PROGRAM
of the Inauguration Ceremony

The Inauguration of
Jeffrey Sean Lehman
as the Eleventh President of Cornell University

Cornell Celebrates a New Beginning

The Inauguration of

Jeffrey Sean Lehman

as the Eleventh President
of Cornell University

Thursday, October 16, 2003
2 p.m., Barton Hall

"Cornell's founding vision was remarkable: to be nonsectarian, coeducational, racially integrated, and at the same time to stand proudly among our nation's superb research universities. Today, Cornell remains true to that founding vision, as its faculty, students, and graduates provide global leadership in every domain of our society. I am enthusiastic about working with everyone who cares about Cornell to help realize the full measure of our aspirations."

—Jeffrey Sean Lehman,
following his selection as Cornell's eleventh president

Jeffrey Sean Lehman

Jeffrey S. Lehman took office as Cornell University's eleventh president on July 1, 2003. Prior to his appointment, he was the dean of the University of Michigan Law School. The first alumnus to serve as president, Lehman, 47, received his bachelor's degree from Cornell in 1977.

A native New Yorker, Lehman was born in Bronxville and grew up in White Plains and Bethesda, Maryland. As an undergraduate at Cornell, he majored in mathematics and graduated with distinction in all subjects. His extracurricular activities included active membership in the Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity and co-authorship of the book *1000 Ways to Win Monopoly Games*. He earned two advanced degrees at the University of Michigan: a J.D. degree from the Law School, where he was editor-in-chief of the *Michigan Law Review*, and a master's degree in public policy from the Institute of Public Policy Studies.

Lehman served as law clerk to Chief Judge Frank M. Coffin of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and to Associate Justice John Paul Stevens of the U.S. Supreme Court. He then practiced tax law with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Caplin & Drysdale. While there, he prepared an amicus curiae brief for the Supreme Court on behalf of 72 Nobel laureate scientists and 17 state academies of science. In that case, *Edwards v. Aguillard,* the Supreme Court struck down a Louisiana statute that forbade the teaching of evolution in public schools unless teachers gave comparable instruction in "creation science."

Lehman joined the faculty of the University of Michigan Law School in 1987, where his activities included teaching and publishing about issues of law and public policy, and developing a program of clinical education that offered students an opportunity to represent community organizations in economic-development projects. A highly regarded scholar, he has been a visiting professor at the Yale Law School and the University of Paris. When he was named dean of the University of Michigan Law School in 1994, the *National Law Journal* hailed him as one of 40 "Rising Stars in the Law."

During his tenure as dean, Lehman attracted national media attention as a spokesperson in defense of the University of Michigan Law School's moderate approach to affirmative action in admissions. While explaining the policy to television, radio, and newspaper audiences, he also helped shape the legal argument for universities' freedom to consider race as a limited factor in the admissions process, in order to achieve meaningful levels of racial integration. The Supreme Court's opinion affirming that policy, in *Grutter v. Bollinger,* is considered to be one of the most important decisions in the history of higher education.

Under Lehman's leadership, the University of Michigan Law School launched a range of successful initiatives in legal writing, public service, clinical education, and transnational law. He served as president of the American Law Deans Association from 2001 to 2003.

The Inaugural Procession

Prelude and Processional

Cornell Chimes, McGraw Tower

Order of March

The University Marshal

Delegates Representing Other Universities and Colleges

Delegates Representing Learned Societies and Scientific and Cultural Institutions

Leaders of the University Assemblies

Representatives of the University Libraries

The Colleges of Cornell, each represented by:

- The College Dean
- Members of the University Faculty
- Academic Staff Representatives
- Alumni Delegates
- Student and Staff Representatives

The Distinguished Inaugural Guest Lecture Speakers

The Executive Staff

The University Provost

The Provost for Medical Affairs

The Presidents Emeriti

Members of the Board of Trustees

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees

The Vice Chairpersons of the Board of Trustees

The Bearer of the University Charter

The Bearer of the Great Seal of the University

The Inauguration Ceremony Speaker

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees

The Bearer of the Mace

The President

The Inauguration Ceremony

Entrance of the Inaugural Procession

Prelude and Fanfares
Cornell University Wind Ensemble

Convocation Call
University Marshal J. Robert Cooke

Music Selection:
Smetana Fanfare, by Karel Husa
Cornell University Wind Ensemble

Welcome and Introduction
Peter C. Meinig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Remarks
The Honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg,
Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court

