

WELCOME ALUMNI

Cornell Chronicle

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Thursday, June 9, 1983



The Class of 1983 files into the Schoellkopf crescent on May 29, taking their place in the group of Cornell alumni. (Story on Page 3.)

Speech by President Ford Highlights Reunion

Forums, Seminars, Exhibitions, Other Events on Busy Schedule

A talk by former President of the United States Gerald R. Ford highlights Alumni Reunion Weekend today through Saturday.

Ford, the 38th president, will deliver the Frank Stanley Beveridge Foundation Lecture, presented by the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, at 4 p.m. Saturday in Bailey Hall. His topic will be "Mandatory Requirements for Economic Prosperity in the 1980s."

Numerous other lectures, forums and seminars are scheduled for the weekend, as well as traditional Reunion events such as the Savage Club show (9:15 p.m. Friday in Bailey), Cornelliana Night (9:30 p.m. Saturday in Bailey), tent parties, golf, swimming, tennis, and receptions and open houses in schools, colleges, departments, fraternities and sororities.

There will be exhibitions at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, Olin Library and the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Other activities include campus tours and admissions group conferences for parents and prospective students.

University President Frank Rhodes will speak to alumni at the Alumni Association annual meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday in Statler Auditorium.

The lectures and forums begin Friday at 9 a.m. with the B&PA Management Seminar on "How to Cope with Stress in Your Everyday Life" presented by Karl E. Weick, the Nicholas H. Noyes Professor of Psychology and Organizational Behavior at the Bache Auditorium of Malott Hall.

The first of three Human Ecology seminars is at 10 a.m. Friday in the Faculty Commons of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. "Infertility: An Unanticipated Dimension

of Family Planning" is the topic of Constance H. Shapiro, associate professor of human services studies.

"The Purpose of Education and the Fallacy of Self" is the topic for Jerome M. Ziegler, dean of the College of Human Ecology, at 10 a.m. Friday in N207 of Martha Van.

"Aging in Place: Granny Flats and Other Housing Choices" will be described by Patricia Pollak, assistant professor of consumer economics and housing, at 10 a.m. Friday in 114 Martha Van.

James R. Houck, professor of astronomy, will lecture on "The First Five

Months of the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, February - June '83" at 10 a.m. Friday in the Uris Hall auditorium in a Reunion Forum Series talk.

Robert Barker, director of the Division of Biological Sciences, will discuss "Biology, Biotechnology, and the University" at 10 a.m. Friday in Statler Auditorium.

"Off Broadway, on Campus: Theater as Part of the University" is the topic of a panel discussion at 1:45 p.m. Friday in Statler Auditorium. Alain Seznec, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, will moderate. Panelists are actor Harold Gould M.A. '48, Ph.D. '53; Ford Foundation Program Officer Ruth Rothschild Mayleas '46 and English Professor Anthony Caputi.

Another panel, "The Future of the Economy Under President Reagan," is set for 3:45 p.m. Friday in Uris Hall Auditorium. Robert H. Smiley, associate dean of B&PA will moderate. Panelists are William H.

Summer and Chronicle

An abbreviated publication schedule during the summer months will find Chronicle published for six straight weeks, during the height of Summer Session activity, from June 23 through July 28.

Fall term publication will begin Aug. 18.

Continued on Page 3

Arecibo Find Of Pulsar Seen as 'Key'

A Cornell scientist has reported finding the first fast-rotating pulsar that is part of a binary system, a discovery that could provide a key to one of astronomy's big controversies.

The pulsar and an orbiting companion object were detected by astronomers using the 1000-foot radio telescope of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC) near Arecibo in Puerto Rico. NAIC is a national research center operated by Cornell and funded by the National Science Foundation.

Valentin Boriakoff, senior research associate at NAIC, said the newly discovered pulsar is spinning at a rate of 163 times per second. A pulsar spinning 642 times per second was discovered from Arecibo last November, but the binary nature of the most recently found pulsar makes it a unique tool to learn more about such objects. Boriakoff was working with two Italian astronomers, Rosalino Buccheri and Franco Fauci, when the discovery was made.

A pulsar—or neutron star—is generally believed to be the remnant of a supernova or exploding star which has collapsed into an extremely small, dense object that emits intense short bursts of radiation at regular intervals.

Two rival theories now attempt to explain the existence of fast-spinning pulsars. either a pulsar is a slow body that was spun up to extremely fast rotations by the transfer of mass from its companion, or it is simply born as a fast-twirling object.

"Because this pulsar has a companion which presumably provided the transferred mass, its study may provide the key to support one theory or the other," Boriakoff said.

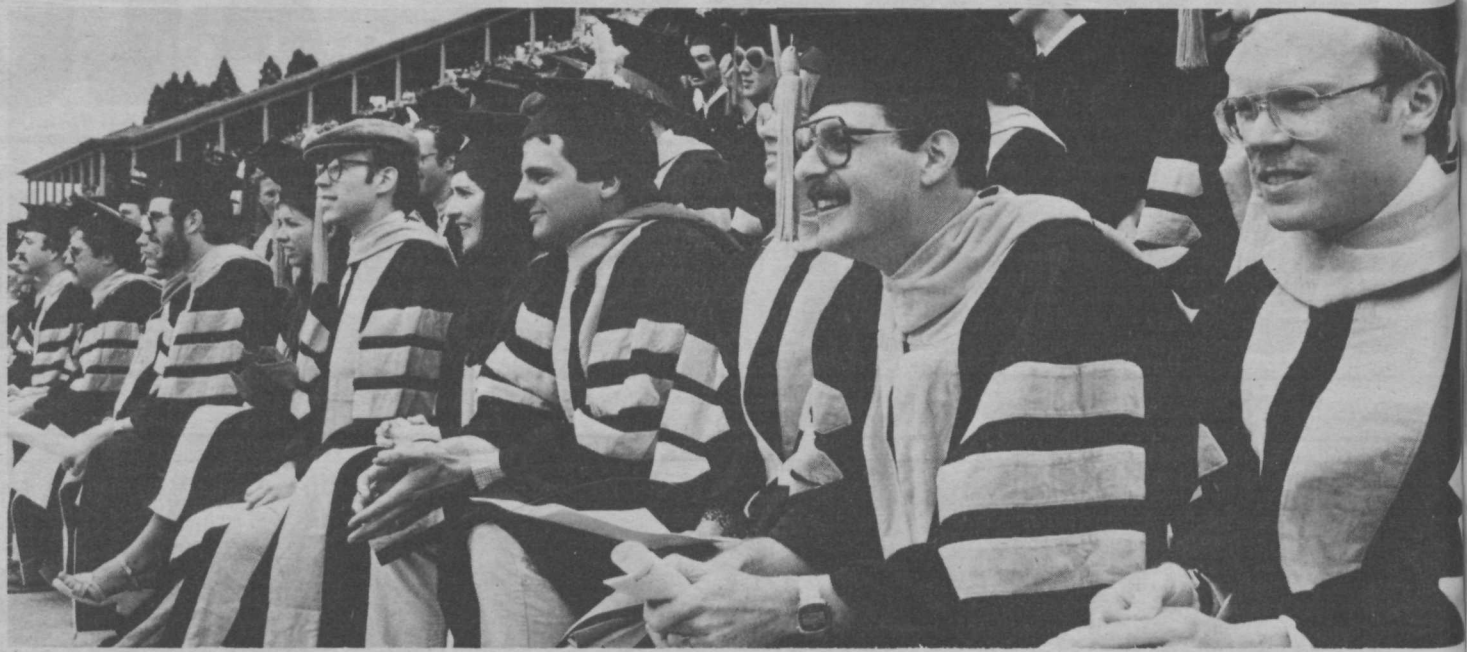
Binary systems consist of two stars which orbit each other. The newly found pulsar—designated P1953+29 for its coordinates in the sky—orbital companion in approximately 120 days. The pulsar is located between the constellations Velpecula and Cygnus—about 11,500 light years from earth. Its diameter is about six miles and its mass has not been determined.

The astronomers concluded the newly found pulsar is part of a binary system because its pulsing period is not constant, a sure sign that something else is in the vicinity.

Boriakoff said the new pulsar is "thoroughly different" from the faster spinning pulsar discovered last November because it is emitting radiation for at least 42 percent of its rotational period, an unusually high percentage even for a slow spinning pulsar. Another unusual feature is that the pulse shape changes drastically according to the receiver frequency at which it is observed.

The astronomers were searching the skies for the past two years, concentrating their search for fast radio pulsars in an area where a satellite looking for gamma rays had found some point sources. Of approximately 400 detected pulsars, only two others are known to emit gamma rays.

Since the pulsar is close to the position of a gamma ray source pinpointed by the satellite, the astronomers will try to find a physical association between the pulsar and the gamma ray source by simultaneous experiments and radio observation at the Arecibo Observatory. One of the first ones planned is a simultaneous observation with the balloon experiment FIGARO, an Italian-French joint venture to be flown in Brazil late in 1983.



Employee Benefit Changes Announced

University Personnel Services recently announced changes in employee contribution rates for the university's employee benefit plans through a "Contact" distributed to all endowed employees.

Under the changed rates, effective July 7, 1983, all employees will enjoy rate reductions in Supplemental Group Life Insurance, and endowed employees will no longer be required to make payments for either Short Term or Long Term Disability Insurance.

The cost of endowed group health insurance will increase, although at a lower rate than was projected prior to the decision to change to Aetna.

Disability Insurance

All regular endowed employees will have the full cost of both Short Term and Long Term Disability Insurance paid for by the endowed colleges and the university. This includes Short Term Disability premiums of \$.60 biweekly, and Long Term Disability

premiums currently running from \$23.92 to \$239.98, annually per employee.

Life Insurance

As a result of the continuing good experience of Cornell's Group Life Insurance plan and a recent round of competitive bidding by insurance companies, there will be a decrease in the cost of Supplemental Group Life Insurance purchased by Cornell employees. This decrease represents the second cost reduction in two years for employees participating in the plan. The new biweekly rates are:

Age as of July 1	Rate per \$1,000 of Coverage	Current	New
Less than 35		\$.0462	\$.0231
35 to 49		.1385	.0554
50 and over		.2308	.2215

These rates will be effective with the first pay period after July 7, 1983.

Health Insurance

As a result of the continually increasing

cost of health care, the university will experience an increase of approximately 10 percent in the cost of coverage for the 1983-84 fiscal year. This represents approximately half the increase originally estimated by Blue Cross Blue Shield for the same period. The university will absorb the full cost of the increase for employees with individual coverage (\$590 annually per employee) and will increase its contribution toward the cost of family coverage. Employees participating in the family plan will contribute \$21.11 biweekly. The family contribution for 1982-83 was \$18.31 biweekly. Families in which both spouses are endowed employees will pay \$13.24 biweekly for family coverage.

All of these changes become effective with the July 7, 1983, pay period. Any questions concerning these changes should be directed to Employee Benefits at 256-3936.

Direct Deposit Institutions Up to 8

An eighth financial institution has been added to the group participating in the direct deposit program that now includes more than 3,500 participants.

The Alternatives Federal Credit Union has joined the program that makes possible the direct deposit of paychecks for all regular full-time and part-time employees, as well as all graduate and professional students at Cornell.

Since the program was launched in October 1981, the number of participants has grown some 60 percent—from 1,897 to 3,557.

Participants have their checks deposited directly by the university in one of eight local financial institutions, eliminating the need to deposit checks personally every other week.

The checks are deposited into either savings or checking accounts on Friday, the day after the normal payday.

Other participating institutions are:

Citizens Savings Bank, Cornell Federal Credit Union, First Bank and Trust Co. of Ithaca, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, First National Bank of Dryden, Marine Midland Bank and Tompkins County Trust Co.

Eligible employees wishing to sign up for the program should contact the appropriate payroll office: endowed, East Hill Plaza 6-6240; statutory, Mann Library, 6-2033.

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It is the policy of Cornell University actively to support equality of educational and employment opportunity. No person shall be denied admission to any educational program or activity or be denied employment on the basis of any legally prohibited discrimination involving, but not limited to, such factors as race, color, creed, religion, national or ethnic origin, sex, age or handicap. The university is committed to the maintenance of affirmative action programs which will assure the continuation of such equality of opportunity.

Jobs

The following job openings are new this week. For information on vacant positions listed in previous issues of the Chronicle, contact Personnel Staffing Services, 130 Day Hall. Cornell is an affirmative action employer.

Administrative/Professional
Senior Associate Director of Admissions (University Admissions Office)
Assistant Director of Admissions (University Admissions Office)
Director, Finance & Business Operations, Statutory Colleges (Provost)
Senior Administrator I (Cooperative Extension Admin.)
Research/Planning Associate II (Institutional Planning & Analysis)
Student Development Specialist II (Office of Instruction—CALS)

Clerical
Secretary, GR21 (Classics)
Office Assistant, GR19 (State Finance & Business Office)
CRT Operator, GR 18 (HD&FS) (Albany)
Secretary, GR18 (Academic Advising Center, College of Arts and Sciences)
Office Assistant, GR18 (Arts and Sciences Admissions)

Accounts Assistant, GR18 (State Finance & Business Office)
Office Assistant, GR 19 (State Finance & Business Office)

General Service
Boiler Operator, U204 (Utilities)
Clinic Aide, SO17 (Clinical Sciences)
Custodian, SO16 (Buildings & Grounds Care) (2)

Technical
Technician, GR24 (Animal Science)
Technician, GR20 (Animal Science)
Technician, GR18 (Section of Physiology)
Technician, GR18 (Biochemistry, Molecular & Cell Biology)
Research Technician, GR18 (Biochemistry, Molecular & Cell Biology)

Part-time
Secretary, GR18 (Vet Microbiology)
Office Assistant, GR16 (Cooperative Extension-SUNY/Potsdam)
Secretary, GR16 (Women's Studies Program)
Searcher, GR18 (University Libraries—Music)
Temporary
Temporary Lab Technician, T-3 (Ecology and Systematics)

Class of '83 Urged to Cherish Cornell Friendships

Without Them, Skills Are Barren, Rhodes Tells Graduates

President Frank Rhodes urged the members of the Class of 1983 during the university's 115th commencement May 29 to cherish and nurture the friendships they have made at Cornell, that "without friendship and the openness and trust that go with it, skills are barren, and knowledge may become an unguided missile," and that "friendship redeems knowledge from triviality and harnesses its tremendous power for good."

In a speech repeatedly interrupted by applause and which was greeted with a standing ovation at its conclusion, Rhodes said that through friendship: "We learn to recognize nobility and grace in others, and — inspired by them — we ourselves are inspired, we ourselves develop a generosity of spirit. It is this transforming influence that introduces us to the highest art of living, that enables us to achieve our own potential...."

