

Trustees Investigating Crisis; Will Report in Fall

A special Trustee committee investigating all aspects of the Willard Straight Hall seizure has announced that it plans to stay in session during the summer in order to present its full report this fall.

Robert W. Purcell, chairman of the Board of Trustees, appointed the committee and charged it to make recommendations "designed to preserve the academic freedom and integrity of all members of the Cornell University community, and to enable the University to resolve the issues raised in a peaceful and orderly manner."

Members of the committee are Trustees William R. Robertson, chairman; Patricia J. Carry, Morton Adams, Royse P. Murphy, Walter G. Barlow, Hays Clark, Charles E. Dykes and H. Victor Grohmann.

In a progress report to the Board on June 8, chairman Robertson stated that during three intensive weekend sessions on campus, his committee had interviewed over 60 people, including representatives of several faculty groups, as well as individual faculty members, administrative officers and staff, students,

law enforcement officials, Willard Straight staff members, students' parents who were in the Straight when it was occupied, and others.

"Our committee has been greatly impressed by the extraordinary interest and concern shown by people who have already appeared before us," Robertson said. He added, "We plan to survey on a broader sampling basis, using the services of professional experts, the views of key groups including alumni, faculty and students. This will insure that we have a balanced view of how the entire Cornell community views the matters we have under intensive committee investigation."

"It is already clear to us, however," Robertson concluded, "that certain matters which we are studying, notably the adjudicatory system, will call for interim reporting as the summer progresses. We are now setting our priorities for this program of recommendations."

The committee has retained legal counsel to aid it in studying Cornell's adjudicatory system, with a view to developing guidelines for the system's revision.

Alumni Elect Trustees



Meredith C. "Flash" Gourdine

Cornell's newest Alumni Trustees are Mrs. Constance Eberhardt Cook '43 of Ithaca and Meredith C. Gourdine '53 of West Orange, N.J. They were elected by alumni to the Board of Trustees for five-year terms, replacing Adele Langston Rogers '33 and Paul A. Schoellkopf, Jr. '41 whose terms as Trustees expired on June 30.

Mrs. Cook has represented the Tompkins-Tioga district in the New York State Assembly since 1962. She received her bachelor of arts degree from Cornell in 1941 and her law degree from the Cornell Law School in 1943. She is a member of the Cornell University Council and the Cornell Women's



Assemblywoman "Connie" Cook

Club of Ithaca.

Gourdine received his bachelor's degree in engineering physics from Cornell in 1953 and a doctorate from the California Institute of Technology in 1960. He is president of Gourdine Systems, Inc. While an undergraduate, "Flash" Gourdine was a noted track athlete, winning the IC4A broad jump and 220-yard low hurdles in 1951. He was a member of the All-America track team for two years and won a silver medal in the broad jump during the 1952 Olympics.

Gourdine is a member of the administrative board of the Cornell University Council.

Search Begins For New President



President Perkins, Board Chairman Purcell, Provost Corson reported change in Cornell administration at annual Alumni Association meeting in Barton Hall during 1969 class reunions.

The Cornell Board of Trustees has begun the search for the University's next president.

Following last month's meeting, the Trustees announced that they had voted "with regret" to accede to President Perkins' request to start seeking his successor and that "to assure continuity in the management of University affairs, the Board has voted to assign full executive and administrative responsibility and authority to Provost Dale R. Corson effective July 1, 1969."

The Trustees also appointed a search committee, directing it to consult with faculty, alumni, students and "other interested parties" in fulfilling its charge. Committee members are Trustees Austin H. Kiplinger, Jansen Noyes, Jr., Robert W. Purcell, Charles T. Stewart, James P. Stewart and Philip Will, Jr. James Stewart will serve the committee as executive secretary.

The Board issued a statement, adopted as a resolution, paying tribute to Perkins and his accomplishments at Cornell (see page 4 for full text). It also released copies of Perkins' letter of resignation and of the response to both Perkins and Corson by Robert W. Purcell, chairman of the Board. The letters are reprinted on page 3.

Provost Corson has been associated with Cornell as a faculty member and administrator for more than two decades. The Kansas-born physicist joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor in 1946. He was appointed associate professor in 1947, full professor in 1952, chairman of the Department of Physics in 1956 and dean of the College of Engineering in 1959. He has served as provost, the administrative position second only to the President, since 1963.

Corson received an Air Force Commendation for his work during World War II in introducing new radar techniques into military air operations, and a Presidential Certificate of Merit in 1948 for his contributions to national defense. While at Cornell he has held advisory posts with, among others, the Defense Department, National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, Commerce Department, and a subpanel of President Johnson's Science Advisory Committee. He helped design the 60-inch cyclotron at the University of California Radiation Laboratory and Cornell's 2.2 GEV synchrotron at the New-man Laboratory of Nuclear Studies.

Corson is a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi. He and his wife, the former Nellie Griswold, have four children.

Assembly Examining Governance

Alumni Representatives Included in Group Studying University's Structure, Relationship to Society

A new organization was formed on the Cornell University campus in May. Called the Constituent Assembly, it is made up of almost 400 Cornellians who have been charged collectively to make recommendations for modernizing the University's governing process. Its purpose, as defined by both its founders and the University faculty, is "to investigate and make recommendations for a redistribution of power to include all relevant constituencies within the University in its governance."

The idea of the Assembly was conceived during a continuous series of meetings held in Barton Hall for five days following the Willard Straight seizure in April. Participants were largely students, but numerous faculty members and University officials took part. Numbering in the thousands at times, they talked not of violence, but about the issues raised by the violent events just passed—racism in the University, better faculty and student relationships, the real meaning of academic freedom, and ways to "restructure" the University.

The Barton Hall groups concluded by forming a steering committee charged to set up University-wide elections for a Constituent Assembly. One week later, the University faculty voted to endorse creation of such an Assembly, having already delegated members of the Faculty Council to work with the Barton Hall steering committee.