Music Selection:
César Franck's *Symphony in D Minor, Finale*
Cornell University Symphony Orchestra

Investiture of the President
Peter C. Meinig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Inaugural Address
Jeffrey Sean Lehman

Music Selection:
A Celebration of South African Choral Music
Cornell University Glee Club and Cornell University Chorus

Concluding Remarks
Peter C. Meinig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Music Selection: Alma Mater
Cornell University Glee Club and Cornell University Chorus

Recessional

The Board of Trustees 2003-04

Leadership of the Board

Peter C. Meinig, Chairman of the Board

Samuel C. Fleming, Vice Chairman

Barbara B. Friedman, Vice Chairman

Ex Officio Members

The President of Cornell University, Jeffrey S. Lehman

The Governor of New York State, George E. Pataki

Temporary President of the New York State Senate, Joseph L. Bruno

Speaker of the New York State Assembly, Sheldon Silver

Other Members

John E. Alexander
Robert J. Appel
Stephen B. Ashley
Steven B. Belkin
C. Morton Bishop III
Robert T. Blakely III
Franci J. Blassberg
Ann Schmeltz Bowers
Dwight L. Bush Sr.
Michael W. N. Chiu
J. Thomas Clark
Abby Joseph Cohen
Paul F. Cole
Ezra Cornell
Martha F. Coultrap
Edward vK. Cunningham Jr.
Diana M. Daniels
Elizabeth D. Earle
Michael V. Esposito
Miguel A. Ferrer
H. Laurance Fuller
Blanche S. Goldenberg
Paul A. Gould
Robert S. Harrison
Myra Maloney Hart
Robert J. Katz
Karen Rupert Keating
Jacqueline A. Koppell
Marcus H. Loo
Ifunanya Obianuju Maduka
Thomas A. Mann
Kevin M. McGovern
Denise P. Meridith
Elizabeth D. Moore
Rebecca Q. Morgan
Edwin H. Morgens
N. R. Narayana Murthy
Carolyn Chauncey Neuman
John A. Noble
Roy H. Park Jr.
Andrew M. Paul
Bruce S. Raynor
Celia E. Rodee
Jerold R. Ruderman
William D. Sanders
Richard J. Schwartz
Peter C. Stein
Sherri K. Stuewer
Martin Y. Tang
Samuel O. Thier
Andrew H. Tisch
Sheryl WuDunn
Philip M. Young
Craig Yunker
David W. Zalaznick
Jan Rock Zubrow

Emeritus Chairmen of the Board

Austin H. Kiplinger

Jansen Noyes Jr.

Harold Tanner

Stephen H. Weiss

Emeritus Members

Robert H. Abrams

Ellen Gussman Adelson

Lilyan H. Affinito

Albert E. Arent

Richard A. Aubrecht

Robert W. Bitz

Kenneth H. Blanchard

James L. Broadhead

Richard C. Call

Hays Clark

James M. Clark

Laura J. Clark

Barber B. Conable Jr.

Robert A. Cowie

Kenneth T. Derr

John S. Dyson

Robert R. Dyson

Anne Evans Estabrook

Fred J. Eydt

Mary C. Falvey

Joan H. Ferreira

Stephen W. Fillo

Earl R. Flansburgh

James Lowell Gibbs Jr.

Robert S. Hatfield

Joseph H. Holland

H. Fisk Johnson

Samuel C. Johnson

Thomas W. Jones

Albert J. Kaneb

Robert D. Kennedy

Harvey Kinzelberg

Charles W. Lake Jr.

Benson P. Lee

Charles R. Lee

Jon A. Lindseth

Sol M. Linowitz

Carol Britton MacCorkle

Eli Manchester Jr.

Dale Rogers Marshall

Ronay A. Menschel

Robert W. Miller

Howard P. Milstein

John P. Neafsey

Margaret Osmer-McQuade

Jeffrey P. Parker

Robert A. Paul

George Peter

William E. Phillips

Bernard W. Potter

Curtis S. Reis

William R. Robertson

Nelson Schaenen Jr.

Jack Sheinkman

Daniel G. Sisler

Robert W. Staley

Charles T. Stewart

Patricia Carry Stewart

Peter G. Ten Eyck II

Allan R. Tessler

Paul R. Tregurtha

Charles E. Treman Jr.