"Our hearts require love as truly as our bodies require food. Without an outlet for our nobler instincts, without a center beyond ourselves, success and riches have an emptiness that becomes pathetic."

After the ceremonies, as if in response to the president's words, hundreds of students with parents and families milled about the football field shaking hands, embracing, laughing and some crying under the leaden skies that had threatened all day. There seemed to be none of the urgency, as at the end of previous graduation exercise, to get rid of the caps and gowns and set off for wherever.

Some 4,400 bachelor and graduate degrees were conferred during the ceremonies, as more than 20,000 family and friends looked on from the Crescent and the fringes of the football field. Mixed with the pomp and solemnity of the day were the now-customary demonstrations of exuberance on the part of the graduates at the mere mention of their particular school: a shower of play money from the business school students, geysers of carbonated beverages from the hotelies, wads of hay and straw from the aggies and computer cards from the engineers, for example.

During his speech (a copy of the substance of the prepared text is on page 16)

President Rhodes said, "Without friendships we become 'hollow men and women and moral nomads' and our companions on life's journey will be disillusionment and despair."

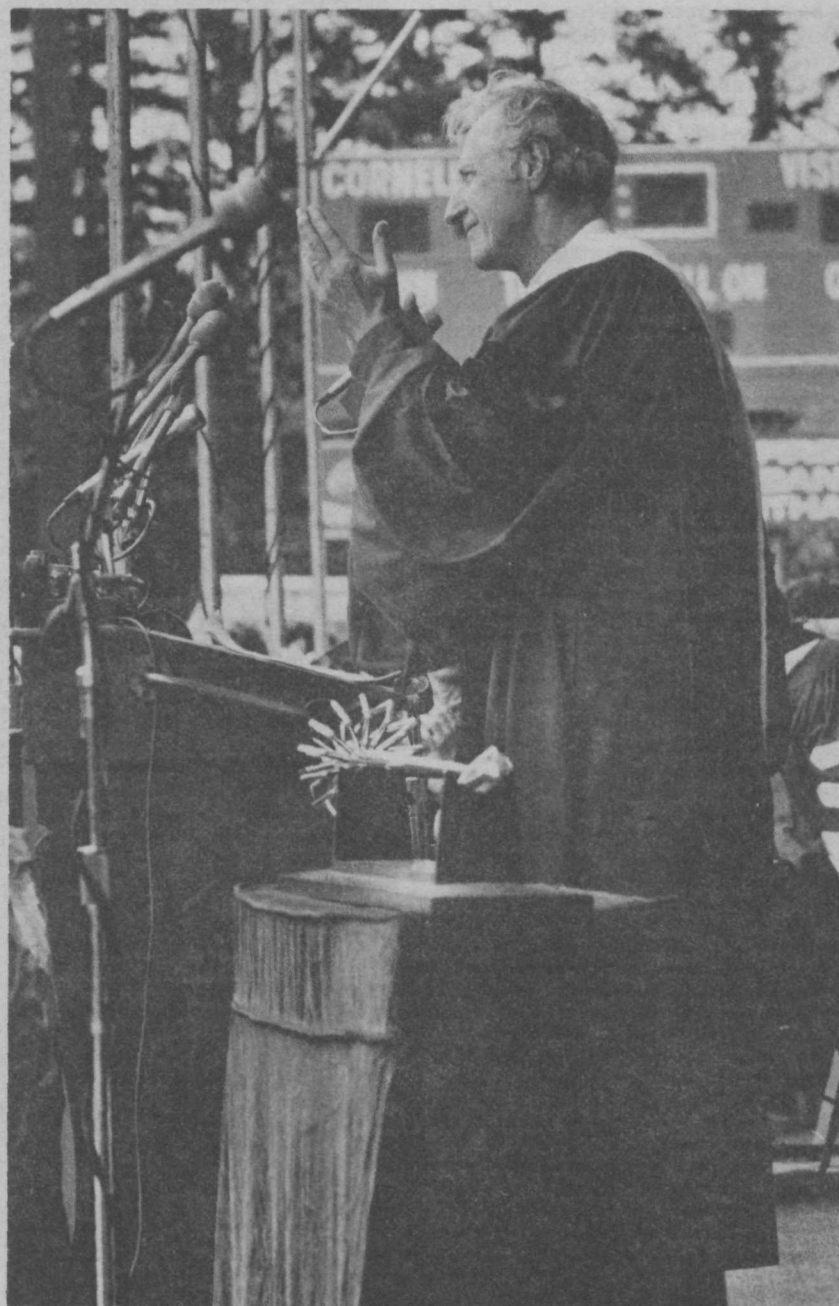
"If we are willing to give ourselves in friendship and love, we will find that in giving we receive, discovering ourselves and discovering meaning in life.... The secret of life is discovered in partnership with others, by seeking and finding, asking and answering, building, dismantling, and building again until we forge our own philosophy, commitment and direction for life."

President Rhodes said, "There is a final group of friends that I hope you will cherish and keep. This is the larger company, the wider community, that links the continents, crosses the oceans, and spans the centuries, stretching from Bologna to Paris and Oxford, to Ithaca here this afternoon. It is from this company that you have formed friendships that will ripen over the years, so that Dostoevsky and Shakespeare, Monet and Mozart, Einstein and Newton, Moses and Mother Theresa, and Martin Luther King will be your companions upon the continuing journey."

"It is their insight, their wisdom, their suffering, their joy, their triumphs, their failures, their mobility, their vision that have enriched the years that are closing and will illumine the way ahead."

In conclusion, President Rhodes quoted Romeyn Berry, the Cornell essayist: "The four undergraduate years constitute youth's little springtime, in which students acquire the rudiments of culture, the tools of understanding, and along with them the ability to absorb beauty, song, laughter (and) friendship.... It puts them in good company when they're alone, sweetens their youth, and when they're old permits them to hear bells, half-remembered songs and the rustle of the ivy outside their study windows."

Rhodes said, "If this day marks the end of springtime, for you, Class of '83, it also marks the start of summer. May you always hear the bells, the songs and the rustling ivy. May the friendships of these Cornell years endure for a lifetime."



Variety of Activities Will Mark Reunion Weekend

Continued from Page 1

Helman, senior vice president and economic analyst of Smith, Barney, Harris Upham, and Gary Wenglowski, chief economist of Goldman, Sachs and Co.

Saturday's talks begin at 8:30 a.m. in Statler Auditorium with presentations by Martha B. Arnett, associate director of athletics - women, and assistant football coaches Peter Noyes and Eddie Wilson.

At 8:45 a.m. in Bache Amphitheatre of Malott Hall, an "Update on B&PA" will be offered by Dean David A. Thomas.

The Class of '53 Symposium, "Moving

into Postindustrial America — the Next Thirty Years," will be presented at 2 p.m. in Uris Auditorium. Moderator will be Alfred E. Kahn, the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics. Panelists are Janice Shafer '53 and William Fratt '85.

Other notable Reunion events include:

— a welcome by Richard M. Ramin '51, vice president of public affairs, and Frank R. Clifford '50, director of alumni affairs, at 8:30 p.m. Thursday in the first floor lounge, Robert Purcell Union;

— A welcoming reception for head football coach Maxie Baughan at 3:45 p.m.

Friday in front of Teagle Hall;

— Cornell Reunion '83 Run, sponsored by the Classes of '53 and '58 at 8 a.m. Saturday, starting at Sibley Hall;

— A reception honoring Robert W. Storandt '40, retiring associate dean of admissions for volunteer program, at 11:15 a.m. Saturday in the main lounge at Statler;

— The eighth annual Allan H. Treman '21 memorial concert at 2:30 p.m. Saturday at Jackson Grove, Cornell Plantations;

— The Van Cleef Memorial Dinner for members of off-year classes earlier than

1933 at 6:30 p.m. Saturday in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall will feature a talk by Edward C. Melby Jr., dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, on "The Importance of Veterinary Medicine to Human Health."

Barton Hall will be the center of Reunion activity. It is the main Reunion headquarters, and all alumni luncheons are scheduled there Friday and Saturday. More than 30 Cornell departments and programs will have booths at Barton staffed by faculty and staff to talk to alumni on Friday and Saturday.

Competition Open for Grants To 50 Countries Overseas

The United States Information Agency and Institute of International Education have announced the official opening of the 1984-85 competition for grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields and for professional training in the creative and performing arts. Approximately 500 awards to 50 countries will be available for the 1984-85 academic year.

The purpose of these grants is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowl-

edge, and skills. The grants are provided under the terms of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act) and by foreign governments, universities, corporations, and private donors.

Applicants must be United States citizens at the time of application, who will generally hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before the beginning date of the grant and, in most cases, will be proficient in the language of the host country. Except for certain specific awards, candidates

may not hold the Ph.D. at the time of application. Candidates for 1984-85 are ineligible for a grant to a country if they have been doing graduate work or conducting research in that country for six months or more during the academic year 1983-84.

Creative and performing artists are not required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years of professional study or equivalent experience. Social work applicants must have at least two years of professional experience after the Master of Social Work degree; candidates in medi-

cine must have an M.D. at the time of application.

Selection is based on the academic and/or professional record of the applicant, the validity and feasibility of the proposed study plan, the applicant's language preparation and personal qualifications.

Information and application material may be obtained from Linda Kao, Fulbright Program Adviser, located at 100 Sage Graduate Center, Monday through Friday from 8:15 to 4:30. The deadline is September 24, 1983.

New Members Elected to Board of Trustees

The University Board of Trustees has elected four members-at-large to five-year terms and three representatives from the field of labor in New York state for one-year terms, all effective July 1.

The board also received reports on the election of two alumni trustees, an employee trustee, the trustee elected by the New York State Grange and an ex officio trustee, and confirmed the election of three student trustees and one faculty trustee.

Elected for the first time as members-at-large were James Lowell Gibbs Jr. and Albert J. Kaneb. Re-elected members-at-

large were Robert A. Cowie and Richard F. Tucker.

Gibbs and Kaneb fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of Samuel R. Pierce Jr. and Charles T. Stewart. Pierce, Stewart and Albert E. Arent were elected trustees emeritus by the board. Arent concluded a five-year term as alumni trustee.

Gibbs, who graduated from Cornell in 1952, is professor of anthropology at Stanford University. He was a University Senate-elected trustee from 1973 to 1977 and an alumni-elected trustee for the last five years.

Kaneb, a 1960 Cornell graduate, is former president of Northeastern Petroleum Corp. and now president of the New Barnstable Corp. of Boston. He is chairman-elect of the Cornell University Council.

Cowie is a 1956 Cornell graduate who was first elected to the board in 1973. He is vice president for public affairs of Dana Corp. in Toledo. Tucker, a 1950 Cornell graduate, also was first elected to the board in 1973. He is president of Mobil Diversified Businesses in New York City.

The board re-elected all three of its current members from labor: Raymond R. Corbett, E. Howard Molisani and Jacob Sheinkman.

Corbett has been president of the New York State AFL-CIO since 1962, business manager of Iron Workers Local 40 since 1949 and a member of the Cornell board since 1963.

Molisani is secretary-treasurer of the New York State AFL-CIO. He has been manager and secretary of International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 48 since 1955, and a member of the Cornell board since 1970.

Sheinkman, a 1949 Cornell graduate, is secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. He has been a member of the Cornell board since 1970.

Dale Rogers Marshall, a 1959 Cornell graduate, and Curtis S. Reis, a 1956 Cornell graduate, were elected to five-year terms on the board by vote of the alumni body. A

total of 24,629 votes were cast this year for five candidates.

Marshall is professor of political science and associate dean in the College of Letters and Sciences at the University of California, Davis. Reis is senior vice president and district manager of The Crocker National Bank in Los Angeles.

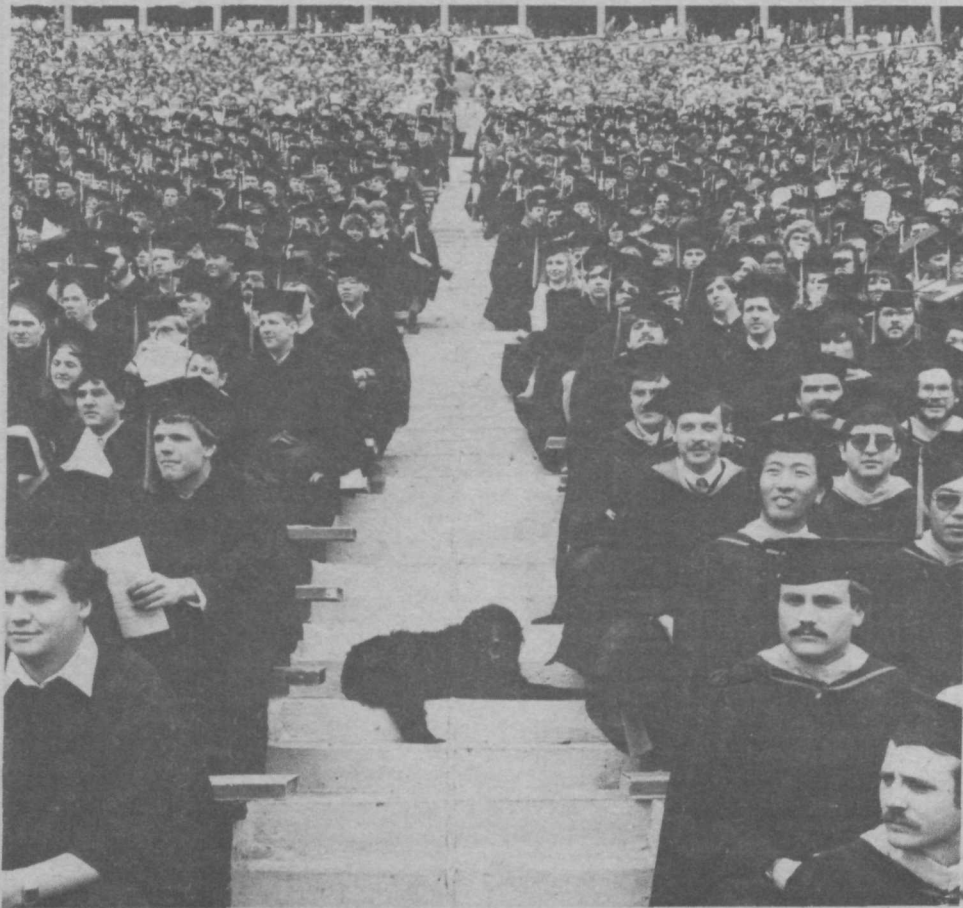
The election of Dominic Versage, radiation safety officer, as employee trustee for a two-year term was reported to the board. He succeeds Ronald B. Parks.

Richard A. Church, coordinator of undergraduate admissions in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, was re-elected for a one-year term by the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange.