Approximately 380 people have

been named delegates to the Assembly, most of them as the result of departmental elections. A small number were appointed by the constituencies they serve. Faculty and undergraduate students are the two groups having the largest representation in the Assembly. Among the other constituencies represented, or scheduled to appoint delegates, are Trustees and the administration, alumni, graduate and foreign students, nonacademic employees, and a number of "special interest groups" ranging from the Hotel Committee for Constructive Reform to the ROTC Association. The SDS chapter at Cornell specifically stated that it would not take part in the Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly held its first meetings at the end of May. The 376 members present, including three out of five alumni delegates chosen by the Cornell Alumni Association, elected Norman Penney, professor of law, as speaker, Paul P. Van Riper, professor of public administration, as secretary, plus a 16-member executive committee. All are interim leaders, charged to govern Assembly policy until it reconvenes in the fall.

Alumni delegate Peter G. Pierik '52 of Syracuse serves ex officio on the executive committee. The four alumni besides Pierik who agreed to serve as delegates to the Assembly are Robert A. Cowie '55 of Reading, Pa., Joseph E. Fleming, Jr. '35 of Titusville, Pa., J. Joseph

Continued on Page 7

"The university in this country must be restructured and modernized"—Perkins

On Monday, June 9, President Perkins spoke to over 3,000 degree recipients, their families and their friends at commencement ceremonies in Barton Hall. He spoke of the impact of recent events at Cornell and of his own views as the University's president for the past six years. We reprint here the full text of his address.

We are here today to mark an end and a beginning and to say our goodbyes. It is an important occasion, as we note for the last time our shared experiences. We know that the work we have started here is far from finished, and I expect that Cornell and Ithaca will never be wholly out of our thoughts.

In a restless and unsentimental age, we say our goodbyes often and coolly. But you and I have been through the heat of an experience that we cannot lightly leave behind. None of us can or should be quite the same after this spring. I am certain that we as individuals and Cornell as an institution have changed. I believe that the change is for the better.

We are forced now to look back, to see where we have been, to face our mistakes and our passions, to recount our lessons. Not all of the lessons may be clear to us yet, but in the crucible of the university of the 1960's, I think our common experience has clarified several fundamental matters. It is perhaps in order to try to talk about them here.

I came to Cornell with the belief that knowledge is not an end in itself, nor is it a privilege to be hoarded by the precious few. Rather, knowledge is something to be shared with and used for the benefit of all humanity, and it is immeasurably enriched and strengthened in the process. My experience here has only confirmed this belief.

Our trials at Cornell are not the results of a challenge to the close connection between knowledge and practice that is so central to the Cornell idea. Only a few among us, I am happy to say, recoil in pious horror from the ugly realities to which our intellectual work may often lead. Only a few seek to purge the university of contact with the real world and reenter the sterility of a dead scholasticism.

Our failures and our successes come rather from the redefinition

of the social purposes our knowledge should serve—a redefinition, it is well to note, that has been conceived and offered largely by the university community itself. It is the new emphasis on peace, justice, and the quality of life that fuels our debate. More and more our curriculum and our institutional policies reflect these public concerns. And our response is only a beginning, only a small taste of Cornell's capacity to innovate, only a sample of what Cornell must do with its enormous intellectual strength.

I have also become convinced in my years at Cornell that peace and stability among intelligent, adult men and women on a university campus are gained primarily and essentially through agreement freely arrived at by the members of the community. Discipline by force is always a last resort; the society that is driven to it is simply paying the very high final price for the failure of its members to capture each other's attention, understanding, imagination and, therefore, loyalty.

The ability of a university to govern itself cannot be measured by the number of students it arrests or expels. While it must be prepared to use discipline, a university cannot glory in it. And when it is forced to use discipline, the university must ask itself if it has failed to secure understanding and cooperation, and it must make the necessary changes to correct its failure. And we must ask these questions because discipline is a means, not an end; it must always serve to support the large purposes of the free university.

For the constituency of a university needs the time, effort and patience it takes to find common ground. Certainly it is risky and slow to try to gain consent, and the chance for temporary failure is high. But does anyone believe that a university can long survive if it puts punishment first and consent second? If a congregation of scholars who are seriously concerned about the largest questions of life disagree on important matters, is it not better to make the effort to understand rather than to secure a solution by force?

In a university, of all places, we must stretch our faith in the willingness of intelligent people to



President Perkins addressing 1969 commencement.

understand. Kindness, civil discourse, fair and open dealings between men, and all the ancient humane values that universities have raised on high over the years—these seem to be the first casualties in times when extremism holds sway. Yet it may be that the greatest acts of courage today are to trust the essential rationality of those about us, to behave toward them with true humanity, and to dare to support each other in time of crisis.

The questions for us at Cornell, I think, are whether we have been cohesive and strong enough to accept occasional failures, or whether we have been too dispersed and too preoccupied with our own affairs to use well the time we have had to understand each other. My own answer is that Cornell will have to treble its efforts at community building. It is a job that will occupy this and other universities for years to come. For there is no doubt that the university in this country must be restructured and modernized. It must respond to the demand of the young—and, indeed, of all of us—not only for the consent of the governed but, as Kenneth Keniston recently put it, for involvement of the governed.

I think that the Cornell community is beginning to appreciate what effort this means—how much imagination and flexibility it will require; how much practical wisdom and judgment; how much willingness to experiment, and on occasion to fail; how much faith that if people understand, they will make the needed adjustments.

Surely one of the great positive results of our experience this spring is the realization by a larger fraction of the faculty, students, and administration that if we are to be a community we must behave like one. The discussions at Barton Hall and the formation of the Constituent Assembly are for me enormously encouraging signs. We are at last seeing the development of attention and structure as university-wide as the problems Cornell must face. I pray that the Assembly will pace its recommendations wisely—too

much too soon could be disastrous—and that those in the moderate middle, so crucial to the success of this effort, will keep up their interest and support.