Richard F. Tucker

Sanford I. Weill

Roger J. Weiss

Bruce Widger

The Presidents of Cornell University: A History of Great Leadership

Andrew Dickson White

(1832–1918): President from 1866 to 1885

On February 7, 1865, Andrew Dickson White introduced into the New York State Senate a bill that established Cornell University as an institution for "the cultivation of the arts and sciences and of literature, and the instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts and military tactics, and in all knowledge." Governor Reuben E. Fenton signed the bill that constitutes Cornell's charter two months later, on April 27, 1865.

White was largely responsible for recruiting faculty members for the new institution. As president he was instrumental in developing the university's library and its other collections through his own purchases and through encouraging the gifts of others. He taught and encouraged historical studies, suggested the establishment of laboratories and workshops for the Department of Mechanical Engineering, promoted the first university Department of Electrical Engineering in the United States, and founded the Department of Political Science to provide "practical training."

A worldly and visionary intellectual, White also was a distinguished scholar, lecturer, and writer. His text *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom* was published in at least six languages, and he served as president of the American Historical Association and the American Social Science Association. His influence on the development and early history of the university he co-founded continued throughout his life.

Charles Kendall Adams

(1856–1902): President from 1885 to 1892

Charles Kendall Adams, a former student of Andrew Dickson White's, built upon White's legacy at Cornell. He implemented major changes in the organization of the university. Requirements for admission and for degrees were strengthened, courses of study were improved, and faculty research and publications were encouraged. In 1886, the College of Law was created.

Adams lobbied actively in Washington for the Hatch Act, which provided for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations associated with land-grant universities such as Cornell. Cornell's Summer School became official in 1892. Among the new buildings constructed were Barnes, Lincoln, Boardman, and Morse Halls and the University Library. During Adams's administration, the number of students increased from 573 to 1,537, tuition was raised from $75 to $100, and the income of the university rose from about $300,000 to about $400,000. In 1889 Cornell was regarded as third among American universities in wealth and income, after Columbia and Harvard.

Jacob Gould Schurman
(1854–1942): President from 1892 to 1920

In 1886 Jacob Gould Schurman came to Cornell as a professor of Christian ethics and moral philosophy, and in 1890 he was named to head the university's Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy. Two years later, he became Cornell's third president, succeeding Charles Kendall Adams.

Schurman's administration was characterized by the extensive growth of the university's facilities and its shift from a privately endowed institution to a combination of state and private funding. The New York State Veterinary College was authorized in 1894 and achieved full state support during Schurman's term. In 1896 the College of Architecture was created, and in 1898 the Cornell Medical College was established and a New York City facility constructed for it. In 1903 the Department of Arts and Sciences became the College of Arts and Sciences, in 1904 the state allocated funds for the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, and in 1909 the Graduate Department became the Graduate School.

During Schurman's tenure, Cornell and other leading American universities began transforming from teaching institutions to research establishments in which teaching is done. Several major academic journals were initiated at Cornell during this period. Cornell's enrollment grew from 1,538 to 5,765, and Schurman strongly supported scholarship programs and other means of increasing the diversity of the student population.

Livingston Farrand
(1867–1939): President from 1921 to 1937

Livingston Farrand, a physician with a strong interest in public health, became the fourth president of Cornell in 1921. New departments and curricula were established in music, fine arts, drama, regional planning, chemical engineering, automotive and aeronautic engineering, and administrative engineering. By 1921 all of Cornell's engineering departments were aggregated within the College of Engineering. In 1922 Cornell offered the nation's first college-level hotel course. In 1925 the College of Law was renamed Cornell Law School, and the New York State College of Home Economics was created at Cornell, the nation's first state-chartered college of home economics. In 1932 a new medical complex was constructed in New York City to house the New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center.

Cornell's international connections were strengthened. Cornell-in-China, originally begun in 1921, became a "Plant Improvement Project" jointly sponsored by the University of Nanking, Cornell, and the International Education Board. In 1931, ten students came to Cornell from the Soviet Union; most of them wanted to study engineering. The general endowment increased from $12.2 million to $19.8 million, and the value of the buildings and grounds grew from $10.2 million to $26.4 million.

