

* Admission charged

Attendance at all events is limited to the approved seating capacity of the hall

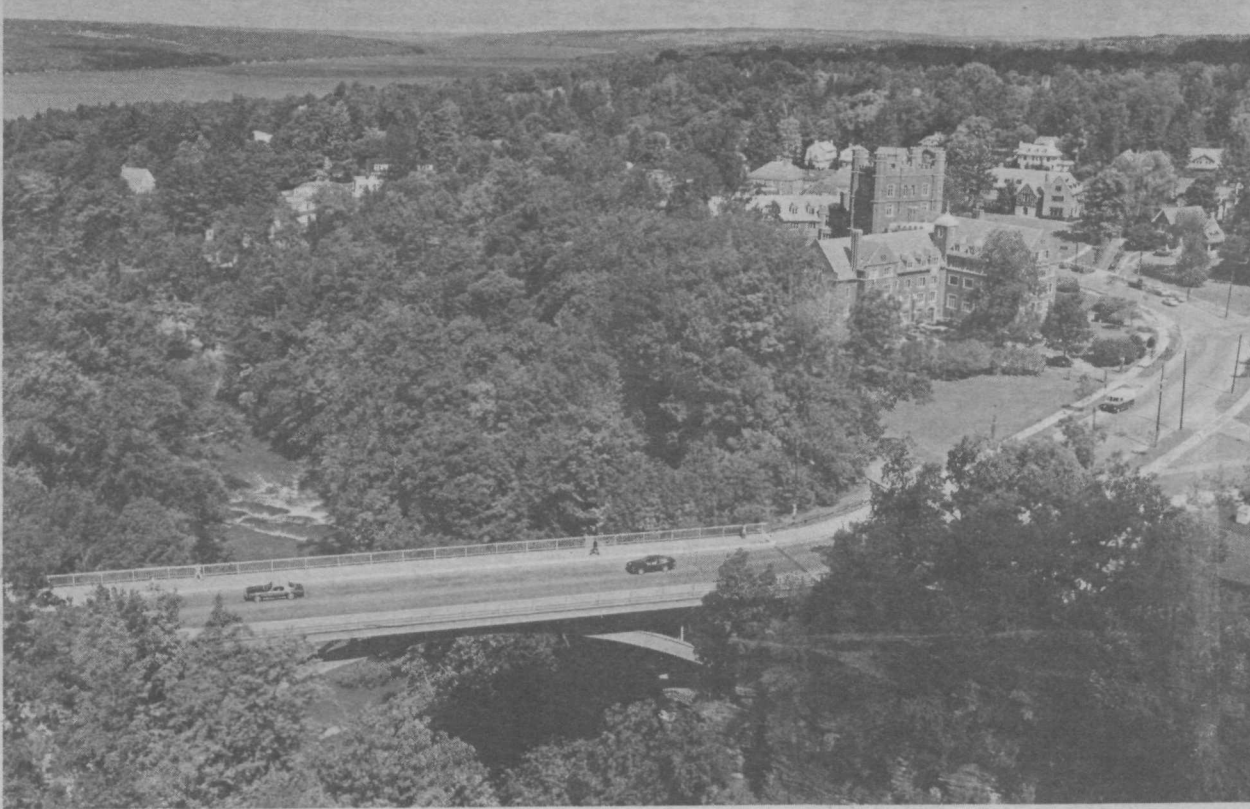
Films

June 7, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Man's Favorite Sport?"
June 8, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Ball of Fire."
June 9, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Big Sleep."
June 10, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The President's Analyst."
June 11, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Pal Joey."
June 12, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "All The King's Men."
June 13, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The 39 Steps."
June 14, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Kill The Umpire."
June 15, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Cocoanuts."
June 16, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Adam's Rib."
June 17, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Time Machine."
June 18, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Oliver."
June 19, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Advise and Consent."
June 20, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Orpheus."
June 21, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner."
June 22 & 23, 8 & 10 p.m. *Uris Hall Auditorium. Cornell Cinema presents "Wizards."
June 22, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Loves of a Blonde."
June 23, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Citizen Kane."
June 24, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Silent Running."
June 25, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "An American in Paris."
June 26, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "To Have and Have Not."
June 27, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "Sanjuro."
June 28, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Great White Hope."
June 29, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "The Navigator."
June 29 & 30, 8 p.m. *Uris Hall Auditorium. Cornell Cinema presents "Little Big Man."
June 30, 8 p.m. *Straight Theatre. Cornell Cinema presents "All About Eve."

Cultural Events

Music

June 9, 2:30 p.m. Allan Hosie Treman Memorial Concert featuring "The Hangovers" singing college songs. 2 special buses leaving west end of Barton Hall at 2 p.m. returning after concert. At Bowl on Plantation Road above Test Gardens.
July 2, 8:15 p.m. *Summer Session Concert Series: Cheryl Seltzer, pianist. Tickets available at Summer Session Office, 105 Day Hall and at the door. Statler Auditorium.
July 9, 8:15 p.m. *Summer Session Concert Series: Jaap Schroder and Peter Williams, baroque violin and harpsichord. Tickets available at Summer Session Office, 105 Day Hall and at the door. Statler Auditorium.