But my experience at Cornell has taught me that the process of modernization involves more than structure. The university that wrestles with real issues, that accepts the risk of applying its knowledge to them, that concerns itself with what is and should be as much as with what was—such an institution will not be a safe and sheltered refuge. For the rest of this century, the university will either share in the life and the turmoil of our revolutionary world, or it will be a morgue. And if it is a morgue, the bright minds and the lively imaginations will go elsewhere, taking not only the ferment but the hope of the modern university with them.

Of all the insistent revolutionary issues with which the modern university must deal if it will stay alive, the most serious and the most pressing is the black American's demand for equality in fact as well as in law. Until the lot of the black American is substantially improved, and indeed until he has reached full and true equality as citizen and human being, there will be no peace at Cornell or in the cities or in the remotest backwaters of our nation. We have already paid dearly for our delays and our excuses, and for every day we drag our feet we will pay a higher price.

In our society, where education is now assumed to be a right and a good education to be the foundation of equality and success, we have no choice but to make sure that intelligent young black people are given the best and the most education they can possibly handle. Even if our only goal is to provide them with the finest education we can, the logic that leads us to an increasing absorption of black students into predominantly white universities is inescapable. White universities are where quality education is. They are also the places, in my judgment, where much of

the difficulty in relations between black and white Americans will have to be worked out.

The education of black students at white universities can proceed, however, only if the white faculty, students, and administrators will give it such priority that they will make the adjustments necessary to insure its success. We all know by now that this is not a simple problem. Unfortunately, we have not all learned to make the adjustments—we, the white majority; we, the architects of separatism; we, the standard makers. We are only beginning to see how thick is the crust of heedless custom that separates us from other points of view. We are only beginning to penetrate the comfortable academic clichés that for so long have protected us from change.

At fault as the white members of the university have been, however, the black members have large responsibilities, too. They know things we don't, and they must find ways to communicate to us what we must understand. They will also have to summon their innate practical sense not to push their militancy so far that it polarizes the faculty, paralyzes the administration, turns away their friends, and ultimately imperils the educational opportunity itself.

How white and black learn to work together now is important, because I fear there is more resistance ahead. The entry of black students into professional schools, where the exclusivity and at times inflexibility of standards and the pressures of professional guilds run high, may hold even more difficulties than we have already experienced in the undergraduate colleges. We must face the fact that both black and white have just begun to break down the educational barriers, and that careless or irrational behavior on either side can wreck or retard our progress for a generation.

We have been through a crisis this spring, you and I. A crisis has a way of bringing out both the best and the worst in men. It is a time when we confront our weaknesses and test our strengths, and few of us can be wholly pleased with the truths we discover about ourselves.

Cornell has been buffeted in this crisis. But in the long run of its history, I think we will find that Cornell—as it is represented at any one time by its faculty and students and the traditions they follow—was a remarkably steady ship in the storm, that it held its course, and that once more in calm seas we will all be proud to have helped Cornell through.

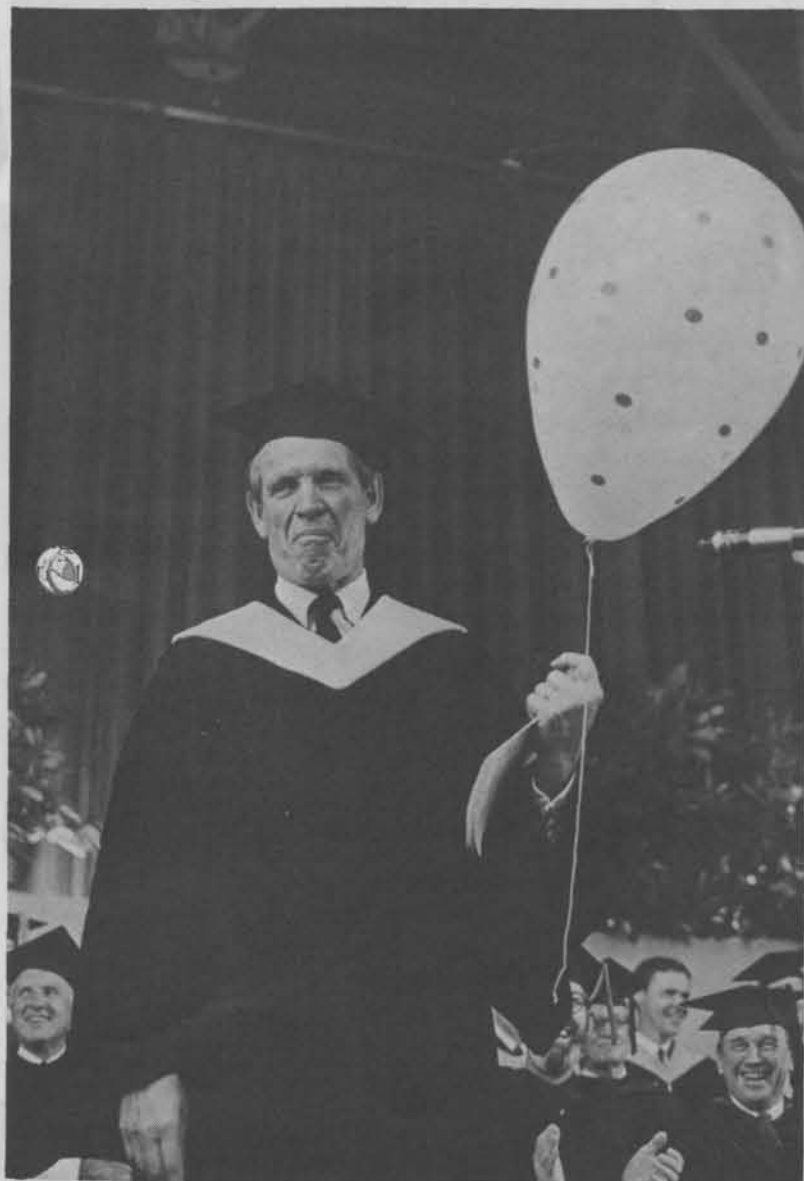
We now leave to take up our tasks elsewhere. There will be other storms and other tests. None, I am convinced, will be more demanding than the one we have known here, nor will the issues be more crucial to the future of this country. Wherever you go and whatever you do, I hope you will continue the work we have started at Cornell and that you and I in our lifetimes will see much of what we have worked for come to pass.