Edmund Ezra Day
(1883–1951): President from 1937 to 1949

Edmund Ezra Day became the fifth president of Cornell in 1937. During his presidency the campus developed rapidly, and the enrollment grew from 6,341 to a new record of 10,034. Academic programs were revised and expanded. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Department of Slavic Language and Literature were created. In 1941 the School of Nutrition was established. Area studies were initiated in 1943 with a course on contemporary Russian civilization.

Cornell's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies quickly developed into one of the world's leading centers of research in experimental particle physics. On May 15, 1944, a bill establishing the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations passed, and the school opened on November 1, 1945. The new School of Business and Public Administration began operation in 1946.

Deane Waldo Malott
(1898–1996): President from 1951 to 1963

During Deane Waldo Malott's term as Cornell's sixth president, more than $100 million worth of new facilities were constructed, at that time the most significant period of building in Cornell's history.

Cornell created new campuses for the College of Engineering, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the Veterinary College. Among the other new facilities were Olin Library, Anabel Taylor Hall, the Materials Science Center, Statler Hall (opened in 1950 to house the new School of Hotel Administration), Mann Library, Morrison Hall, Riley-Robb Hall, Teagle Hall, Lynah Rink, Helen Newman Hall, north-campus dormitories, Mary Donlon Hall, the Industrial Research Park near the airport, Gannett Medical Clinic, the Laboratory of Ornithology, and the Ionospheric Research Facility in Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

The athletic program was expanded into one of the largest intercollegiate programs in the world. In 1952 the Cornell Graduate School of Medical Sciences was created. Sponsored research jumped to a massive $39.4 million in 1960–61; university research was becoming a group effort—the beginning of "big science."

James A. Perkins
(1911–1998): President from 1963 to 1969

Academic innovations were a hallmark of James A. Perkins's administration. By the late 1960s, he was regarded as one of the leading theoreticians of higher education. In 1965 the College of Home Economics became the College of Human Ecology, and in 1967 the College of Architecture became the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. In 1969 the Division of Biological Sciences was created, an administrative unit that combined courses in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Agriculture. Similarly, the new Department of Computer Science combined courses in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Engineering. Twenty-three endowed professorships were created, and there was rapid improvement in faculty and staff salaries.

Perkins was committed to excellence in undergraduate education. He returned to the precedents of White and Cornell in creating the Freshman Seminar Program, the Society for the Humanities, and the Andrew D. White professorships-at-large. He was especially committed to enrolling and supporting a diverse student population. The Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP) was established at Cornell in 1964 with a Rockefeller Foundation grant to provide educational opportunities for a significant number of minority students.

Dale R. Corson
(b. 1914): President from 1969 to 1977

Dale R. Corson reduced the separation between the state and endowed components of Cornell, and strengthened the concept of one university receiving both public and private support, as envisioned by White and Cornell and articulated by Jacob Gould Schurman. During his tenure, significant support was procured for the research programs at Arecibo, the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory, and the Nanofabrication Facility. He revitalized the Department of Geology, expanded the Division of Biological Sciences, added new academic programs such as Medieval studies, and encouraged the development of multidisciplinary programs and centers focusing on areas such as science, technology, and society and radiophysics and space research. The I. M. Pei-designed building for the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art was completed. In 1971 the College of Agriculture became the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, in 1974 the Graduate School of Nutrition became the Division of Nutritional Sciences, and in 1975 the Veterinary College became the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The status of women on campus was greatly improved during the Corson presidency. The Women's Studies Program was formally established in 1972. The university's policy statement on equal opportunity was changed to include gender among the criteria prohibited from being considered in admissions decisions. New employment procedures were implemented, and increasing numbers of women were appointed to the faculty and to high administrative positions. Corson provided support for the Africana Studies and Research Center, which was established in 1969 at Cornell in response to the demand for a program of Black studies.

Frank H. T. Rhodes

(b. 1926): President from 1977 to 1995

On June 30, 1995—the last day of his tenure as the ninth president of Cornell—Frank H. T. Rhodes was the longest-serving Ivy League president and a national leader as an advocate for education and research. He had played a significant role in the development of national science policy under several U.S. presidents, serving as a member of the National Science Board under Ronald Reagan, and later as its chairman, and as a member of the President's Educational Policy Advisory Committee under George H. W. Bush. In 1983–84 the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration became the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management. In 1992 the School of Continuing Education and Summer Sessions was restructured and renamed, and in 1995 the Cornell Engineering and Theory Center Building was renamed Rhodes Hall.