It was also reported that Joseph Gerace, commissioner of agriculture and markets in New York state, has succeeded J. Roger Barber as an ex officio member of the board.

The board confirmed the election of Ruby Saake, Joseph Scantlebury and Christopher Plowe to succeed student trustees Walter Hlawitschka, Stephen Nesterak and Stephen N. Lockhart. Saake and Scantlebury are both Cornell seniors; Plowe is a 1982 Cornell graduate who is now a student at the Medical College.

The board also confirmed the election of Mary Beth Norton, professor of American history, for a five-year term succeeding Karen Brazell.



Budget, Which Is Up 10%, Is 'Balanced but Tight' One

A budget of \$189.3 million "is in balance but extremely tight" in the 1983-84 operations plan for the University's endowed colleges and central support services.

University President Frank Rhodes made that statement in the plan that was presented to and approved by the Board of Trustees at its meeting here May 28. The board also approved operations and capital expenditure plans for the statutory colleges here and the Medical College at New York City.

Next year's operating plan of \$189.3 million is an increase of 10 percent over projected 1982-83 expenditures of \$172.2 million.

Endowed budgeted operations do not include either sponsored grants and contracts or auxiliary enterprises and service departments which are projected at an additional \$102 million.

Rhodes told the trustees that general purpose budgets projected for 1984-85 and 1985-86 "are not in balance and must receive early attention." Longer range planning must lead to "selective savings" in the future, rather than the across-the-board savings expectations for 1983-84, he said.

Financial aid for undergraduates will be reviewed carefully in the years ahead, Rhodes said. The quality and diversity of the student body must be enhanced, he said, but aid policies must be "within our financial means."

"Considerable uncertainty" surrounded the statutory college budget, he said. Though Rhodes said he was "grateful" and

"relieved" about certain aspects of the state budget, "We will be working with SUNY in an effort to increase the funding for maintenance and to protect the quality of teaching, research and extension programs...."

Budgeted operations in Cornell's statutory colleges in 1983-84 will total \$126.1 million.

The Medical College's budget for 1983-84 "is in delicate balance," according to Rhodes. Changes in federal policies and programs could affect that balance, he noted.

The Medical College projects a balanced budget of \$85.4 million. Major elements are tuition of \$12,650 for medical students, tuition of \$8,900 for graduate students, and a salary and wage merit pool of between 6.5 and 7.5 percent.

Tuition in Cornell's endowed undergraduate colleges and in the Graduate School at Ithaca will be \$8,900 next year. Other 1983-84 endowed tuition figures are: Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, \$9,500; Law School, \$9,270.

Cornell's 1983-84 budget for the endowed sectors also includes an 8.5 percent pool for increases in faculty compensation, with an additional 1.5 percent available at mid-year, and an 8 percent pool for support staff.

The 1983-84 statutory tuitions are: resident undergraduate, \$3,740; non-resident undergraduate, \$6,050; resident in the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, \$6,350; non-resident in the Vet College, \$7,590.

Some New Leaders Elected

A new chairman of the Executive Committee, as well as new leadership for several other standing committees, has been elected by the University Board of Trustees at its meeting here May 28.

Nelson Schaenen Jr., a member of the board since 1971 and chairman of the investment committee since 1973, has been elected to a one-year term as chairman of the executive committee. He succeeds Charles T. Stewart, who was elected a trustee emeritus after 20 years on the board and 16 years as executive committee chairman.

Robert A. Cowie, a board member since 1973 and chairman of the development committee since 1981, was elected vice chairman of the executive committee.

Austin H. Kiplinger, a trustee since 1960,

has been elected vice chairman of the board. He had been vice chairman of the executive committee since 1968.

Stephen H. Weiss, a member of the board since 1973, was named vice chairman designate of the board.

Other new chairmen of standing committees are Robert G. Engel, investment committee, succeeding Schaenen, and John S. Dyson, land grant and statutory college affairs, succeeding Ezra Cornell. Samuel C. Johnson is chairman of the new board membership committee.

Re-elected committee chairs are Kenneth T. Derr, audit committee; Earl R. Flansburgh, buildings and properties; Cowie, development; Marjorie L. Hart, academic affairs and Ezra Cornell, trustee-community communications.

Board Approves B&PA Move To Drop Public, Health Areas

The University Board of Trustees has approved a recommendation by the faculty of the School of Business and Public Administration, supported by a review panel and by the school's advisory council, to discontinue areas of concentration in health administration and public administration in the school's program.

The faculty's initial action was taken after a meeting on March 1, based on a report by a task force of business and education leaders who recommended that the school devote its limited resources to strengthening the program in business administration.

After the faculty meeting, President Frank Rhodes scheduled an open meeting on April 14, to hear supporting and opposing statements regarding the faculty's recommendations.

A review panel made up of Provost W. Keith Kennedy, Vice Provosts Alison Casarett and James Spencer, Faculty Dean Kenneth Greisen and Professors George Scheele and Thomas Sokol supported the faculty recommendations.

The Advisory Council of the school also undertook an independent review of the faculty's recommendations and unanimously supported them.

In a letter to faculty, staff and students at the B&PA School, President Rhodes

noted that he would recommend the discontinuance of the health and public administration concentrations to the board this weekend.

"These two areas of concentration will be available to students entering in the fall of 1983," he wrote, "and will be continued until those students complete their respective degrees in May 1985."

Rhodes noted in his letter that during discussions of the faculty recommendations, the review panel was "persuaded of the importance of utilizing limited resources for strengthening the areas of concentration of most central importance for the MBA degree."

He said that while the panel agreed that business-government relations must be a part of the MBA program, it concurred with the faculty vote that "this need can be met with fewer resources than those required to support an area of concentration in Public Administration."

He wrote with regard to Health Administration that "although each member is aware of the importance to the nation of programs of high quality in health administration, and hence arguments can be mustered for maintaining the program," the panel was persuaded that limited funds available should be used to strengthen the central areas of MBA studies."



Plantations 'United' Again By Engineers

Two sections of Cornell Plantations are united again with the completion of a suspension footbridge over Fall Creek in the area northeast of the campus known as Flat Rocks. A community service project of the Cornell Student Chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the 180-foot bridge replaces an earlier span, constructed in 1936 and destroyed during a flood in the fall of 1981. Funding for materials was provided by Mrs. Eva Howe Stevens of Ithaca, widow of Robert S. Stevens, dean of the Law School from 1937 to 1954. The wood-planked bridge was designed and built entirely by students with the advice of faculty members in the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering and was completed in late May.

Papanicolaou Library Planned

The Papanicolaou Library has been established at Cornell University Medical College, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. George N. Papanicolaou, who discovered the "Pap" smear test for uterine cancer (in 1928) that is credited with having saved more women from cancer than any other medical advance.

Dr. Papanicolaou, who spent virtually all of his academic career at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, retired in 1961 as a Professor of Clinical Anatomy, and moved to Florida to become director of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute. He died in February 1962 at the age of 78.



Johnson Gift Establishes Professorship

The S.C. Johnson Professorship in Marketing has been established at Cornell University's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in honor of the founder of the international company familiarly known as Johnson Wax.

The endowed professorship is funded with \$1.25 million in gifts from Samuel C. Johnson and his wife Imogene Powers Johnson.

A 1950 graduate of Cornell and member of the Cornell University Board of Trustees, Samuel C. Johnson is chairman and chief executive officer of S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., the firm his great grandfather, and the man for whom he was named, established in 1886 in Racine, Wisc. With its headquarters still in Racine, the firm is now a world leader in the manufacture of consumer products and products for institutional and industrial use.

Cornell President Frank H.T. Rhodes said "the S.C. Johnson Chair will help to sustain and increase the strength of the marketing program in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell. The entire university, as well as the Graduate School of Business, deeply appreciates the generosity of the Johnsons in choosing to honor Mr. Johnson's great grandfather in this way."

The graduate school of business is currently conducting a nation-wide search for one of the outstanding individuals in the field of marketing to fill the new chair.

David A. Thomas, dean of the business school said, "the B&PA school is particularly honored by the establishment of the chair because S.C. Johnson's contributions to American free enterprise were exemplary far beyond the commonplace measures of business success."

Thomas pointed out that during the founder's tenure as president of the firm (1886 to 1919) the company pioneered in paid vacations, first giving them to its employees in 1900 and started a profit sharing program and group life insurance for its, by then, 200 employees in 1917.

S.C. Johnson was noted for his generosity to his church, the YMCA and YWCA and numerous other groups. He was known also as a man of great thrift to the point of using the backs and fronts of used envelopes for scratch memoranda.

Upon his death at the age of 86, the local paper wrote: "To enumerate the charity of this grand old man is quite a task: He led a most simple life, living plainly, but lavish in his gifts."

At the age of 53, he founded the firm, which bears his name, with two men and two boys. He guided its growth into world-wide markets, appearing at his office every work day until two months before his death in 1919.

Five descendants of S.C. Johnson have graduated from Cornell: his grandson, the late Herbert F. Johnson, Class of 1922; Herbert's Son, Samuel C., Class of 1950, and three of Samuel's children, Samuel Curtiss 111, Class of '77; Helen Powers, Class of '78, and Herbert Fisk 111, Class of '79. Their mother Imogene Powers Johnson is a 1952 graduate of Cornell.

Yellowjacket Roundup Ends Successfully with 300 Queen Wasps

Cornell University's spring drive to round up yellowjacket wasps for use in research has ended successfully, thanks to public spirited residents in central New York state.

As of May 31, the goal of collecting 300 wasps had been met, according to Richard Nowogrodzki, an entomology graduate student. He praised all "bounty hunters" for

supporting the cause of science.

Wasp contributors were rewarded with one pound of honey for each live queen yellowjacket brought to Cornell's Dyce Laboratory for Honeybee Studies.

Nowogrodzki will be using the insects for genetic studies under the direction of Roger A. Morse, professor of entomology in the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Researchers will be investigating genetic variation of several yellowjacket species that now thrive in cities and towns throughout the eastern United States and in portions of southeastern Canada.

One species of special interest to Cornell researchers is the so-called German yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*) that somehow slipped into the United States in the

1950s from its native Europe. This wasp also is found in abundant numbers in the Mediterranean area.

To conduct comparative genetic studies, special arrangements have been made to bring to Cornell a number of this particular species from Israel. These insects will be brought in a frozen state to the Cornell laboratory this summer.

Service Recognition:

University Honors 73 Employees at 28th Annual Banquet

Cornell University honored 73 employees at its 28th Annual Service Recognition Banquet Tuesday at Barton Hall.

President Frank Rhodes welcomed the guests.

More than 320 men and women with 25 or more years of service to the university were invited to the banquet.

The employees honored by the presentation of a commemorative gift are those who have worked for Cornell for 25, 30, 35 and 40 years. Employees with 10, 15 and 20 years of service will be recognized through their departments.

In his talk to the group, President Rhodes said:

"Ten days ago, we concluded another academic year with the 115th Commencement. It is never an easy task to say 'farewell' to 4,000 new graduates. Nor is it easy to say 'farewell' to those members of the faculty and staff who retire this year, many of whom have served Cornell with a lifetime of devotion and skill.

"And if words are inadequate to say 'farewell,' they're even more inadequate to say 'thank you,' and to express my deep sense of respect and gratitude for the years of faithful service those of you who are being honored at tonight's recognition banquet, and especially those of you who are retiring, have given to Cornell. In a literal sense, it is the quality of your work and the depth of your commitment that are the foundation of the university's strength. I see this in countless ways, in every corner of the campus, from people in every kind of job. It is your personal devotion, your professional skill, your conscientious concern, your courtesy and respect, countless multiplied over the years, that have made Cornell great. You have made this community a better place, and I want you to know of my admiration and appreciation.

"Cornell is a big place, and though in the last few weeks I've taken part in an employee breakfast, an employee brown bag lunch, a meeting with the University Assembly and a meeting with the leaders of the Employee Assembly, I can still talk face to face with only a limited number of you. That's why I thought it might be useful to take this opportunity to share with you one or two hopes and concerns.

"No organization can function effectively unless all its members have a clear understanding of the goal of the institution. Our goal is simple and unambiguous. It is to enhance the standing of Cornell as a major research university of international stature. So you and I share a common task. Our job is to support the faculty and students in the learning process, and to make teaching, research, public service, and every aspect of campus life the very best that they can possibly be.

"All of us have a part to play in that great mission, and no part is unimportant or inconsequential. The way you answer the phone or type a letter, redesign classroom space or clean a lab, trim the lawns or landscape the campus, coordinate proposals for research grants or repair a piece of scientific apparatus, counsel a freshman or run a student union — all these and more contribute to the quality of life on the campus. All play a part in making Cornell a first-rate institution.

"So we want you to do your job well, not only because the university depends on it, but also because it is only by doing a thing well that any of us find real satisfaction. We seek excellence in everything we do, and we need it from all members of our Cornell community. We need you to shine and we want to help you to do that. We want Cornell to be the kind of place that allows you to help us to define what it means to do your job well, to be the manager of that area of responsibility, whatever your job may be. We need your

help in solving problems, setting goals, improving quality and in reducing costs. That can be done only by you and your close colleagues working together to improve the overall effectiveness of all that we do. I hope we can encourage the kind of small group interaction in which people share their experience and provide mutual support.

"But we also have a large responsibility to you if you are to give the maximum effort to the job in hand. We want to provide working conditions which are as good as they can be, which encourage you to excel and which reward that excellence.

"...to provide working conditions which are as good as they can be, which encourage you to excel, and which reward that excellence when you achieve it."

when you achieve it. That is why it is very important to me that we should have supervisors at every level who are fair, supportive, consistent, and responsive to members of the Cornell staff. We want our supervisors to be effective in getting the job done, and in getting it done well, but we also want them to encourage a work environment which is informal and flexible and which provides dignity and recognition for everyone. We are constantly working to improve the quality of supervision on the campus. It is not perfect, and, though we think it is good, we want to make it better. We shall appreciate your suggestions and help.

"We were encouraged by the high degree of response (73 percent), and the generally positive results of the recently-conducted survey of all non-academic employees not represented by the United Auto Workers Union. Seventy-five percent felt that Cornell was a good place to work, 70 percent were positive about their current jobs and the opportunities to use their own initiative and judgment, 66 percent were generally satisfied with their supervisors and the adequacy of communication, and the majority felt positively about their physical working conditions. However, there was some concern over parking, job classifications, accessibility of job-related training and the difficulty of getting a better job, and there was also some sense of isolation from the rest of the university. We shall be working with task forces to improve these areas.