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Burnham Kelly, Dean, College of Architecture, Art and Planning

Record Number of Degrees Conferred

A festive note was added to Cornell's 101st commencement by degree recipients from the College of Architecture, Art and Planning who carried balloons "as symbols of creativity" into Barton Hall. The two class marshals presented their balloons to President Perkins and the College's dean, Burnham Kelly (shown above).

The weather in Ithaca was ideal for commencement ceremonies. Students, faculty and University officials marched in bright sun-

shine to Barton where Perkins conferred 3,010 bachelor's and advanced degrees, the highest number in Cornell's history, 310 of them with honors, distinction, or both. Earlier, Perkins presided at commissioning exercises for 100 Reserve Officers Training Corps graduates. On June 3, he had conferred 157 degrees in New York City at commencement exercises of the Medical College, the Graduate School of Medical Sciences and the School of Nursing.

New Members Join Board; Retiring Trustees Honored

At its June meeting the Board of Trustees took action to fill a number of vacancies and to honor five retiring Trustees. (See separate story on page 1 for the election of two Alumni Trustees.)

Jansen Noyes, Jr. was reelected to the Board for his third term, having served as a Trustee since 1959. Mrs. Adele Langston Rogers, having served two terms as an Alumni Trustee, was elected by the Board to serve a third term. Robert A. Plane, professor and chairman of Cornell's Department of Chemistry, was elected to a five-year term as a Faculty Trustee.

The Board reelected Frank S. Columbus, Raymond R. Corbett and Louis Hollander to one-year terms as Trustees from the field of labor in New York State. The State Grange reelected Dr. Bruce W. Widger as its representative

on the Board for a one-year term.

Effective with their appointments this year to State office, Commissioner of Commerce Neal L. Moylan and acting Commissioner of Education Ewald B. Nyquist became Ex Officio Trustees of the University. A vacancy exists on the Board due to the expiration of George A. Newbury's term as Trustee appointed by the Governor of New York State.

Five Trustees whose terms expired June 30 were presented Cornell Medals in appreciation of their services. They are Birny Mason, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Union Carbide Corp., a Cornell Trustee since 1964; Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Judicial Circuit, a Trustee since 1949; George A. Newbury, former Buffalo lawyer and banker, now Sovereign Grand

Todd Named Presidential Councillor

Walter L. Todd '09, prominent Rochester businessman and civic leader, has been named a Presidential Councillor by Cornell. He is the 16th individual to be so honored.

Presidential Councillor is a lifetime honor inaugurated by the University in 1966 to "recognize and honor those alumni and others who have made a clearly outstanding contribution to the University during the active years of their service to Cornell." Not more than 25 persons can hold the designation at one time.

Members of the Board of Trustees, other Presidential Councillors, members of the Cornell Class of 1909, and some of his friends attended a testimonial dinner in Todd's honor on April 23 at the Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester. Sponsors of the dinner were the Cornell Men's Club, the Cornell Women's Club and the Cornell Second Century Committee, all of Rochester. Joseph P. King, a member of the Cornell University Council, presided. Jansen Noyes Jr., vice chairman of the Board of Trustees, presented the Presidential Councillor citation to Todd.

Todd has been an active and devoted alumnus of the University since receiving his bachelor of arts degree in 1909. A former member of the Board of Trustees, he also served as president of the Cornellian Council and member of the Cornell University Council. He is currently a member of the Cornell Second Century Committee of Greater Rochester.

He and his brother, George, a 1926 graduate of Cornell, established the George W. and Grace L. Todd Professorship in Chemistry at Cornell in 1937 in honor of their parents. The Todds have also supported the University Libraries, Cornell United Religious Work, the Department of Ornithology and Cornell Plantations.

Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masonry, Northern Jurisdiction in Boston, Mass., a Trustee since 1959; Alfred E. Kahn, the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics who became dean of the College of Arts and Sciences on July 1, a Trustee since 1964; and Paul A. Schoellkopf Jr., Buffalo and Niagara Falls businessman, a Trustee since 1964.

The Cornell Medal, first awarded in 1966, is presented periodically to persons who have rendered distinguished service to the University. The medals were presented by University President James A. Perkins to the five retiring members of the Board.

In recognition of their long and distinguished service to Cornell, the Board also voted to name Tuttle and Newbury Trustees Emeritus.

Board Accepted Perkins' Resignation With Regret

Following are the texts of letters released by the Cornell Board of Trustees at the conclusion of its June meeting (see story on page 1).

President Perkins wrote to Board Chairman Robert Purcell on June 5:

Dear Bob:

With this letter I formally ask the Board of Trustees to begin its search for my successor as President of Cornell.

I do so with regret. The six years I have spent working with the trustees, faculty, students, and my administrative colleagues at Cornell have been among the most stimulating of my life. I have great hopes for the projects we have embarked on together, and I am sorry that I shall not be here to see all these hopes fulfilled.

I believed when I came to Cornell, and I continue to believe after my experience here, that this University, with its long tradition of scholastic excellence and of constructive service to society, must lead the way in current efforts to develop the modern university. I will leave Cornell with the conviction that the members of this community will be able, in their own way and in their own time, to deal constructively and effectively with the real issues facing both higher education and the nation.

Please accept my thanks to you and the Board for your generous support in all we have undertaken, much of which has been as daring as it has been important. You know, of course, that I want to be helpful to you in any way possible during this period of transition.

Yours sincerely,
James A. Perkins

Purcell replied on June 8:

Dear Jim,

It is with deepest regret that I acknowledge your letter of June 5 asking the Board of Trustees to begin the search for your successor as President of Cornell. The Board of Trustees today has voted to accede to your request. Accordingly, the Board has appointed a committee to consider candidates and to select a qualified nominee to succeed you as President of the University.