During the Rhodes administration, members of minority groups as a percentage of the student population grew from 8 percent in 1977 to 28 percent in 1994. The number of women and minorities on the faculty more than doubled during the same period. Evaluations of the quality of faculty members' teaching and advising of students were added to tenure standards.

Research funding more than tripled during Rhodes's tenure, from $88 million in 1977 to more than $300 million in 1993. There were major program initiatives in Asian studies, supercomputing, biotechnology, and nanofabrication, as well as a successful $1.5 billion capital campaign that greatly strengthened support for financial aid, educational programs, and libraries.

Hunter R. Rawlings III

(b. 1944): President from 1995 to 2003

Throughout his tenure as Cornell's tenth president, Hunter Rawlings renewed the university's emphasis on the importance of the teaching of undergraduates. Reflecting his own love of teaching, Rawlings is now a full-time professor in Cornell's Departments of Classics and History.

During his presidency, Rawlings created the new position of vice provost for undergraduate education, and the Cornell Presidential Research Scholars Program. He envisioned and initiated a new approach to residential life for Cornell undergraduates, resulting in the transformation of the north campus into a living and learning community for freshmen, and the scheduled construction of residential colleges on the west campus for upper-level students.

Rawlings set strategic scientific priorities for Cornell, as recommended by a faculty committee charged with identifying areas of emphasis in the life sciences and engineering: advanced materials science, computing and information science, and the new fields that embody the revolution in biological research and technologies, including genomics, computational biology, bioinformatics, and nanobiotechnology. He reorganized the biological sciences on the Ithaca campus and set in motion the plans for constructing a pioneering facility for life science technologies.

At the same time, Rawlings provided additional support for the programs in the humanities and social sciences at Cornell, recognizing their critical significance for the future of human societies in a rapidly changing scientific and technological environment. By 1998 the medical complex in New York City had been renamed the NewYork Weill Cornell Medical Center to represent the operations merger of New York and Presbyterian Hospitals and the renamed Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College and Graduate School of Medical Sciences of Cornell University. In 2001 Rawlings signed an agreement to establish a new branch of the Weill Cornell Medical College in the Middle Eastern nation of Qatar, thereby creating an unprecedented expansion of many aspects of Cornell's international activities and influence.

In his commitment to academic excellence, Rawlings promoted the growth of undergraduate applications for admission, lowered the university's rate of offers of admission, and raised the yield rate on those offers. He provided strong support for continuing to increase student diversity and for Cornell's need-blind admission policy, which was made permanent during his tenure.

Symbols of Cornell University

The University Charter

As the land-grant university of New York State, Cornell University was chartered through an act of the New York State Legislature, signed into law by Governor Reuben E. Fenton on April 27, 1865. The university's founder, Ezra Cornell—who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture at the time—had pledged to provide an initial endowment of $500,000, along with land, buildings, and equipment in return for the state's pledge to provide to this new university the entire income from the sale of public lands granted to New York pursuant to the Morrill Act. The legislation was introduced in the New York State Senate by Andrew Dickson White, who subsequently became the university's first president.

Radical for an institution of higher learning at that time, the charter legislation set Cornell University on its course of providing educational opportunity by requiring that "[t]he several departments of study in the said university shall be open to applicants for admission thereto at the lowest rates of expense consistent with its welfare and efficiency, and without distinction as to rank, class, previous occupation or locality." Moreover, "Persons of every or no religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments." The mission of Cornell University was stated as follows: "The leading object . . . shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. But such other branches of science and knowledge may be embraced in the plan of instruction and investigation pertaining to the university as the trustees may deem useful and proper."

"Persons of every or no religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments."

"The several departments of study in the said university shall be open to applicants for admission thereto at the lowest rates of expense consistent with its welfare and efficiency, and without distinction as to rank, class, previous occupation or locality."

Though the charter has been amended by the New York State Legislature from time to time over the course of the university's history—to establish, for example, Cornell's four statutory colleges—its essence has remained unchanged.

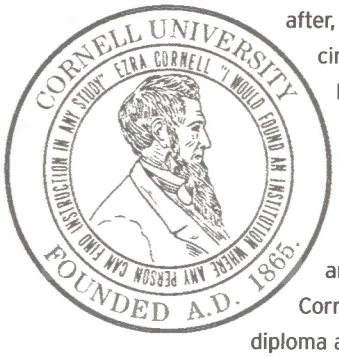
The original charter is presented to the president of Cornell University during the inauguration ceremony.