"There are other ways in which we are determined to continue to provide a positive working environment. At this time, when nationwide unemployment is well over 10 percent, we are proud of the fact that Cornell provides a remarkable degree of job security. That is the basic reason that Tompkins County repeatedly has the lowest unemployment rate in the State. Of course, no job security can be absolute, but over the years no company or institution has provided better job security than does Cornell. We also continue our efforts, not only to pay competitive salaries, but also to provide maximum benefits. The recent expansion of the Cornell Children's Tuition Scholarship Program, the change in the health insurance program for endowed employees, and the personalized benefit statement that you have recently received will give you an indication of just how comprehensive those benefits are.

"We are also constantly working to improve employment policies, grievance procedures, and other systematic channels by means of which we can ensure a high degree of satisfaction for all those who work at Cornell. Another thing that is of prime importance to us in providing a safe and congenial working environment. Donald Cooke, who has served for 14 years with such distinction as Vice President of Research, will be devoting most of his time next year to supervising health and safety

on the campus.

"In all these efforts, you are partners. Without your dedication and skills, Cornell could not function. That's why I think it important to have a shared understanding of the university of which we are members, of the kind of place that it is and will become. I want it to be the kind of place in which all of us can take pride and that, in the course of fulfilling its overall educational mission, provides not just employment, but also opportunity and reward, recognition and fulfillment for all its members.

"In that, too, we are partners. Only with your active help can we nurture that kind of community. Let's work together for it." Employees honored Tuesday night include:

For 40 years: Evelyn J. Baylor, Office Equipment Center; G. Jean Gustafson, Agricultural Economics; Elmer H. VanArkel, Maintenance & Service Operations; Michael E. Visnyei, Maintenance & Service Operations; Harry Wheeler, Buildings & Grounds Care.

For 35 Years: Ralph E. Bacon, Facilities Engineering; Mary E. Baker, Public Safety; John H. Bell, Finance & Business Office; William F. Brown, Electrical Engineering; Margaret M. Carey, Mann Library; John A. Churey, Office Equipment Center; Mary Alice Cleary, Registrar's Office; Robert M. Garcia, Veterinary Large Animal Clinic; Julian D. Hagin, Nuclear Studies; William B. Hulbert, Buildings & Grounds Care; Carl E. Janowsky, Campus Store; W. Wilfred Pakkala, Maintenance & Service Operations; Velma H. Ray, Nuclear Studies; Anita W. Reed, History; Donald J. Slattery, Campus Store; John W. Stiles, Nuclear Studies; Anne N. Wilcox, Nutritional Sciences; Leon E. Zaharis, Health Services.

For 30 years: Charles B. Bailor, Veterinary Microbiology; Bertha J. Blacker, Neurobiology & Behavior; Joseph P. But-

tino, University Development; John C. Chimera, Buildings & Properties Geneva; Mary E. Coolbaugh, Residence Life; Harold J. Crowe, Research Fredonia - Geneva.

Also for 30 years: John E. Dodge, Long Island Horticultural Research Lab; Richard H. Fisher, Public Safety; Barbara M. Hall, WHCU; Gerald L. Henderson, Fleet Garage - Geneva; Frances C. Holms, Academic Personnel Office; Raymond P. Knapp, Buildings & Grounds Care; Evelyn A. Maybee, Industrial & Labor Relations; Terry Munsey, Health Services; Frank J. Olsefski Jr., Nuclear Studies; Herbert R. Pallesen, Finance & Business Office; Dorothy M. Snow, Media Services; Esther E. Spielman, Plant Biology; Jack H. Stilwell, Dining Services; Dorothy E. Sullivan, Veterinary Administration; Sherman H. Tobey, Maintenance & Service Operations; Kenneth Traver, Athletics; J. H. Pat Underwood, Poultry Science; John H. Williams, Public Safety.

For 25 years: Carl A. Bache, Vegetable Crops; Samuel G. Baughman, Agricultural Engineering; Alice S. Bell, Animal Science; Leo F. Bernholz, Animal Science; Robert A. Cardwell, WHCU; Richard G. Cook, Campus Store; Cora M. Courtwright, Dining Services; Noel Desch, Materials Science Center; Roland A. Gage, Maintenance & Service Operations; David L. Goddard, Animal Science; Walter H. Gutenmann, Agricultural Experiment Station; Charles W. Guyett, Life Safety Services; William L. Hall, Maintenance & Service Operations; Lulabel Lacey, Industrial & Labor Relations; George A. Lavris, Media Services; Wesley E. Linquist, Veterinary Large Animal Clinic; Dawn C. Marshall, Agronomy; James E. Patterson, Veterinary Large Animal Clinic; Rocco J. Polimeni Jr., Administration - Geneva; Sandra D. Prentice, Food Science - Geneva; John J. Riley, Animal Science; Donald L. Stevens, State College Fleet; Fred J. Stone Jr., Maintenance & Service Operations; Charles B. Taylor, Natural Resources; Richard A. Taylor, Animal Science; Irene A. VanZile, Computer Services.

Engineering, Business Areas Benefit from Emerson Gift

A \$1.2 million gift from Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis will aid Cornell programs in engineering and business.

The Emerson gift has been allocated to several areas within the university with the largest portion going to the Cornell Manufacturing Engineering and Productivity Program (COMEPP) initiated by the College of Engineering.

COMEPP is an industry-university-government academic effort. It was developed at Cornell to address current national needs in education, research, and technology transfer in manufacturing engineering and productivity.

Among its objectives are to conduct basic and applied interdisciplinary research in manufacturing technology; to transfer technology to sponsoring industries through applied research and postgraduate education; to educate modern manufacturing engineers at all degree levels as well as future professors and researchers.

Another portion of the Emerson gift will support faculty members in Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration who will work in association with COMEPP on productivity improvement.

A third element of the gift will go toward

student and faculty research projects in the Lester B. Knight Submicron Laboratory as well as membership in PROSUS, an affiliates program involving some 30 corporations. PROSUS, Cornell's Program on Submicrometer Structures, is designed to allow these companies to keep abreast of Cornell's research in submicron structure fabrication and operation.

In a letter to Charles F. Knight, a 1958 Cornell graduate and now chairman and chief executive officer of Emerson, Cornell President Frank Rhodes notes that "this splendid commitment is only the most recent expression of your fine understanding of the essential partnership between the university and the corporate sector."

Emerson has been a long-time supporter of Cornell's College of Engineering. Knight, a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees since 1981, also serves on the Corporate Liaison Committee and on the Engineering College Council.

Frederick Marcham: 60 Years Preparing Students To Appreciate the World

By ROBERT W. SMITH

Frederick George Marcham, the Goldwin Smith Professor of English History, Emeritus, has been teaching at Cornell for 60 continuous years, 1923 to 1983.

Take a moment and let that sink in: Sixty (60) years of continuous teaching at Cornell, 1923 to 1983. More than half the life of the university.

That staggering achievement doesn't appear in the "Guinness Book of World Records," but it was duly lauded recently by some of Marcham's former students as well as some present and former colleagues.

His faculty friends announced the creation of a library endowment in his name that will be used to support library collections of original documents, the kind of material Marcham continues to use in the teaching of British history.

("Continues to use?" But he's emeritus, and he was just honored at a lunch and a brunch. He's still teaching?)

"I'll keep teaching as long as they'll put up with me," says the 84-year-old Marcham, who gained emeritus status in 1969 but stayed on because there were "a couple of important courses that nobody else wanted to teach."

(It's great to learn of such understanding and devotion, but after all: An 84-year-old teaching 19-year-olds?)

"I'm constantly amazed by how quickly and shrewdly he picks up on things," says junior Victoria Silbey, 19. "He gets to the heart of matters quickly.... He sees each student as special and tries to make them feel that way."

Far from being stale or stodgy, Marcham and his teaching are original and innovative.

Silbey was intrigued by the way he taught his section of Western Civilization. "We'd read from the textbook and he'd say, 'Let's look at the word choices.' We'd read things aloud and re-read them. I learned how to read more critically and with more understanding."

She's not the first one. For nearly half of his career Marcham has made it known to students that if they came to see him in groups of five or six for one hour a week for "supervised reading," he'd help them read whatever they wanted to read.

"I had a flourishing business this year," he says; five groups last semester. "We sit around," he says, "take parts when necessary, and read aloud from the Bible, Shakespeare, Chaucer, British classics."

He uses the same method in two courses he teaches on British Public Life and Literature and says the revelation of his teaching career has come in the last five to 10 years: "There is a special joy for the student in being a participant."

"The Music and Beauty of Literature"

"I've come to realize more clearly than I ever did before that reading out loud is, for the student, a great means for learning the

meaning of words, and secondly of gathering something of the music and beauty of literature. I've come to see that the printed page with a poem on it is like a musical score: It doesn't achieve its full significance until someone has spoken it. And they seem to love this. I can't understand it, but they do. They're right into it up to their ears before you know it."

That kind of reaction is one reason why Marcham's enthusiasm for teaching is undiminished over the years. That combined with the fact that he's almost always found Cornell students to be "good, sober, intelligent, pleasant, friendly persons."

What has changed, he feels, is the openness of students toward the faculty. Students behave in his office "as if they were talking to their uncle and father and talk about their personal lives, ask any question. They're utterly and completely frank about what they'll talk about. I find that satisfying."

The constancy of quality combined with positive change in the students seems to offset for Marcham the negative changes he sees within the faculty.

Compared to his early years at Cornell, "the professors today are a much more free-wheeling gang of people," he says. He estimates that only 10 of nearly 60 professors of history and government are in their McGraw Hall offices on any given day.

The daily contact and regular interchange of ideas among faculty has "vanished," he says unhappily. "The sense of intimacy has gone out of the faculty altogether. The monthly meeting of the faculty was the greatest dramatic affair that the university ever had. Today?"

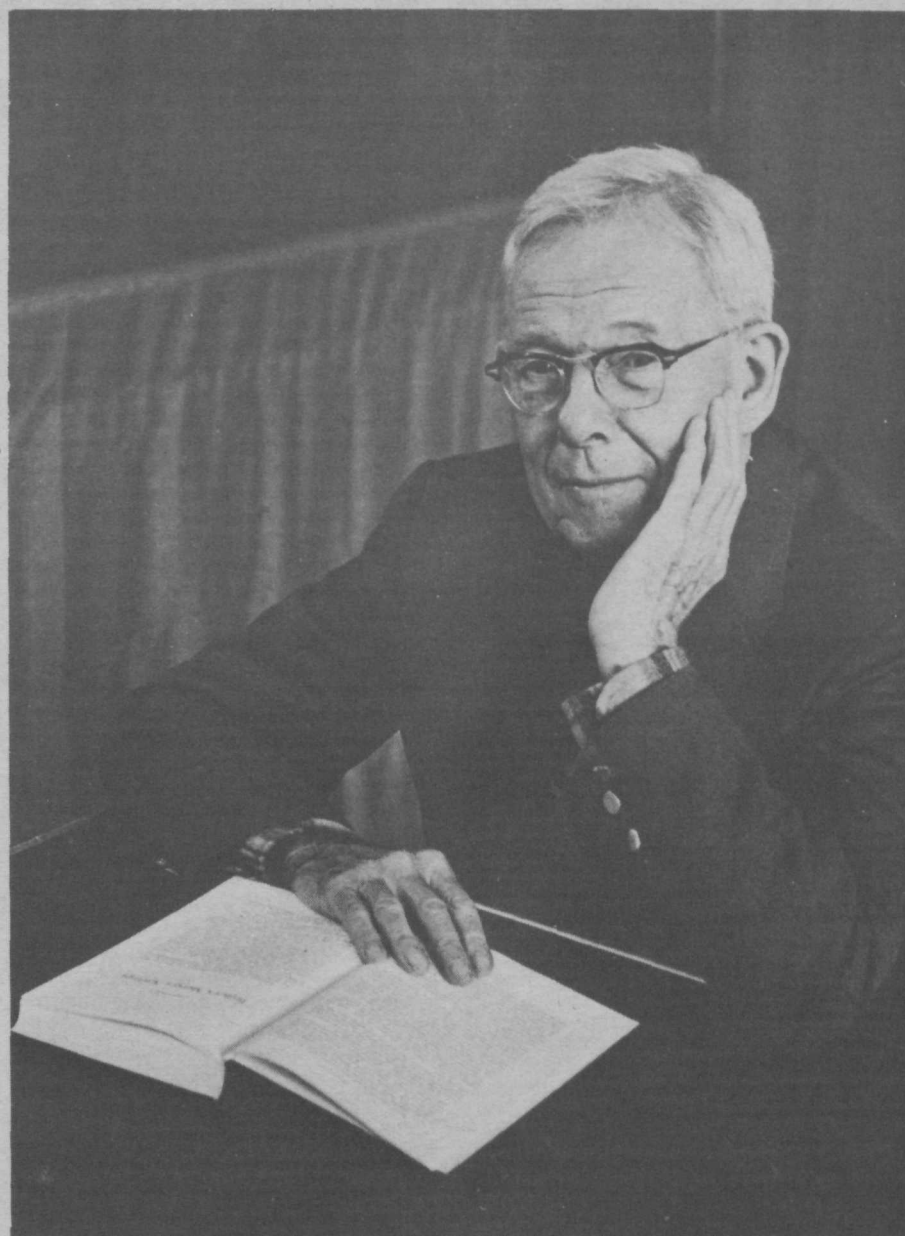
Marcham quotes from a notice from Dean of the Faculty Ken Greisen which he "thought was the ultimate." "This is my last chance to call an FCR meeting and I am flubbing it. Meeting scheduled for May 11 has been cancelled for the lack of a sufficient agenda. That's the story today."

But for those faculty who have stayed close to Marcham — and they are a goodly number, including five Clark Distinguished Teaching Award winners — there is admiration for him that is deep and wide. **A Walk in the Woods with Sonnets**

Pearce Williams, professor of the history of science, once said he couldn't think of a pleasanter activity than walking in the woods with Marcham and hearing him talk about Shakespeare's sonnets. Williams also extolls Marcham for having "the best left hook on campus."

Joel Silbey, professor of American history, says Marcham epitomizes the basic relationship between teacher and student. Marcham believes Silbey thinks well of him for "my career as a trampled-on battler for the truth in the Board of Trustees and the faculty."

All faculty who have known Marcham recognize that he has devoted himself to



teaching.

"I have tried to keep alive in the department the notion that this is our great responsibility," he says. "The students come here to learn something. The first demand on our ability is to be with them and to be prepared to do anything to help them."

"I've always said you're not a teacher; you're helping people to learn something. I deplore the notion that I'm a superior person who has knowledge of a certain kind that I can give to students. My whole mode of teaching is to set up situations where students will start thinking twice about things, forming their own opinions rather than accepting mine."

"Teaching has deepened my whole notion of what education is about. I've come to think of education as preparing the individual for the appreciation of the world around him, its richness, its beauty, its triumphs, its tragedies, the whole gamut of human experience."

Marcham is well educated, well prepared.