In order to assure continuity in the management of University affairs, the Board, in accordance with your recommendation, has voted to assign full executive and administrative responsibility and authority to Provost Dale R. Corson effective July 1, 1969.

Let me say again how distressed I am that you feel you must withdraw from the leadership of this great University. In acceding to your request, the Board has paid high tribute to your vision of the University and to the impressive achievements of your administration. I am confident that history will accord your administration an outstanding role in the advancement of Cornell's educational mission.

On my own behalf, and for the Board of Trustees, I express respect, admiration and sincere appreciation for your years of service.

Sincerely,
Robert W. Purcell, Chairman
Board of Trustees
Cornell University

Purcell wrote University Provost Dale Corson:

Dear Dale,

In response to the request from Dr. James A. Perkins, the Board of Trustees today has voted to start a search for his successor as President of Cornell.

I am pleased that you, in your capacity as Provost, have agreed to assume full executive and administrative responsibility and authority which the Board of Trustees has assigned to you effective July 1, 1969.

The Board and I are fully cognizant of the respect in which you are held by President Perkins, the faculty and the entire Cornell community. This respect is shared by the Board of Trustees.

For your intense dedication to Cornell and your loyal service in its administration you have our unstinted admiration.

I look forward to a continuation of constructive work together.

Sincerely,
Robert W. Purcell, Chairman
Board of Trustees
Cornell University



"A Statesman of Higher Education..."



President Perkins with two of the distinguished visitors who spoke at Cornell's Centennial Convocation in 1964: the late Adlai Stevenson and Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge.



President Perkins (at left in top photo) accepting mace of the University from chairman of the Board of Trustees Arthur Dean during 1963 inauguration. . . . briefing President Johnson at 1967 International Conference on the World Crisis in Education. . . . the same year in Ithaca with Secretary of State Rusk who spoke at Cornell.

STATEMENT OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES ADOPTED AS A RESOLUTION, JUNE 8, 1969

Since Dr. James A. Perkins assumed the Presidency in 1963, Cornell University has expanded its historic role as a leader in American higher education. We pay high tribute to his vision of the University. His accomplishments in Cornell's behalf are impressive.

Under his guidance, substantial increases have been made in faculty and non-academic salaries, the distinguished Division of Biological Sciences has been established, and a pioneering program was instituted for the education of students of proven ability who had previously been excluded for lack of opportunity and support.

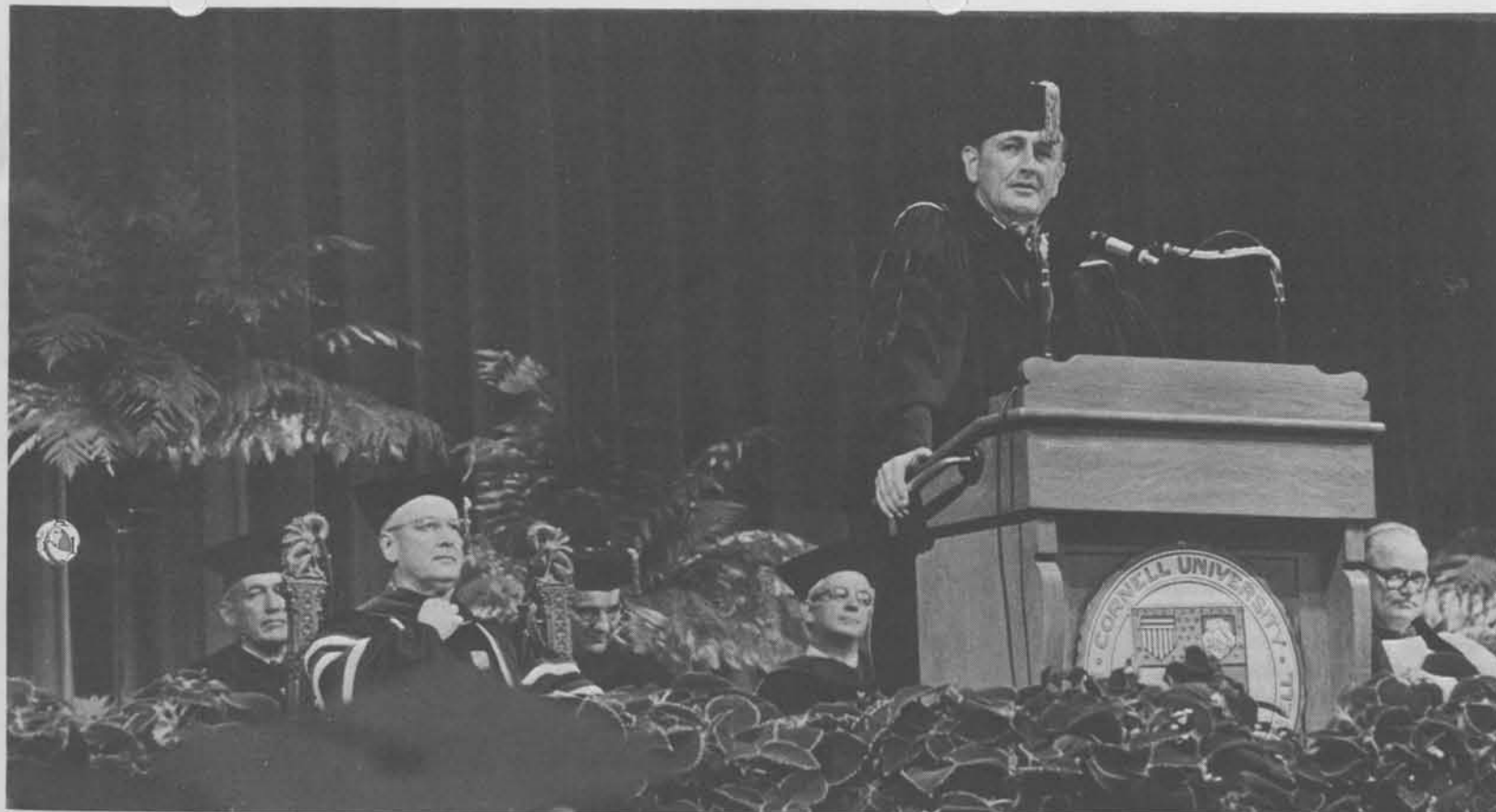
A 6-year Ph.D. program to improve the educational progression for exceptional young scholars was established, and strong support was given to a number of academic departments, notably including History, Psychology and Computer Science. Undergraduate education was improved, through innovations such as the Commission on Undergraduate Education and the Freshman Humanities Program. The College of Engineering was restructured, and the College of Home Economics became the College of Human Ecology.