The University Mace and the University Baton

The Cornell University mace and baton are present at such events as commencements and inaugural processions and ceremonies. The university marshal carries the baton while forming and directing the inaugural procession. The mace symbolizes the authority of the university as exercised by its principal officers, especially the president. Both the baton and the mace were designed by Sir Eric Clements of the Goldsmiths' Guild of London. The baton is a rosewood shaft with a wrought-silver triangular knob bearing a rendering of the university arms and surrounded by a frieze of engraved ivy leaves. The mace consists of a tapered silver shaft surmounted by a golden terrestrial globe. The silver ribs surrounding the globe symbolize the universality of Cornell's interests and the worldwide affiliations of its faculty, students, staff, and alumni.

The silver ribs surrounding the globe symbolize the universality of Cornell's interests and the worldwide affiliations of its faculty, students, staff, and alumni.

The Great Seal of Cornell University



Pursuant to the actions of the Board of Trustees in 1868 and thereafter, "the Great Seal of Cornell University is circular in form, 2 inches in diameter, and bears in the outer circle the words Cornell University and Founded A.D. 1865; and in the inner circle the words of Ezra Cornell 'I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study' and in the center a profile likeness of Ezra Cornell." The Great Seal is affixed to every diploma awarded by Cornell University.

Marshals in the Inaugural Procession

University Marshal: J. Robert Cooke, Professor of Biological and Environmental Engineering

Bearer of the University Charter: Ezra Cornell, Trustee

Bearer of the Great Seal of the University: Mary Beth Norton, Mary Donlon Alger Professor of American History

Bearer of the Mace: Walter F. LaFeber, Tisch Distinguished University Professor

Academic Regalia

Academic regalia in the United States generally conforms to an intercollegiate code established in 1895. The gown is commonly black, but it may be designed with special variations to indicate the level of the wearer's degree. The doctoral gown is paneled in velvet with three matching velvet bars on the sleeves. The panels and bars may be either black or a color associated by convention with the general field of the degree conferred. For example, blue velvet is worn by a Doctor of Philosophy, purple by a Doctor of Law, and gray by a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Black velvet is correct for all fields. University Trustees wear doctoral gowns, and the University Marshal and the Bearer of the Mace, as well as the Faculty Marshals that march at the heads of the various groups, wear ceremonial gowns of solid carnelian. Recipients of the Cornell doctorate are permitted to wear gowns of carnelian instead of black.

The tassel on the academic cap may be either black or the color associated with the field of the degree. Colors for Cornell degrees are as follows: agriculture and life sciences, maize; architecture, blue violet; arts and sciences, white; engineering, orange; fine arts, brown; hotel administration, dark red; human ecology, maroon; industrial and labor relations, orange yellow; law, purple; management, drab; medicine, green; and veterinary medicine, gray. Doctors may wear gold tassels on their caps. In some instances Cornell has modified the established color code in order to distinguish the different types of Bachelor of Science degrees granted by the several divisions of the university.

The hood, which bears a remote but perceptible resemblance to the medieval cowl from which it derives, is the most distinctive feature of the academic regalia. Its velvet border, most visible from the front, indicates by its color the general field of the degree, just as the tassel frequently does. Its silk lining, seen at the back, is turned partly inside out to display more fully the color or colors of the institution that awarded the degree. The Cornell hood has a distinctive lining of carnelian with two white chevrons.

Gown

Tassel

Hood

Colors

Other institutional colors frequently seen at Cornell ceremonies include Brown's brown, California's gold with blue chevron, Chicago's maroon, Columbia's light blue with white chevron, Harvard's crimson, Illinois's dark blue with gold chevron, Massachusetts Institute of Technology's bright red with silver gray chevron, Michigan's maize with azure chevron, Pennsylvania's cardinal with blue chevron, Princeton's orange with black chevron, Stanford's cardinal, Wisconsin's bright red, and Yale's dark blue.

Alma Mater

Far above Cayuga's waters,
With its waves of blue,
Stands our noble Alma Mater,
Glorious to view.

Far above the busy humming
Of the bustling town,
Reared against the arch of heaven,
Looks she proudly down.

Refrain:
Lift the chorus, speed it onward,
Loud her praises tell;
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater!
Hail, all hail, Cornell!