Far Above Cayuga's Waters, It's Summer

Fewer cars and pedestrians, more greenery and extra doses of sunshine characterize the Cornell campus in the summer months.

July 12, 8:15 p.m. Summer Session Free Concert: Peter Williams, organist. Anabel Taylor Chapel.
July 16, 8:15 p.m. *Summer Session Concert Series: John Hsu and Peter Williams, viola da gamba and harpsichord. Tickets available at Summer Session Office, 105 Day Hall and at the door. Statler Auditorium.
July 29, 8:15 p.m. Summer Session Free Concert: Donald R.M. Paterson, organist. Sage Chapel.
July 30, 8:15 p.m. *Summer Session Concert Series: Michael Cedric Smith, classical Guitarist. Tickets available at Summer Session Office, 105 Day Hall and at the door. Statler Auditorium.

Religious Services

Monday through Friday, 12:15 p.m. Catholic Eucharist. Anabel Taylor G-19.
Every Saturday, 4:30 p.m. Catholic Sacrament of Reconciliation. Anabel Taylor G-24.
Every Saturday, 5:15 p.m. Catholic Eucharist. Anabel Taylor Chapel.
Every Sunday, 9:30 & 11 a.m. Catholic Eucharist. Anabel Taylor Chapel.
June 10, 9:30 a.m. Episcopal Eucharist Worship Service. Alumni, faculty, staff, and families welcome. Nursery care available in G-3. Coffee hour following service in Founders Room. Anabel Taylor Chapel.
June 10, 10 a.m. Sage Chapel Convocation: Alumni Reunion Memorial Service.
Every Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Ithaca Society of Friends meeting for worship. Rides from Anabel Taylor parking lot at 10 a.m. Hector Meeting Hall, Jacksonville.
Every Sunday, 11:15 a.m. Protestant Church at Cornell. Anabel Taylor Chapel.

Announcements

Cornell Summer Tennis Camp for adults: weekly sessions (5 days) June 4-August 3 9-11 a.m. or 6:30-8:30 p.m. \$40 a week. Junior Camp: weekly sessions (5 days) June 25-August 3 1-4 p.m. \$45 a week. Campus Director: Head Tennis Coach Jack Writer. For reservations call 272-9517 or Tennis Office 256-7307.

Exhibits

Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art: "Snap Judgements": June 15 through July 15; "POP into the Seventies" through summer; "Special Reunion Exhibition: Charles Baskerville, Class of 1919, American Portraitist and Decorative Painter" through June 24; "Recent Acquisitions in the Permanent Collection" through summer. Regular museum hours: Tuesday through Sunday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

General Lectures

July 4, 8:15 p.m. Alice Statler Auditorium, "Songs of Birds and Men," An Interweaving of Bird Songs and Passages From English Poetry and Prose, Frederick G. Marcham, Goldwin Smith Professor of English History, emeritus.
July 11, 8:15 p.m. Alice Statler Auditorium, "Computer Graphics-A New Means of Communication," Donald P. Greenberg, director, Cornell Computer Graphics Program.
July 18, 8:15 p.m. Alice Statler Auditorium, "The Olympics-Biggest Show on Earth," Robert J. Kane, president, United States Olympic Committee.
July 25, 8:15 p.m. Alice Statler Auditorium, "Science and Security-The Trial of J. Robert Oppenheimer," Richard Polenberg, professor of American History.
Aug. 1 & 2, 8:15 p.m. Rockefeller Room A, "The Absolute Zero of Temperature-A World Without Disorder," Robert Richardson, professor of Physics.

Biological Sciences Seminars

June 8, 12:15 p.m., Riley Robb 105. "Regulation of the Expression of Eukaryote Genes in E. coli," Sidney Kushner, Program in Genetics, University of Georgia.
June 11, 12:15 p.m. Riley Robb 105. "Two Nuclei are Better than One: Manipulating Genes and Chromosomes in Tetrahymena," Peter Bruns, Genetics, Cornell University.
June 24, 12 noon. Wing Hall Library. "Substrate Specificity of the cAMP-dependent Protein Kinase," Bruce E. Kemp, University of Melbourne, Australia. Microbiology/Pathology Seminar
June 8, 12 noon., Vet Research Tower G-3. "The Role of Wildlife in the Epidemiology of Some African Disease," H.R. Binns, former director of the East African Veterinary Research Organization, Kenya.

Bulletin Board

Campus Bus Suspends Service July 4

Campus bus service will be suspended July 4. The campus, however, will be open to all traffic and parking with regard to registered permits, according to Transportation Services.

Episcopal Chaplain Welcomes Alumni

Gurdon Brewster, the Episcopal Chaplain at Cornell, will be available to welcome alumni to his office from 3 to 5 p.m. Friday, June 8, G-3 Anabel Taylor Hall. Persons who would like to meet Brewster at another time should call 256-4219 or 257-6612.

Certain Postal Rates to Increase

The United States Postal Service will implement phased postage rate increases for some types of second- and third-class mail effective July 6.

Non-profit bulk rate for circulars and miscellaneous printed matter will increase as will special fourth-class and library rates for books, sound recordings, 16mm or narrower width film, etc.

For specific details contact the United States Post Office, 272-5454.