President Perkins was responsible for the creation of the Society for the Humanities and the Andrew D. White Professorships-at-Large. He initiated action toward the establishment of the new Laboratory for Plasma Studies and the dynamic growth in the University's several centers for advanced research, in graduate training, and in the University Libraries. During his administration, Cornell celebrated its Centennial year, accompanied by the successful completion of the \$76.4-million Centennial campaign for capital funds and the \$25-

million campaign for the Cornell Medical College. Over six years, the University's total assets increased by nearly \$100-million, and alumni annual giving grew from a pre-Centennial level of \$1.3-million to an annual total of \$2.4-million in 1967-68. Twenty-three new endowed chairs have been added since 1963. Alumni programs were revitalized, regional offices established throughout the country, and regional alumni convocations were sponsored by the University.

New construction included the 10 GEV synchrotron laboratory, the Space Sciences Building, Noyes Student Center, the Clark Hall Materials Science Center, Bradfield and Emerson Halls, the Bio-Climatic Laboratories, the Entomology-Plant Pathology Building at Geneva, N.Y., the new wing on Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Bard Hall, the north campus residential complex, the Campus Store, expanded facilities for the Statler School of Hotel Administration, the Kaufmann Auditorium, the Chemistry Research wing and renovation of the Baker Chemistry Laboratory. President Perkins also obtained commitments for the construction of the new Johnson Museum of Art, and a building for the Social Sciences in the College of Arts and Sciences. At the Cornell Medical College in New York City, new construction and educational innovation have been equally impressive.

These and many other accomplishments highlight the dynamic growth of Cornell University under the leadership of President Perkins, whom we regard as a statesman of higher education in the Cornell community and the world at large.



Former HEW Secretary John W. Gardner addresses 100th Cornell Commencement in 1968. On dais (L-R): Cornell President Emeritus Dean W. Malott, President Perkins, Provost Dale R. Corson, Dean of the Graduate School W. Donald Cook, the late Reverend Richard B. Stott, Cornell's Episcopal chaplain.

...In the Cornell Community and the World at Large



President Perkins breakfasts in 1966 with New York's Governor Rockefeller, in Ithaca for ceremonies at College of Agriculture.



Spring 1968: The President and students discuss current issues in Temple of Zeus coffee shop.



Clark Kerr, President Perkins, McGeorge Bundy and Kingman Brewster at 1968 convocation in New York for Cornell alumni.



After giving 1966 commencement address at Cayuga Heights Elementary School, President Perkins leaves with his son, David, one of the graduates.

Turner Selected To Head Afro-American Studies Center

James E. Turner has been appointed to a three-year term as director of the new Center for Afro-American Studies at Cornell.

Turner, who will also be a special assistant to the President, is a black sociologist with a master's degree in urbanization and social change from Northwestern University. He made several visits to the Ithaca campus to meet with members of the administration, the faculty and with black students before accepting the appointment.

The Cornell Board of Trustees approved President Perkins' proposal for such a Center in early April and appropriated \$215,000 per year over a three-year period for its operation. Turner is actively recruiting faculty members for the Center, and hopes to offer courses for credit next fall in the social sciences and the arts as related to minority groups.



James E. Turner

The Center's proposed undergraduate program, which will be open to white and black students, will be directed towards the education of young professionals to work in depressed rural and urban areas. It will include courses in economics, sociology, education, housing, labor and business management.

During the Center's early stages, students wishing to take courses in Afro-American studies offered by the Center will enroll in existing

schools and colleges. The decision to apply such courses to graduation requirements will rest with the faculty of a student's school or college.

Faculty appointment procedures of the Center will be similar to those followed by other departments of the University, according to W. Keith Kennedy, the University's vice provost and Perkins' representative in planning the Center. The vice president for academic affairs will approve recommendations from the Center director for non-tenure appointments below the rank of associate professor. Non-tenure appointments to associate and full professor will be approved by the provost, and reported by him to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. All tenure appointments must be approved by the full Board.

During the Center's initial stages, while the faculty is small in number, the University's principle that all faculty appointments must be reviewed by recognized scholars will be fulfilled by selecting authorities in Afro-American studies from within and outside the University to serve on a review board.

How Cornell's COSEP (Committee on Special Educational Projects) students will divide themselves among the Center and existing schools and colleges in future years cannot be foreseen, Kennedy points out. He adds that the future of COSEP is currently being studied by the administration.

The number of minority group students, including blacks, at Cornell has steadily increased since 1963, when Perkins started the COSEP program in an effort to attract such students.

The theory on which COSEP is based—that there are large numbers of minority group students who, despite the handicaps of inferior elementary and secondary education, are capable of doing satisfactory university work—has been verified by the students' academic records at Cornell. The percentage of COSEP students dropped for academic reasons during the past five years has been lower than that for the undergraduate body of the University as a whole.

Davidson Named Dean of BPA School

The appointment of H. Justin Davidson as dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration was announced in April. His appointment becomes effective August 1.

Davidson was named professor of administration at the School as well as dean for a five-year term. David A. Thomas, professor of accounting, has served as acting dean since William D. Carmichael resigned last year to join the Ford Foundation.