On returning from a New York City meeting with the Board of Trustees in 1969 after the Willard Straight takeover, Marcham recalls American History Professor Walter Lafeber asking him: "How can you stand this? Here's this university that you've given your life to collapsing before your eyes. How do you stand it?"

"I took him around to the back of my house, and there I had planted some wild flowers. And this little white Hepatica comes into bloom about the end of April. And I said to him, 'Come and look at this. That little flower explains me altogether. That flower blooms in late April every year and so do I. This is eternity, as far as I'm concerned. It's part of my business to enjoy the beauty of that flower, see what its significance is.' And I think the capacity to do that has come out of my life at Cornell: A sense of the eternity of things. Not being concerned about the immediate present, the ups and downs, but saying that I have some things that I can do and I'm going to do them because I think they're good for my community."

Ag Alumni Will Breakfast

More than 250 graduates of the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences are expected to take part in the annual reunion breakfast here Saturday, June 11.

Scheduled for 7:45 a.m. at the Robert Purcell Union, the breakfast is sponsored by the college's alumni association which has approximately 3,000 members, making it one of the largest alumni associations at Cornell.

David L. Call, dean of the college, will report on highlights, activities, and special events of the past year. In addition to the election of officers at the annual meeting,

retiring members of the faculty will be honored. Other awards will be presented for outstanding senior service.

Louis Matura (class of 1958) of Kemptville, Ontario, president of the alumni association, said that all alumni and friends are invited to attend the breakfast meeting.

Tickets, at \$5 each, may be purchased in advance by contacting the college's Alumni Office, 242 Roberts Hall. Tickets will not be mailed, but can be picked up at Robert Purcell Union on Cornell's North Campus the day of the breakfast meeting.

Durland Lectures Planned

A number of leading industrial and business firms have established a lecture fund at the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in memory of Lewis H. Durland, treasurer emeritus of Cornell, who died in September 1982.

Dean David A. Thomas of the business school said "the lecture series will bring to Cornell distinguished speakers from the fields of investment, finance and business. We are pleased that Lew Durland's friends have chosen to honor him in this fashion. I can think of no more fitting way to do so."

Donors to the Lewis H. Durland Memori-

al Fund include Security New York State Corp., Rochester; SCM Corp., New York City; Park Companies, Ithaca; Borg-Warner Corp., Ithaca and ConAgra, Inc., Omaha, Neb.

As top financial officer at Cornell until his retirement in 1973, Durland spent 25 years directing Cornell's financial destiny. During his term as treasurer, which spanned four Cornell presidential tenures, the Cornell investment portfolio grew from \$45.2 million to \$322 million.

Durland received the A.B. degree from Cornell in 1930.

Research at Boyce Thompson Institute:

Microbes May Be Future 'Factory' Workers

A new method of incorporating nitrogen-fixing capabilities in a variety of economically important plants — by promoting growth of sunlight-powered green nodules above ground level, on the stems — is being developed by genetic engineers at Cornell's Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research.

The microorganism responsible for producing nitrogen-fixing nodules, a bacterium known as stem Rhizobium, could be applied to legume plants via irrigation, according to the BTI scientists. Further studies in this novel plant-bacteria approach may result in the development of a Rhizobium or other bacteria for non-nodulating plants such as corn, and may allow plant scientists to introduce such capabilities as disease resistance by way of bacteria.

"We are trying to avoid the problems of competitiveness among bacteria and survival of beneficial or engineered bacteria in the soil," reports Aladar A. Szalay, director of the Plant Molecular Genetics Laboratory at the Cornell-affiliated research institute. "With this system we do not need to do anything but deliver the microorganisms to the plant stem. In the future we may be able to transfer nitrogen fixation genes directly into the plant cells, perhaps even into the chromosomes of chloroplasts." The research is supported by funding from the National Science Foundation and from the Boyce Thompson Institute.

BACKGROUND

Attempts to make the process of nitrogen fixation (in which atmospheric nitrogen is converted into the nutrient ammonia in nodules on the roots of legumes) more efficient or even possible in plants other than legumes is the focus of intense scientific activity at the Boyce Thompson Institute and elsewhere. In the recent past, a group led by Szalay succeeded in using recombinant DNA techniques to transfer genetic information from nitrogen-fixing bacteria into a higher form of life, yeast cells.

Although recombinant DNA techniques for the direct introduction of nitrogen-

fixing genes have not been abandoned by the researchers in the BTI laboratory — and may be used to extend the nitrogen-fixing capabilities to non-nodulating plants — the stem nodulation method employs a more direct approach.

Szalay, A.R.J. Eaglesham and their associates began by experimenting with the legume *Aeschynomene*, which is found in watery regions such as lakes and which can grow when almost totally waterlogged. Simultaneously, Dr. B. Dreyfus in Senegal reported stem nodulation work with another plant species, *Sesbania*. Normally, the nitrogen-fixing nodules of *Aeschynomene* are under water, on the plants' roots. "It was known as early as the 1880s that when the water disappeared, little bumps grew on the stem, but somehow nobody picked up on that finding until recently," Szalay says. "We cut the bumps off and painted the contents on the *Aeschynomene* stems, and all of a sudden — in about eight days — we made beautiful nodules on the stems. The fixation process (in the laboratory-induced stem nodules) is as efficient as the best fixation known in soybeans," Szalay adds. "It is very efficient, and we don't know why."

The bacterium inside the *Aeschynomene* nodules was found to be the rhizobial strain known as BTAi 1. The researchers applied the Rhizobia to nine species of *Aeschynomene* and were able to produce stem nodules on all but two species. "Clearly the potential exists for the phenomenon to occur in more species of the genus," the researchers wrote in one report. "It is significant that the plants which are able to form stem nodules (species of *Aeschynomene* and *Sesbania*) have in common the ability to tolerate waterlogging, although not all waterlogging tolerant legumes do form stem nodules."

RED AND GREEN ADVANTAGE

The stem nodules contain not only leghemoglobin, a reddish substance which functions in a manner similar to vertebrates' hemoglobin, by binding oxygen and creating for the bacteria a reduced oxygen level environment in which the



Researchers at Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research examine nitrogen-fixing nodules grown on the stem of *Sesbania* (center) and on the roots of soybeans (at right). From left are A.R.J. Eaglesham, Roman Legocki and Aladar Szalay.

reduction of air nitrogen to ammonia can occur. Also in the stem nodules are an abundance of green chloroplasts which enable the miniature "factories" to use sunlight to power the nitrogen fixation process.

"This is the direct combination of photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation in one tumor," the laboratory director says. "I think this has tremendous potential."

A plant with nitrogen-fixing nodules on

its stems would have two advantages, Szalay believes. "In the soil we have a whole 'bag full' of bacteria, good ones and bad ones, competing against each other," he explains. "Now we can take the good ones and put these directly where they belong at the time they are needed to function and help the host plants. This is a completely new approach to applying microorganisms — and eventually, genetically engineered microorganisms.

Science Takes Up Where Evolution Left Off

In recombinant DNA experiments that could lead to genetic engineering of a more energy-efficient plant cell, scientists at Cornell's Boyce Thompson Institute have succeeded in altering the genetic makeup of a cyanobacterium considered to be an evolutionary prototype of modern chloroplasts, the blue-green alga.

"We can introduce foreign genes into the blue-green algae and the foreign genes are expressed," according to Aladar A. Szalay, leader of the Plant Molecular Genetics Laboratory at BTI. Now we can take genetic material from chloroplasts of higher plants and verify their functional identity by correction of defects in their evolutionary predecessors."

At some point in Earth's distant past, one theory holds, the evolution of plants took a significant divergence of paths. Freely living single-celled organisms, much like today's blue-green algae that contain chlorophyll and the ability to synthesize carbohydrates out of air and sunlight, somehow found their way into the structure of what would become higher forms of plant life. While the blue-green algae continued to live in water, their relatives found a symbiotic niche in the complex structure of plant leaves, becoming chloroplasts within plant cells and enabling the total organism to rise inches and even hundreds of feet above the Earth.

The chloroplasts retained the same type of chlorophyll as the blue-green algae and each chloroplast contains genetic information in the form of chloroplast DNA. But they are no longer truly free-living; each

chloroplast depends on the nucleus of the plant cell to "import" proteins and to provide crucial directions for its day-to-day functioning. That separation of functions within plant cells has frustrated attempts of genetic engineers who seek to improve the energy conversion efficiency — now less than 5 percent of potential — of the photosynthetic processes in green plants.

"Both the location of genes in the plant cell nucleus and the large copy number of

chloroplast DNA make it extremely difficult to study the molecular genetics involved in photosynthesis and membrane assembly in chloroplasts," Szalay explains. "We cannot take chloroplasts from a plant and try to engineer them and move them back. It is very hard. Scientists have taken chloroplasts out of leaves and have conducted fascinating biochemical and biophysical studies. But up until now no one has been able to purposefully alter a sys-

tem for more efficient conversion of sunlight to a food and energy source."

So Szalay and his colleagues (John G.K. Williams, a postdoctoral associate, and Karen S. Kolowsky, a graduate student in microbiology), went back to the presumed source of photosynthetic capabilities, the blue-green alga, and chose the species *Anacystis nidulans*. As a first step, they have succeeded in the stable transformation of *A. nidulans* chromosomal DNA which carried in a central portion of a fragment an in vitro-inserted selectable marker. This construct was used to replace a portion of the blue-green alga's genetic information via homologous recombination.

While blue-green algae with the selectable marker, antibiotic resistance, are of limited value, the experiment has demonstrated that foreign DNA, such as chloroplast DNA, can be inserted into the genome of the free-living organism. This will allow future studies of expression of genes involved in photosynthesis in a model environment, apart from the complex cells of higher plants. As soon as a genetically engineered — and perhaps more efficient — blue-green algae are obtained, similar constructs with chloroplasts' own DNA can be made and the chloroplasts transferred to cells of higher plants. With further engineering, blue-green algae carrying novel genetic information can be exploited directly to manufacture useful products in vast, microbial cultures in ponds, lakes and even oceans.



Transformed blue-green algae, by integrating foreign DNA to replace genetic information of blue-green algae via homologous recombination, are examined by Laboratory Director Aladar Szalay and Karen Kolowsky.

The Quintessential Cornell Admissions Officer

After 40 Years Around Campus, Bob Storandt to Retire

By ROBERT W. SMITH

If you were looking to create the ideal Cornell admissions officer, you could do no better for a model than Bob Storandt.

He's tall, good-looking, well-mannered, well-dressed; he offers a firm handshake, a quick, bright smile. He has all kinds of facts, figures and trivia about the university either in his head or within easy reach. He's been around here four decades, man and boy.

But what makes Bob Storandt the Compleat Cornellian is his unquenchable enthusiasm about the university, about students, about life.

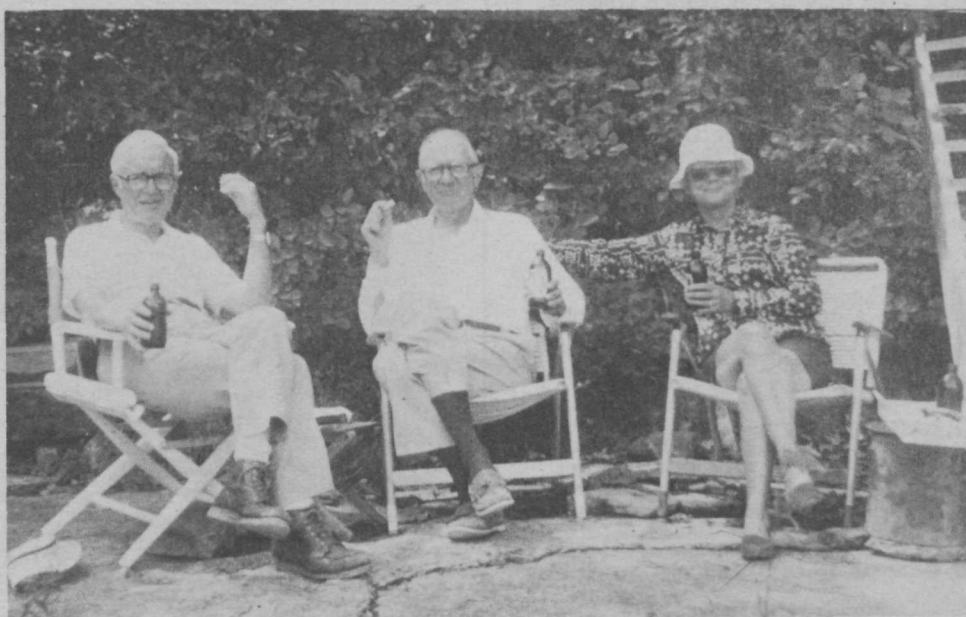
None of that enthusiasm will diminish come month's end, but it will take on a different focus: Bob Storandt, associate dean of admissions and coordinator of admissions volunteer programs, retires June 30 after 36 years in Cornell admissions.

There's no retirement village in the plans of Bob and his wife, Jean. "We get new ideas daily," he says, "but we know we'll spend much more time at our fishing camp on Wolfe Island in the St. Lawrence River."

What Bob describes as "a beautiful spot" isn't the kind of place everyone looks forward to. "You spend half the time doing 'survival things,'" he says. There is neither indoor plumbing nor running water.

When not living the Spartan life, the Storandts will be in Ithaca. "I've always said this is a great place to be a student and to work; I think it will be a great place without the responsibilities," he observes. "Our busy life takes time away from enjoying campus events. We're looking forward to living on a different timetable."

Ever since Judge Marvin R. Dye '17, working with the Rochester Alumni Secondary Schools Committee, drove Bob



Relaxing at Wolfe Island on the St. Lawrence River is something Robert Storandt, center, plans to do more of in retirement. With him are Jean Storandt and Edgar Whiting, director emeritus of University Unions.

Storandt to and from a Cornell Day and recruited him for the Class of 1940, it's been a busy Cornell life for Bob.

While majoring in government, he was, among other things, a member of Student Council, editor of the freshman desk book and, most notably, editor-in-chief of The Cornell Daily Sun.

The high visibility he gained with The Sun figured in his return to Cornell in 1947 after World War II service and several years with American Airlines. Cornell

Placement Director Herb Williams remembered him from his Sun days and recruited him as assistant director of admissions.

"At first I said 'no,' but then I reconsidered and called Herb to see if the job was still open," Bob says. "The whole hiring process was much slower paced, without the procedures for searches and hiring that we have today."

Bob's final interview for the job is testimony to the informality: He met Prov-

ost Arthur Adams in the Oyster Bar at Grand Central Station.

Many people might wish for those simpler times, but Bob Storandt has enjoyed the constant change and growth in Cornell admissions. Though he remembers when there used to be 3,500 applicants and the only real admissions questions was whether a student could handle the work, and when he alone handled freshman financial aid on a part-time basis, he says he has no regrets, primarily because "Cornell is the greatest institution in the world."