H. Justin Davidson

Davidson has been associated since 1957 with the international public accounting and management consulting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart. Most recently he was director of planning for the firm's Management Services Group in Detroit. Earlier in his career he worked as administrative assistant for a joint U.S. Navy-M.I.T. operations research group in Washington, D.C. and as an economist for the Arabian American Oil Company.

Davidson is 39-years-old and holds a bachelor of science degree and a master's degree in mathematical economics from Carnegie-Mellon University. He and his wife, the former Shirlee Ploeger, have four children.

Cornellians Win Top Honors At Home and Abroad

Cornell faculty, administrators and alumni shared in receiving honors of national and international scope this past spring.

Karel Husa, professor of composition and director of the Cornell University Orchestras, won the 1969 Pulitzer Prize in Music for his String Quartet No. 3. The work was commissioned by the Fine Arts Foundation of Chicago for the Fine Arts Quartet.

A native of Czechoslovakia, Husa joined the Cornell faculty in 1954 after studying at Prague Conservatory and at the Paris Conservatory and Ecole Normale. He received the Prix Lili Boulanger for his "First String Quartet" in 1949 and the Prague Academy of Arts prize for his "Sinfonietta" in 1948. About his work, Husa says there is "nothing really avant-garde" in it, although he does take advantage of some contemporary techniques. Basically it is a continuation, he says, combining the old and the new.

Dr. Walsh McDermott, chairman, Department of Public Health, the Medical College, received the Woodrow Wilson Award, presented by the Princeton University National Alumni Association to the alumnus most effectively exemplifying "Princeton in the Nation's Service." The award citation recognized Dr. McDermott's work in developing "new ways in which the Public Health Service can serve the nation." Dr. McDermott is a member of the Princeton Class of 1930. This year he was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, as noted below.

Roald Hoffmann, professor of chemistry, received both the 1969 American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry and the 1969 Phi Lambda Upsilon Fresenius Award for his work in applying computational methods to problems

concerning the structure of stable and unstable molecules. Hoffmann joined the Cornell faculty in 1965 as an associate professor and became a full professor in 1968.

Dr. Quentin H. Gibson, Greater Philadelphia Professor of Biological Sciences, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. Dr. Gibson's research has centered on the function of hemoglobin in enzyme system reactions and on the development of apparatus for measuring response reactions in enzyme systems. He holds a bachelor's degree in medicine, a medical degree specializing in physiology, a doctor of philosophy degree and a doctor of science degree in biochemistry, all received at Queens University, Belfast.

Dr. Gibson joins three Cornell colleagues in the Royal Society. Frederick C. Steward, Charles A. Alexander Professor of Biological Sciences, was elected in 1957, and Thomas Gold, professor of astronomy and director of the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, was elected in 1964. Nobel laureate Hans A. Bethe, John Wendell Anderson Professor of Physics, was elected a Foreign Fellow in 1957.

Elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in May were William W. Austin, professor of music who had been appointed Goldwin Smith Professor of Musicology in February; Dale R. Corson, University provost; Thomas Eisner, professor of biology, neurobiology and behavior; Dr. Walsh McDermott, chairman, Department of Public Health, Medical College; and Robin M. Williams Jr., Henry Scarborough professor of Social Sciences.

Cornell alumni elected to the Academy this year were Jerome H. Holland '41, president of Hampton Institute; and U.S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie '39, of Maine.

Cornell Fund Tops \$2.5 million; Eight Classes Break Records

The Cornell Fund has passed the \$2.5 million mark for the first time in its history, receiving a total of \$2,527,644 from 25,857 donors. According to Gilbert H. Wehmann '28, national chairman, these figures represent increases of \$123,172 and 1,375 donors over last year's record-breaking campaign. Contributions to the Fund have shown a steady annual increase since the close of the University's Centennial Campaign in 1965.

The Class of 1909, which celebrated its 60th reunion this spring, broke the all-time Cornell high in gifts for a single year by any class. While final totals by class are not yet available, preliminary reports indicate that the Class has contrib-

uted approximately \$222,000. The previous record of \$203,253 was set two years ago by the Class of 1917. Gustav J. Requardt and Walter L. Todd headed the Class of 1909's successful effort.

Seven other reunion classes, five men's, one women's and one combined, also surpassed all previous gift records for their anniversary year. The classes are: men—1924, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1959; women—1944; combined—1954.

Wehmann credits part of the Fund's current success to the record number of alumni volunteers—more than 5,500—who worked on the campaign during the past year. He has agreed to serve as national chairman again during 1969-70.



Pulitzer Prize winner Karel Husa rehearsing Cornell Symphony Orchestra in Bailey Hall.

Students Face Civil Charges

Seventeen black Cornell students were arraigned in May in Ithaca City Court on criminal trespass charges in connection with the April 19-20 occupation of Willard Straight Hall. The Ithaca City Prosecutor has also pressed charges against 10 students who took part in an anti-ROTC demonstration on campus May 1.

The actions against the 17 blacks resulted from investigations conducted by the Tompkins County Grand Jury. The students' attorney has moved to dismiss the case, saying that the charges failed to identify adequately the Grand Jury's sources of information, or to state the specific particulars of the alleged crime. He also moved to dismiss on grounds that charging only 17 of the 100 or more persons who seized the Straight violates due process and equal protection under the Constitution.

The anti-ROTC demonstrators included both present and former Cornell students as well as one non-Cornell student. All are charged with second degree criminal trespass. Their attorney has moved to have the case dismissed on grounds that they demonstrated in a public place. The group entered a restricted area in Barton Hall during drill practice. In that area they painted slogans on ROTC training equipment. Their attorney claims this action was in accord with permission given the students earlier by a member of the Dean of Students Office to hold a peaceable demonstration in "public areas" of Barton Hall without interfering with ROTC drill exercises.

Because of the number of motions raised by the students' attorneys, there is little likelihood of the cases being set down for trial before September.



Ed Mahoney '70 scores for Cornell during a thriller which Dartmouth won in ninth inning. The game drew 3,500 to Hoy Field.

Cornell Takes Second In Eastern League

The spring athletic season this year produced the best league finish by a Cornell baseball team in 10 years and a late season push by the lacrosse team that earned it a share of the Ivy League title.

Coach Ted Thoren's baseball team utilized strong hitting to finish second in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, behind Dartmouth, and end the season with an 18-11 won-lost record. Standout hitters were sophomore Robert "Buddy" Witkoski who batted .362 for the season, seniors Chris Ritter and Ed Cott, and junior Ed Mahoney.

After a promising start under new coach Richard Moran, the lacrosse team lost three successive games to Hobart, Pennsylvania and Harvard. They rallied in late season, however, with impressive wins over Yale, Brown and Princeton, to finish in a three-way tie for the Ivy League championship. Junior Mark Webster set a new Ivy League season scoring mark of 31 points and made the All-Ivy team with senior midfielder Pete Pierce.

Coached by George Hall, Cor-

nell golfers finished their season at 5-1, with a lone early-season loss to Harvard. The team finished fifth in the 16-team Eastern Championships, held this year in Ithaca.

In its first season using the high stroke popular in international races, Cornell's varsity crew beat Syracuse and Navy to win the Goes Trophy for the eighth straight year, but lost the Carnegie Cup to Princeton, the Madeira Cup to Pennsylvania, and took fifth place in the Eastern Sprints and the IRA Regatta. Coach Harrison "Stork" Sanford's spirits were cheered, however, when the junior varsity won its race in the IRAs. Cornell's lightweight crew split its cup races this year, beating Princeton and Dartmouth while losing to Pennsylvania and M.I.T.

Despite good performances this spring by sophomore Glen Fausset in the triple jump, junior Walt Jones in the long jump and senior Tom Garthwaite in the javelin throw, the track team lacked depth, losing dual meets to Princeton and Pennsylvania, and tying Colgate.

Esman, Holcomb Named To Key Posts

Cornell has appointed two distinguished scholars to administrative positions in the University.

Milton J. Esman, a specialist in the political and administrative development of emerging nations, was named director of Cornell's Center for International Studies, effective September 1.

Donald F. Holcomb, former director of Cornell's Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics, was appointed chairman of the Department of Physics.

Esman is currently director of the Department of Economic and Social Development at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. As director of the Center at Cornell he also will become the first incumbent of the John S. Knight Professorship in International Studies, established specifically to support the work of the director of the Center. Knight, a member of the Cornell Class of 1918 and a University Trustee Emeritus, is editorial chairman of the Knight

Newspapers.

The former director of the Center, Douglas E. Ashford, professor of public and international affairs, will be on sabbatic leave next year as a visiting fellow of the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, England.

Holcomb succeeds Lyman G. Parratt, whose term ended July 1. Parratt will return to teaching and research in the Department. A solid state physicist, Holcomb's particular interest is in the magnetic resonance of atomic nuclei and electrons. He came to Cornell as an instructor in 1954. He was named assistant professor in 1956, associate professor in 1958 and full professor in 1962. He directed Cornell's Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics from 1964 to 1968.

The 44-year-old physicist holds a bachelor of arts degree from DePauw University, plus master of science and doctoral degrees from the University of Illinois.

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Assembly Examining Cornell Governance

Driscoll Jr. '44 of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth de Prose '45 of Ithaca.

During June the executive committee elected one of its members, Peter L. Auer, professor of aerospace engineering, to serve as its chairman. It also designated 11 research groups to operate in Ithaca this summer and report their findings to the Assembly in the fall.

About 100 students, faculty and administrative staff are working in the research groups. Their investi-

gations deal with a variety of issues including the mission of the university in society, black studies on campus, minority groups, the relation of Cornell to the military, academic freedom, the University judicial system and the quality of life at Cornell.

Throughout the summer, the executive committee will hold a series of meetings, open to the University community and the public, at which researchers will discuss the progress of their investigations.

THEY CAME TO LEARN . . .



Alumni (here J. L. Loewenberg, retired Air Force Colonel) question panelists at reunion sessions devoted to Willard Straight seizure and its aftermath on campus.

Over 1,700 Cornellians returned to Ithaca June 12-15 to attend class reunions and hear discussion about events on campus in April. They also came to relax at such affairs as the "Razzle-Dazzle Class of 1919 Night" or the Class of 1944's bowling contest on Libe slope for the "'44 Challenge Trophy," a large cup which remained securely in its sponsors' hands.

The University presented a series of panel discussions by students, faculty and administrators pertinent to the Willard Straight occupation. Alice Statler Auditorium was well filled for each program.

The Cornell Alumni Association's annual meeting on Saturday, June 14, drew the largest attendance in the Association's history. Alumni heard from President Perkins and University Provost Dale Corson before proceeding to regular business.

. . . AND TO HAVE FUN



A glee club bass for three years while at Cornell, Ernest V. Price '04 joined other alumni Saturday night to bring reunion to a close with Cornell songs. Price and his wife came to reunion from Spokane, Wash.



EXAM TIME: While others soak up the mid-May sun, this couple found a study nook in an Arts Quad tree. Concrete sculpture in background was part of exhibit put on by architecture students.



WORKOUT: Ten Cornell Judo Club members practice under coaching of physical education instructor Raoul Sudre. Undefeated in dual competition during the past eight years, the Club has won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship four times. Undergraduate and faculty membership totals 74.

Far Above...



VICTORY SIGNAL: Lacrosse coach "Richie" Moran leads players on field to congratulate Princeton team after Cornell won the game 13-9 to finish in three-way tie for the Ivy League Championship. This was Moran's first year at Cornell, taking over from hockey coach Ned Harkness.



JURY RIG: Chimes masters strung wires to ring McGraw Tower bells. Regular keyboard is being repaired. After task was ended, the students reported "sore hands and a great sense of accomplishment."

CORNELL REPORTS

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