The biggest change, and the one that pleases him the most, is "the growth of accessibility to a Cornell education to all segments of the population."

"I always thought Cornell students were great, but now they are more sophisticated, they know more about the world. But I do wonder if they're more mature."

Bob says he'll miss the people and the whole admissions activity, especially "the marvelous riddle of the admissions process" exemplified by the son of a former Secretary of State who was admitted with ease but graduated with difficulty, and the daughter of an Alabama steelworker who Bob gambled on as a freshman and who paid off as a magna cum laude graduate in philosophy.

"We don't know much about 17 and 18-year olds," he says, "and that's marvelous because humans continue to do unpredictable things."

In general he feels good about that, as he made clear in his retirement announcement to the admissions staff: "I hope you all share at least some of my feelings that young people continue to be the hope of the world and that helping them to achieve their goals — as all of you do — is an exceedingly worthwhile occupation. Hang in there!"

DeFrees Hydraulics Lab Construction Begins

New Structure to Be West of Hollister Hall

Groundbreaking ceremonies Monday, June 6, marked the start of construction for the Joseph H. DeFrees Hydraulics Laboratory here.

The new facility, to be built partially below ground level west of the Cornell College of Engineering's Hollister Hall, will house state-of-the-art experimental equipment to study problems of the motion of water in the environment, and will be named for the late Joseph H. DeFrees of Warren Pa., a 1929 graduate of Cornell and a pioneer in the design and manufacture of tank truck equipment.

A major portion of the cost of the project, estimated at more than three-quarters of a million dollars, was provided by the late Joseph H. DeFrees and by his wife, Barbara Baldwin DeFrees. Additional funds have been provided by the DeFrees Foundation. Mrs. DeFrees is a native of Jamestown, N.Y., a graduate and member of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College of Wisconsin, and a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution.

With some 5,000 square feet of usable space, the new facility will more than triple the area used for the study of hydraulics in the Cornell School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. A central experimental hall will contain three special devices: a 105-foot-long wave flume capable of generating any type of wave, an 80-foot-long hydraulic tilting flume where water running down slopes will be used to study turbulence and problems of sediment transport, and a wind-water tunnel, also 80 feet in length, where the interaction of those two forces will be simulated.

Also included in the new facility will be smaller analytical laboratories, to test for

water quality and chemical contaminants, as well as an electronic data acquisition laboratory.

The exterior of the laboratory will be buff-colored architectural concrete and glass to complement Hollister Hall and the new Department of Geological Sciences building, now under construction nearby. A lawn will cover the roof of the laboratory while a large circular window will allow passersby to observe research being conducted inside.

The DeFrees Laboratory will adjoin the existing hydraulics laboratory in the basement of Hollister Hall and will be used primarily for research while the older facility will continue as an undergraduate instructional laboratory.

As a student at Cornell, Mr. DeFrees studied in the university's first hydraulics laboratory on Fall Creek Gorge where water falling from Beebe Lake was used to study hydraulics problems of the time.

An inventor with more than 70 patents to his credit, Joseph DeFrees was vice president in charge of design and manufacture of trailer tanks at the Pennsylvania Furnace and Iron Co. In 1952 he founded Allegheny Valve Co. and in 1955, the Allegheny Coupling Co. The firms specialized in valves and accessories for the petroleum and tank transportation industries.

Before his death in 1982 at age 76, Mr. DeFrees was known as a philanthropist with strong interests in historical preservation, cultural enrichment and the education of today's engineers to the rich background of American inventiveness and craftsmanship. Among his major gifts to Cornell is a collection of antique scientific instruments.



Richard N. White, director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, left, Mrs. Joseph DeFrees, and Engineering Dean Thomas E. Everhart turn the first shovel of earth to start construction of the new hydraulics laboratory.

Calendar

All items for publication in the Calendar section, except for Seminar notices, must be submitted (typewritten, double-spaced) by mail or in person to Fran Apgar, Central Reservations, 532 Willard Straight Hall at least 10 days prior to publication. Seminar notices should be sent to Barbara Jordan-Smith, News Bureau, 110 Day Hall, by noon Friday prior to publication. Items should include the name and telephone number of a person who can be called if there are questions, and also the subheading of the Calendar in which it should appear (lectures, colloquia, etc.). **ALL DEADLINES WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.**

*—Admission charged.

Exhibits

"The Art of Olaf M. Brauner" opens today at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art and will run through Sunday, July 17. The exhibition features more than 50 works by Brauner which reflect the varying facets of his professional and personal life, as well as the changing stylistic currents in which he worked.

Born in Christiane, Norway, the son of a prominent wood engraver, Brauner came to the United States in 1883. After graduating from the Massachusetts Normal School of Art, he entered the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to study with Frank W. Benson and Edmund C. Tarbell. Upon graduating from the School of the Boston Museum, Brauner moved to Ithaca in February of 1885 to become an instructor of drawing and draftsmanship at Cornell's Sibley School of Engineering. As a result of the reorganization of the School of Architecture at Cornell, Brauner was reappointed in 1896 as instructor of drawing in the School of Architecture and remained founding head of the Department of Fine Arts until his retirement in 1939.

"Although he taught at Cornell for more than 40 years, Brauner was an artist who managed to

pursue his own artistic aspirations in addition to teaching," said John Peters-Campbell, graduate assistant at the museum and organizer of the exhibition. "He supplemented his income through commissions for the Cornell community, and to some extent, from the Ithaca townspeople, to create portraits. It was as a portraitist that he first made his reputation in the larger cities."

While his preferred medium was oils on fabric or panel, Brauner considered himself an artist, not just a painter, and worked in a variety of media according to the requests of his patrons.

Like other members of his generation, Brauner believed in the "direct painting approach that was, around the turn of the century, the style critics found to be the finest expression of the virile and vigorous spirit of the age. The artist would paint directly in oils on wood panels without the utilization of a preliminary pencil sketch.

"Brauner's work in the panel format is some of his finest and most brilliant painting," Peters-Campbell said. "Whether the wood is primed or unfinished, the surface of the panel glows behind the paint in a manner reminiscent of watercolor in its use of the lights of the ground as part of the composition. In a painting like the beach scene painted at Nantucket, which is included in this exhibition, the grain of the wood catches the light, animating the painted surfaces."

Seminars

Biochemistry: "Non-histone Chromosomal Proteins and Gene Expression," Stuart Weisbrod, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 12:20 p.m. Monday, June 13, 105 Riley Robb.

Boyce Thompson Institute: "Fixation and Expression of Foreign DNA in Mammalian Cells," Walter Doerfler, University of Cologne, West Germany, 3:15 p.m. Friday, July 15, BTI Auditorium.

University Personnel Services: "Entry Level Clerical Positions," Arlene Calhoun and Carmen Morse, 12:15 p.m. Tuesday, June 14, 202 Uris Hall.



"Nantucket," by Olaf Brauner will be on view at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art through July 17. The exhibition, The Art of Olaf M. Brauner, opens today and features more than 50 works of art which reflect the varying facets of Brauner's professional and personal life as well as the changing stylistic currents in which he worked. The Johnson Museum is open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday.

Feb. 9 and April 13 Minutes Available on Faculty Request

Minutes of two spring-term meetings of the Faculty Council of Representatives - the meetings held on Feb. 9 and April 13 - have not been published in the Chronicle in accord with the usual practice. They are being prepared, however, for mailing to the members of the FCR, along with an invitation to submit corrections to the Dean's Office. Copies of these minutes will be given to any members of the Faculty who request them at 315 Day Hall. The main contents of these minutes are as follows:

February 9, 1983

1. Address by President Frank H.T. Rhodes on Issues Facing the University.
2. Budgetary Considerations and Outlook for 1983-84 and Beyond, by Provost W. Keith Kennedy.
3. Policy on Employee Indemnification, presented by the University Counsel, Walter J. Relihan, Jr.
4. Progress Report from the Committee on the Professional and Economic Status of the Faculty, presented by its chairman, Robert L. Aronson.

April 13, 1983

1. Introduction of the dean-elect of the

Faculty, Joseph B. Bugliari.

2. Resolution to re-establish the Committee on Admissions and Financial Aids as a standing committee of the FCR.

3. Approval of Slate of Candidates for the spring elections.

4. Update on the coupling of Selective Service registration and federal student financial aid, by James Scannell, Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid, followed by passage of a resolution on this subject from the Executive committee of the FCR.

5. Resolution recommending inclusion of affirmative action in the considerations for promotion and tenure in the Academic Appointment Manual, presented for the Committee on Minority Education by its chairman, Vernon M. Briggs, Jr.

6. Revision of the Student-Academic Staff Grievance Procedure, presented for the Committee on Freedom of Teaching and Learning by its chairperson, Professor Emeritus Gwen J. Byrnes.

Kenneth Griesen
Dean of Faculty

Athletic Facilities to Be Planned

The University will engage the services of an architectural firm to develop an overall plan to include new athletic facilities and modification of existing facilities for its programs in intercollegiate and intramural sports as well as physical education courses and general recreational athletics and training for the entire Cornell community.

The Board of Trustees at its meeting May 28, authorized the administration to hire The Architects Collaborative of Cambridge in Cambridge, Mass. The firm has had extensive experience in similar projects at other universities.

The board's approval followed a half-hour presentation during the open session of the board by Michael Slive, director of athletics. Slive outlined what he considered the basic needs of the university's athletic facilities, particularly in light of the varied intercollegiate and intramural sports programs at Cornell, among the most extensive of any university in the country. In addition, he cited the general growth in recreational activity, increased student population and the increase of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Slive said that any new facilities would serve the sports activities of both women and men within the university's principal athletic complex centered around Teagle Hall, Lynah Rink, Schoellkopf Hall and field, the Grumman Squash Courts and Barton Hall.

He said that it is premature to establish the exact location, within this area, of any new structure or structures and what specific activities would be involved.

Slive said his department has developed a clear idea of its needs but how these could be integrated most effectively and economically within existing and new facilities is the task of the consulting firm.

It is too soon to set any timetables, even

in the most general terms, he said, on the start or completion of such a project.

Key points in his presentation included:

-The Department of Athletics recommends Cornell maintain its diverse athletic programs at the current level.

-More facilities are needed to meet the growing athletic demands of the Cornell community.

-Cornell is the only Ivy League institution that has not committed at least \$1 million to the construction or renovation of athletic facilities within the last 20 years.

-Among the highest priorities are the need for general recreational space which could include basketball courts and other uses and improved spectator accommodations for the intercollegiate basketball program.

Rhodes: UAW Telegram Was 'Inappropriate'

President Frank Rhodes spoke with members of the Board of Trustees May 28 concerning a recent telegram to the chairman of a legislative committee from the local chapter of the UAW, with regard to pending legislation to reduce the size of the university's board.

In a statement released after the meeting, Rhodes said:

"The process of changing the size and structure of the University's Board of Trustees has been taking place for about two years now. During that time, board members and others who were involved in this painstaking process have regularly sought the thoughts of all members of the campus community, through open hearings and other means, and kept the campus

informed of the committee's activity and thinking.

"With this background, I find it inappropriate for the local United Auto Workers Union to choose this time to challenge the enabling legislation for those changes that is now before the New York State Legislature in Albany.

"If the UAW leaders here had a position to offer, we could only wish that they had come forward during the discussion on campus, when all views were actively sought and carefully considered.

"I have been assured by our trustee representatives from the field of labor that the UAW position is not one which has been adopted by organized labor in the state. I have every hope that the bill will be taken

up by the Higher Education Committee late in the session and that it will be enacted in the next two weeks."

Where Olaf Brauner Stood at Appledore

Photographers Retrace Steps of Cornell's Art Department Founder

By ROGER SEGELKEN

From the tree-shaded Ithaca campus to a rocky island in the Gulf of Maine, the summer trek now made by biology students and researchers to Shoals Marine Laboratory was a familiar pilgrimage nearly a century ago — though for a different purpose — by the founder and longtime head of Cornell's Art Department, Olaf M. Brauner.

A noted portraitist and postimpressionist painter of seascapes as well as a distinguished professor, Brauner was among the writers and artists who each summer fled the heat and hubbub of Northeastern cities for the fashionable resort hotels on Star and Appledore Islands. When he wasn't with the artistic elite of New England in the garden of Celia Thaxter, the daughter of a lighthouse keeper who became poet laureate of the Isles of Shoals, Brauner perched his easel on the storm-battered granite outcroppings of Appledore and Star. It was there he found inspiration for some of his most memorable and haunting paintings including "The Lily White Wraith" with its forlorn and abandoned female figure, Brauner's version of the vigil of a pirate's mistress left on Appledore Island to guard a treasure cache until the scoundrel's return.

The assembly in Ithaca of some 50 Brauner works for a major exhibition, June 9 through July 17 at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art—and an ongoing concern for documenting the cultural past of an island where microscopes and computers have replaced palettes and quill pens—prompted Shoals Marine Laboratory Director John B. Heiser to commission a photographic recreation of Brauner seascapes. Armed with copies of Brauner paintings supplied by the exhibit curator, John R. Peters-Campbell, three photographers (Syracuse, N.Y., photojournalist Terrance O. Lee, commercial photographer David Doody of Phoenix, N.Y., and this writer) in May attempted the first step of the project, locating the artists points of view on Appledore Island of more than a dozen seascapes.

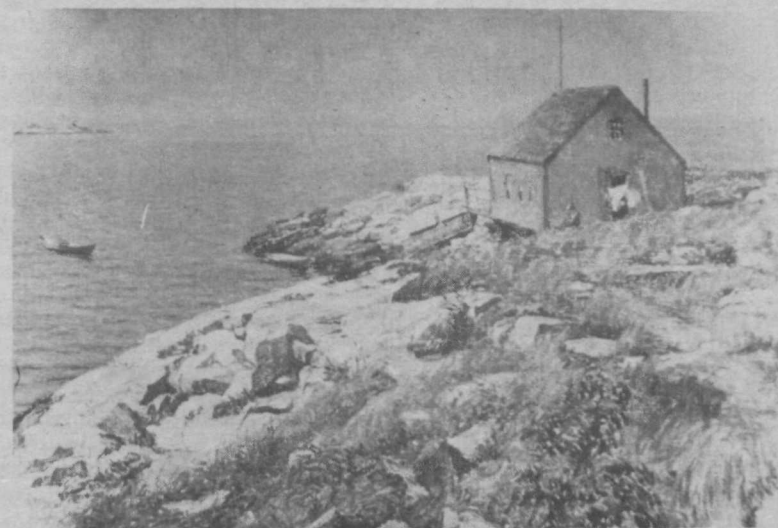
Their efforts to plant their tripods where Brauner stood were guided by SML personnel familiar with the 95-acre island, but frustrated by the multitude of changes that have occurred in nine decades. Most sites could be determined from distinctive rock formations, from enduring manmade features depicted in foregrounds or from the positions in the distance of others of the Isles of Shoals. Little else remains the same.

Only crumbling foundations of the Appledore hotel and Celia Thaxter's cottage are left (although former SML Director John M. Kingsbury each year replants the garden that was the subject of a painter better known today than Brauner, impressionist Childe Hassam). The fishermen's cottages of the Brauner paintings have been joined by the laboratory's modern structures and by an antisubmarine watchtower that once guarded the Portsmouth, N.H., naval base. Abundant vegetation, including chest-high thickets of poison ivy, has managed in the years since Brauner visited to take root in the island's gravelly topsoil.

The most noticeable change since the 1890s is the presence of thousands of gulls. Driven nearly to extinction by the 19th century millinery industry's demand for their plumage and a Victorian appetite for their eggs, the visit to Appledore Island of herring and black-backed gulls was so unusual it was occasion for comment in one Celia Thaxter book.

Now the gulls are back, and with a vengeance. Appledore is one of the East Coast's largest — and most concentrated — gull colonies. The birds grow plump by foraging mainland dumps and return each day to the island where their habits and physiology are the study subjects of student and professional biologists. Gull nests with two or three camouflaged eggs about to hatch are everywhere on the island. Diving, shrieking and bombing with their greenish-white excrement, the adults protect their nests against human incursion. Today it is herring and black-backed gulls that stand where Brauner painted — stand and wait.

The photographers displaced the nesting gulls, but only temporarily, mindful of biologists' warning that prolonged exposure to the cool sea air would be fatal to the unhatched chicks. Their rewards were photographs, some of which are printed here, "decorations" conferred by indignant gulls upon heads, clothing and camera gear, and a greater appreciation for an artist's vision.



The rocks, the sea and even many buildings remain essentially the same at Appledore Island, former resort in the Gulf of Maine and now home to Cornell's Shoals Marine Laboratory. The island was the subject of nearly half the paintings in the exhibition "The Art of Olaf M. Brauner, 1869-1947" which opens today at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art. At left, "From the Fisherman's Home" (1915) and the photographer's version, lower right. Above, "From the Rim of the Land" in 1916 and 1983.



Prizes, Honors and Awards for Cornell People

Booth Wins Teaching Prize

Richard S. Booth, assistant professor of planning at Cornell University, has been named recipient of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning's 1983 Burnham Kelly Award for Distinguished Teaching.

The honor is rotated annually among the college's three departments. It is known as the Martin Dominguez Award in the Department of Architecture and the John A. Hartell Award in the Department of Art. The winners are selected by a committee of faculty from all college departments and the dean. Nominations are made by faculty

and students.

Booth, who received his B.A. degree from Amherst College in 1968 and his law degree from George Washington University Law School in 1972, was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1973. In 1977 he joined the faculty of Cornell's Department of City and Regional Planning, where he teaches courses in environmental law and policy, land use law, historic preservation law, and administrative law. He has also taught courses in the Cornell Law School.

Electrical Engineers Honor Johnson

C. Richard Johnson, Jr., associate professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University, has been named the winner of the 1983 Outstanding Young Electrical Engineer Award of Eta Kappa Nu, the national electrical engineering honorary.

A specialist in the field of adaptive control and a member of the Cornell School of Electrical Engineering faculty since 1981, Johnson received the award at the Eta Kappa Nu annual banquet April 18 in New York City.

The award is given annually to a young electrical engineering graduate "for meritorious service in the interests of mankind as well as for outstanding achieve-

ments in his chosen profession." Johnson is 32 years of age.

"Professor Johnson's participation in professional activities is extraordinary," according to Joseph M. Ballantyne, director of the Cornell School of Electrical Engineering. "At his relatively young age he is already well known for his technical and professional contributions. He is an active referee for some 15 different technical journals, serves as associate editor of the IEEE Transactions on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing and as associate editor for the IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control."

Graduate TAs Win Clark Awards

Eight graduate teaching assistants in the College of Arts and Sciences are each recipients of \$500 Clark Awards for Distinguished Teaching in 1983.

The winners are: Clement Brungardt of Winfield, Kan., in chemistry; Nancy Decker of Aiken, S.C., in modern languages and linguistics; Vyacheslav Paperno of Ithaca, modern languages and linguistics; Helen Maxon of Groton, in English; Karen Swann of Westwood, Mass., English; Margaret Thickstun of Greenwich, Conn. and Ithaca, English; William Thickstun of Ithaca, English; Juan Sanchez of Newton, Mass., in physics.

Faculty winners of the Clark Distinguished Teaching Awards of \$3,000 were announced last month. They were: Kenneth A. McClane, assistant professor of English; Enrico M. Santi, associate professor of Romance studies, and Joel H. Silbey, professor of American history.

All of the awards, made from an endowment given 17 years ago by John M. Clark, a member of the Class of 1929, and Emily B. Clark, a member of the Class of 1930, are given annually to those who have demonstrated devotion to teaching, especially at the undergraduate level.

Three Win Newswriting Prizes

Three of 10 awards for "Excellence in Newswriting" to be presented this summer by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) will go to writers in the News and Feature Service at Cornell University.

Cited by CASE are Yong H. Kim, Susan S. Lang, and Jeanne Mackin. The awards will be made in July at the annual meeting of CASE, a professional organization with members in more than 2,000 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

Corson French

Milad Doueiri, a graduate student in Romance Studies, has been awarded the 1983 Corson French Prize. Honorable Mentions were given to Andrew Lowe and David Martyn, graduate students in Comparative Literature. The Corson Prize is awarded annually by the Department of Romance Studies for the most distinguished essays in French literature, philology or linguistics.

Design Competition

Dalyce Laine, a graduate student in the State College of Human Ecology, has been named a finalist in the 6th annual student design competition of the Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America (RESNA). She will present her rehabilitation design project — a sleep environment for patients with upper respiratory problems — at the RESNA conference in San Diego, June 12-16. She receives a cash prize and expenses to the conference.

Fisheries Society

John L. Forney, senior research associate in the department of natural resources, is the recipient of the 1983 Professional Award of the Northeast Division of the American Fisheries Society.

Forney directs the biological field station at Bridgeport on Oneida Lake which is operated by the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Considered one of the outstanding fishery research biologists in North America, Forney developed and executed a rigorous investigation program that has provided a basis for understanding the population dynamics and management of fisheries of Oneida Lake.

In citing Forney, the society says "his expertise and experience have made a solid contribution to the warmwater fish management program in New York, and more broadly, to our knowledge in fishery science."

Liu Memorial

Four graduate students of Chinese descent recently received the Liu Memorial Award for outstanding scholarship in their fields. The Liu Award, created in honor of Goldwin Smith Professor of Economics Ta-Chung Liu, is given yearly to students of Chinese descent "for the primary purpose of furthering the education and training of the recipients in their individual capacities as graduate students, and encouraging excellence in scholastic and research activities." This year's cash award was \$750 for each of the four recipients: Yun-O Biq, Yung-Sze Choi, Qing-Cuo Jia, and Qiao Sanzheng.

The Liu Memorial Award was originally set up by an \$18,775 gift donated in honor of Ta-Chung Liu, Goldwin Smith Professor of Economics at Cornell from 1964 to 1975. A native of Peking, Liu received his Ph.D. in economics from Cornell in 1940 and returned to China, where he stayed until he was forced to leave after the 1948 Communist takeover of Peking University.

Bell Laboratories

Three graduate students have been selected to be among the twenty-five winners of the new Bell Laboratories Doctoral Scholarship Program. This new scholarship program is an integral part of the Bell Laboratories' contributions program, and is designed to further academic excellence at the nation's leading universities in technical fields including computer science, electrical engineering, physics, and chemistry. When fully operational, the program will have 100 scholarships in effect. Twenty-five awards were made in the 1983 academic year. The Cornell winners include Brett Isham, from the College of Electrical Engineering; Earl Amijewski, from the Department of Computer Science; and Paul Sulewski from the Physics Department.

Fulbright

Stephen F. Hamilton, associate professor of human development and family studies, has been awarded a Fulbright Senior Research Fellowship for the 1983-84 academic year.

Hamilton, a researcher on adolescent development, will spend one year at the University of Munich conducting a study of apprenticeships. Half of all West German youth between the ages of 15 and 18 are involved in employer-sponsored apprenticeships with part-time schooling. Hamilton hopes to learn more about how the system functions and, in particular, how the occupational attitudes fostered by apprenticeships compare with those fostered by parents, peers, and classrooms.

Civil Engineering

The Cornell Student Chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers has been named winner of the national organization's 1983 Robert Ridgway Award. Conferred annually on the single most outstanding student chapter, the Ridgway Award recognizes activities of the chapter during 1982 and will be presented at the society's annual business meeting in October in Houston.

The Cornell chapter was chosen from a list of five finalists which included Brigham Young University, California State University - Chico, Northeastern University and Old Dominion University.

Buttrick-Crippen

Patrick T. Will has been awarded a 1983-84 Buttrick-Crippen Graduate Fellowship in Expository Writing. The fellowship will provide a 12-month stipend of \$8,800 plus tuition for the 1983-84 academic year.

As a Buttrick-Crippen Fellow, Will is currently planning and preparing for a

course entitled "Music and the American Media" which will be offered in the Spring 1983 semester. The course will be taught as part of Cornell's Freshman Seminar program, which is under the direction of Fredric Bogel, professor of English.

Will received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1978 where he majored in Music. He was awarded the M.A. degree from Cornell University in May 1982 and is presently a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in the Field of Music.

Learned Societies

Ronald F. King, assistant professor of government, is the winner of one of 12 fellowships awarded by the American Council of Learned Societies in a national competition.

King's research project that will be supported by the fellowship is on "Democracy, Equality and Growth in Keynesian America."

Three women and nine men were awarded the fellowships from nearly 100 applicants. The fellowships go "to recent recipients of the Ph.D. in support of humanistic research intended to illuminate and assess social and cultural ideas of 19th and 20th century society," according to the American Council of Learned Societies.

The program is supported by funds from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Guilford (English)

Richard DuRocher, a native of Orlando, Fla., who earned his Ph.D. degree in English in 1982, has won the 1982-83 Guilford Prize of \$500.

The prize is awarded annually to the student whose doctoral dissertation exhibits the highest standards of excellence in English prose. DuRocher's dissertation is titled "Milton and Ovid: 'Paradise Lost' and 'Metamorphoses.'"

DuRocher was an assistant professor of English at the University of Wisconsin in 1982-83 and will join the English Department faculty at the University of Florida in the fall.

Simmons (German)

Paul Levesque of Orange Park, Fla., has been awarded the Simmons Award in German here this year. He is a January 1983 graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Given to the student doing the best work in German, the Simmons Award was established by Lucretia Simmons in 1942.

She left a sum of money to the Department of German Literature "to be set aside for the Simmons Award in German, the income to be given ... to some student, who has done the best work in German, given not in cash, but in book form or other prize."

Messenger-Chalmers

Graduate student R. Mark Scowcroft is the recipient of the 1983 Messenger-Chalmers Graduate Prize. The award of \$500 is for Scowcroft's doctoral dissertation, "The Hand and The Child: Studies of Celtic Tradition in European Literature." Founded in 1902 by Hiram J. Messenger and augmented in 1959 by Mrs. Henry Chalmers, the prize is awarded annually to a graduate student for the thesis giving evidence of the best research and most fruitful thought in the field of human progress and the evolution of civilization during some period in human history or during human history as a whole.

Mellon Fellowships

Two incoming graduate students to the field of English Language and Literature are the recipients of the prestigious new Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities. Philip Harper and Rosemary Kegl will be attending Cornell University in the next academic year as Mellon Fellows in the Humanities.

University Libraries:

To Maintain Excellence We Need to Understand Modern Research Libraries of Today and Future

By MARTIN B. STILES

The greatest problem in sustaining the continued excellence of Cornell's library is the development of a clear understanding of what a modern research library is today and will be in the near future, according to Louis E. Martin, the Carl A. Kroch Librarian and University Librarian.

"While it is obvious shrinking funds along with expanding costs and needs are the horns of the dilemma," Martin said in an interview with the Chronicle, "the solution has to come from that area between the horns."

"We can no longer consider a library as only a vault for the treasures of man's intellect, a refuge from the hurly-burly of everyday existence. Without our truly understanding it, the research library, in particular, has evolved as a hub, a central nervous center that reaches into all segments of the day-to-day world community where old and new knowledge, perspectives, facts and data are being recorded at an explosive rate."

He said computers, data banks and, he hopes very soon, a stationary satellite in outer space, will replace to an extent book shelves and catalog files and even stately library buildings as the basic equipment of Cornell's library or any library of its type.

"When the word 'Cornell Library' is mentioned these days it should not evoke primarily that image of a peaceful niche in Uris or Ölin or wherever the memory takes one. It would be much more useful to envision a carnelian satellite hovering in outer space above the equator reflecting the collected memory of mankind world-

wide to and from Cornell.

"Such a vision is no Orwellian projection, it is merely an amplification of what already exists and what in a few years has allowed Cornell's world renowned collection at Ithaca of more than 4 million volumes to expand into an off-campus resource of some 75 million. While these resources are located at 25 of the nations leading research libraries across the country, Cornell researchers have bibliographic access to them through a central data bank located in Palo Alto, Calif. operated by the Research Library Group, of which Cornell has been a member for the past three years."

"This bibliographic access through computers, not card catalogs, is highly useful in itself and nearly instantaneous."

"But acquiring the actual material is still in the Pony Express time frame. It takes anywhere from 10 to 14 days by mail. The satellite in outer space would implode this time frame into mere seconds," he said.

"Whether the university will be able to afford such a thing now or in the near future, he said, is not as important as realizing that this is the way things are going to have to be eventually if Cornell is going to keep pace with the world of the intellect, which interestingly is a metaphor that is becoming increasingly specific."

"The carnelian satellite should also be the guiding image in planning the future development of Cornell's on-campus collection, and how such a development can be funded and administered. It takes little imagination to realize that Cornell has a world-wide responsibility to sustain and enhance its many unique collections in the humanities and its particular strengths in the sciences."

"We cannot depend on the individual genius and sometimes personal resources of an Andrew D. White or Willard Fiske and mostly recently Felix Reichmann for the intellectual growth of the collection."

"The problem is one the library and university administration have been grappling with for some time."

"My predecessor, J. Gormly Miller, has completed a study funded by Andrew W. Mellon Foundation on the problems of collection development. He suggests an approach that is in many ways a microcosm of the way the world's memory is being gathered all over the world."

"Under his plan, instead of responsibility for the development of the Cornell collec-

tion being centrally located both intellectually and financially much of this responsibility would be dispersed to points of interest all over the campus."

"While the central administration would fund development of the core collection in all its diversity, faculty and administrators in various fields would be allotted some funding and would be responsible for collection development in their areas. The pattern exploits special interests and commitments, in the tradition of White and Fiske."

"It is obvious modern research libraries in particular have entered the electronic and computer age. The myriad banks of information in computers all over campus and the world for that matter are now a concern of the primary function of the Cornell library, as a link to man's memory."

"The allocation of funding for computer data and traditional library knowledge and functioning is a crucial one and one that should be understood from a point of view that creatively integrates the two."

"I find a certain irony for those of us who are somewhat chilled by computer screens and satellites and antennas and all the paraphernalia of electronics, that it is probably going to be electronics that eventually preserves the memory contained in most of the books printed on earth since the 1860s."

"These books are crumbling before our very eyes and may be totally disintegrated within 75 years because they were printed on 'acid paper.' This is the result of a cheap way of manufacturing paper with sulphates that makes your newspaper turn yellow in days and crumble in shreds in a few years."

"There are ways of neutralizing the acid in the pages of these books, but they are extremely expensive and time consuming. The answer at this time seems to be what is called 'optical disc technology,' a method which allows some 10,000 pages of text to be recorded on a single disc 12 inches in diameter and retrieved instantly at any page with a laser beam."

"To be sure the historical image of a library still has its reality and will continue to have its place but a place in a larger reality that is just beginning to be generally understood," Martin said.

In the procession for the Class of 1983 is Roald Hoffmann, Nobel laureate in Chemistry.

When the Green Goes to Red, Then Don't Drink That Milk

Traffic lights communicate with red, yellow, and green and soon these colors may have similar meanings for shoppers in supermarkets.

Cornell researchers have tested commercially-produced time-temperature monitors that change color as perishable products age, are exposed to unsatisfactory temperatures, or both. These chameleon-like monitops may replace "sell-by" dates stamped on packages.

Test results at Cornell with milk are very promising, and food scientists say such indicators are practical, not only for dairy products, but also have potential for meat, fish, frozen foods, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, film, and even human blood.

Developed about a decade ago by commercial firms for other purposes, these band-aid sized indicators have two compartments, one containing an enzyme and the other a chemical substrate. When a product is packaged, the seal separating the enzyme and substrate is automatically broken, activating the enzyme. As the combined effects of time and temperature accumulate, a reaction pre-set for specific environmental conditions occurs, leading to a pH-induced color change.

The monitor begins at green — indicating freshness, changes to yellow — warning of a potential situation for spoilage, and then to red — indicating spoilage.

Cornell food scientist Frank Kosikowski and graduate student Vikram Mistry tested indicators for pasteurized milk because it deteriorates easily if storage conditions are not proper. Its life span at different temperatures and the sensitivity of the monitors to those temperatures were determined.

They found that pasteurized milk remained acceptable for 10 days at 40°F

(4.4°C), and four days if stored at 50°F (10°C). The quality monitors accurately and reliably illustrated the changing quality of the milk.

"Although milk is of very high quality when it leaves the farm, consumers have no assurance of proper handling before it reaches home," says Kosikowski, professor of food science in the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

"Milk sometimes may be kept in a warm truck, or perhaps it is not cooled adequately in a supermarket, or left too long on a kitchen table."

Although the time-temperature monitors that would be used on milk now cost up to 15¢ each, manufacturers are trying to reduce the cost to about a penny.

These indicators could be money savers, though, Kosikowski points out. "If milk retailers, for example, noticed the indicator window turning yellow, they could return the milk to the supplier, who would ascertain its quality and, if acceptable, use it in other products that receive a higher heat treatment than pasteurized fluid milk."

Kosikowski adds that the indicators also could be used in a positive sense to monitor the degree of ripening of cheeses.

Time-temperature monitors also would help distributors, processors, and retailers maintain quality control which could reduce financial losses due to spoilage of milk and overripening of cheeses.



People

NAS Honors 2 from Here

Two members of the Cornell faculty have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Harry Kesten, professor of mathematics, was among 60 scientists and engineers elected to membership at the 120th annual meeting of the academy.

Michael E. Fisher, the Horace White professor of chemistry, physics and mathematics, was among 12 distinguished scientists from nine countries elected as foreign associates of the academy. Fisher also was named winner of the 1983 NAS Award for Excellence in Scientific Reviewing.

The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. The academy was established in 1863 by a Congressional Act of Incorporation, signed by Abraham Lincoln, that calls upon the academy to act as an official adviser to the federal government, upon request, in any matter of science or technology.

Some 1,415 persons have been elected to membership in the academy, considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded an American scientist or engineer. The academy has elected 216 foreign associates.

Kesten joined the Cornell faculty in 1961 after earning the Ph.D. from the university in 1958 and serving as an instructor at Princeton University and Hebrew Univer-

sity. He has been editor of the journal "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society" and is editor-in-chief of "Annals of Probability."

A recipient of a Sloan Fellowship (1963-65) and a Guggenheim Fellowship (1972-73), Professor Kesten has been honored with the Rietz Lectureship, the Hedrick Lectureship and the Brouwer Medal of The Netherlands. He was born in 1931 in Duisburg, Holland, and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1963.

Also born in 1931, in Trinidad, West Indies, Fisher is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1966 after earning the Ph.D. in physics from the University of London in 1957 and teaching at King's College.

The NAS award, which carries a \$5,000 honorarium, cited Fisher for his "continuing sequence of reviews that put into proper perspective discoveries concerning critical phenomena and defined the fundamental problems he and others subsequently resolved." His studies of phase transitions and critical phenomena have also been recognized with the awarding of the 1980 Guthrie Medal and Prize of the Institute of Physics of Great Britain; the 1980 Wolf Prize in Physics, which he shared with Leo Kadanoff of the University of Chicago and Kenneth G. Wilson of Cornell; and the 1982 Michelson-Morley Award from Case Western Reserve University.

4 Elected AAAS Fellows

Four members of the Cornell faculty are among 296 individuals elected by the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science as fellows of the association: Robert R. Capranica, professor of neurobiology and behavior and of electrical engineering; Robert H. Silsbee, professor of atomic and solid state physics; Joseph Veverka, professor of astronomy and Madison J. Wright, professor of agronomy.

A fellow of the AAAS is described as a member "whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science for its applications are scientifically or socially distinguished." Formed in 1848, the AAAS has some 140,000 individual members and about 300 affiliated scientific societies and academies of science. Election of fellows took place at the AAAS Annual Meeting May 26-31 in Detroit.

Specializing in behavioral studies of animal communication and neurophysiological studies of sensory processing in the nervous system, Capranica conducts collaborative research in electrical engineering in the fields of bioelectronics

and bioelectric systems. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1969 after earning a Sc.D. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and serving on the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Silsbee is a specialist in solid state physics in the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1957 after earning the Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1956 and serving on the staff of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Veverka is a specialist in planetary astronomy and planetary geology with research centering on the photometry of solid surfaces and studies of asteroids and satellites. He came to Cornell in 1970 as a research associate in the Laboratory for Planetary Studies and the Center for Radio-physics and Space Research after earning the Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Wright is a specialist in the production of forage, oil protein crops. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1959 after earning the Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, where he served as an assistant professor of agronomy from 1952 to 1959.

4 Cornellians Lead Seminars

Four Cornell professors have been named seminar directors in the Summer Seminars for College Teachers program sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The four are John W. Kronik, Robert G. Calkins, Issac Kramnick and Walter M. Pintner.

The summer programs, to be held on 75 university campuses, provide two and four-year college teachers with an opportunity to work with respected scholars in their fields at institutions with libraries suitable for advanced study.

Through research and discussion with the seminar directors and with their colleagues, participants gain a better understanding of the subject they teach.

Eighty-four seminars have been funded around the country this year, and Cornell is

one of nine universities to have received more than one of these grants.

Also receiving multiple grants are the University of California at Berkeley, Columbia University, Harvard University, Indiana State University, the University of North Carolina, Princeton University, the University of Virginia and the University of Wisconsin.

Robert Jarrow, assistant professor of finance and economics at Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, is co-winner of the 1982 Pomerance Prize for Excellence in Options Research awarded by the Chicago Board of Options Exchange. He shares a \$1,500 cash prize with Andrew Rudd, managing partner of BARRA, a financial consulting firm in Berkeley, Calif.

Hood Is Geneva Director

Lamartine F. Hood has been named the eleventh director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

He succeeds Donald W. Barton, director of the station since 1960, who retired last year. Alexander C. Davis has been serving as acting director since 1982.

Hood has been associate director of research for the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca since 1980. In that position, he had major responsibility for administration and coordination of research programs in food science and nutrition, animal science, horticulture, and plant protection. He has been on the Cornell faculty since 1968 as professor of food science.

A native of Johnstown, PA., Hood earned the B.S. (1959) and Ph.D. (1968) degrees from The Pennsylvania State University, and an M.S. (1963) from the University of Minnesota.

As director of the Geneva Station, Hood assumes responsibility for an institution that carries out research and extension



LAMARTINE HOOD

programs involving the production, protection, and processing of fruits and vegetables.

Lippincott Leads Press

Walter H. Lippincott Jr., associate director of the Cornell University Press for the past year, has been named director effective June 1, according to Vice Provost Larry I. Palmer, chairman of the search committee.

Lippincott, who joined the Cornell University Press after seven years with Cambridge University Press in New York City, succeeds Roger Howley who resigned last fall.

"Walter Lippincott brings both substantial editorial experience and strong leader-

ship qualities to this important position," Palmer said. "There were many able candidates among the more than 80 applicants, and Walter emerged as the one we believe most able to sustain the momentum of the Press."

Cornell University Press was established by Andrew Dickson White in 1869 as the first university press in the nation. Over the last 20 years, the Press has ranked among the eight largest of some 100 university presses in the country.

Architects Honor Rowe

Colin Rowe, professor of architecture in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Owen Luder, president of the institute, said the honor was conferred this spring in recognition of Rowe's "contribution to the development of architectural theory in our time."

Rowe's essays, which appeared in the *Architectural Review* during the 1950s,

were the first to relate modern architecture to the architecture of the past. Subsequent scholarly pieces on cubism and modern architecture further developed his theory. He is the author of two books, "Collage City" (MIT Press, 1978), which shifted the focus from individual buildings to whole cities, and "The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa and Other Essays" (MIT Press, 1976).

Rosemann New GM at Statler Inn

Charles Rosemann, formerly general manager of the Ridgeway Country Club in Memphis, Tenn., was named general manager of the Statler Inn here effective Monday, May 2.

John J. Clark, Jr., dean of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell which operates the inn, said Rosemann takes over his duties, assuming a redefined role for the inn's general manager, aimed at better achieving the mission of the inn.

—Serve as a facility offering high-quality hotel, food and beverage services to the Cornell community-at-large.

—Serve as a practical and management laboratory for faculty and students at the School of Hotel Administration.

—Serve as a social and dining facility for members of the Statler Club and their guests.

—Serve as a source of employment to scholarship and financial aid and other worthy students.

Rosemann succeeds George Bantuvanis, acting general manager since January 1982.

Ireland to Head Institutional Planning

Paige V. Ireland, research/planning associate in the Office of Institutional Planning and Analysis at Cornell University, has been named director of that office effective June 1.

Ireland, who joined the IPA staff in 1979, succeeds Peggy Ulrich-Nims, who is moving to Colorado.

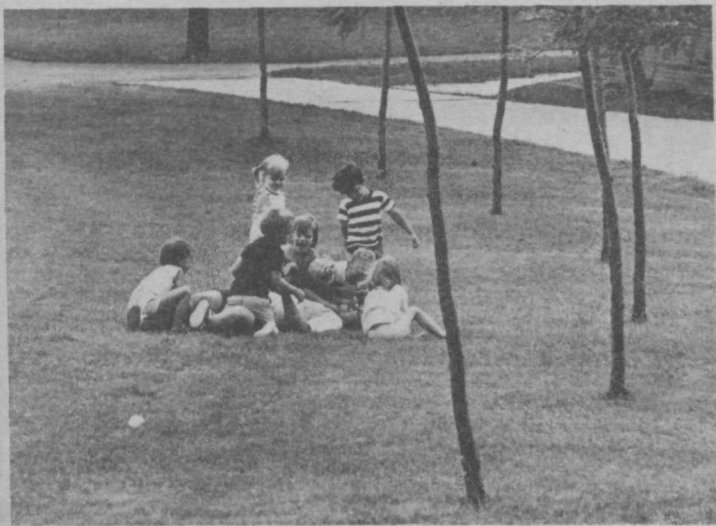
In her new position Ireland will provide leadership and direction for the IPA staff in developing data and analyses for use in university policy setting and decision making.

Two of Ireland's primary responsibilities in her previous position were coordination

of the design, development and implementation of the master academic personnel database and the generation of statistical analyses for reporting and monitoring affirmative action.

Ireland began working in the Cornell administration in 1974 while an undergraduate in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. She became a research specialist in the Office of the Vice President for Research in 1978.

She earned her bachelor's degree in 1976 and her master of business administration through Cornell's Employee Degree Program.



Children's College:

*Youth Program Component of CAU
Runs from July 3 through Aug. 6*

"Enjoyable programs, rich in educational content, that use the resources of the Cornell University campus" is the way the 1983 Cornell's Children's College is described by its director.

The Children's College, the youth program component of Cornell's Adult University, will run from July 3 through Aug. 6, and once again will be open to area youths, according to Helen Hamilton, associate director of CAU and leader of the children's college.

There will be five one-week programs of youth activities which "take into account each child's level of interest and ability," Hamilton said. The children are divided into five groups: Li'l Bears, Clowns, Sprouts, Junior Cornellians and Teens.

The programs for "Li'l Bears," children ages 3 to 5, and for "Clowns," children who have finished kindergarten or first grade, are built around a theme-of-the-day such as environmental science, food science, veterinary medicine or communication arts.

"Sprouts" is a program for 7-year-olds who have finished the first grade. Each morning the

class will explore a different part of Cornell, visiting the radar weather station, discovering how solar collectors work, seeing vampire bats, and learning how to groom and care for horses.

"Junior Cornellians," children 8-12 who have not yet finished the sixth grade, will sign up for morning study in courses on dinosaurs, experiencing the natural world, cuisine, tennis or riding.

The "Teens" program includes basic mountaineering, video, computer programming, riding or tennis.

Recreational and social activities are part of each day's schedule of events for each group.

Tuition, which includes hot lunches for all children plus Friday night dinner (except Li'l Bears) is \$55 per week for Li'l Bears; \$65 per week for Clowns and Sprouts; \$75 per week for Junior Cornellians, and \$195 for Teens. The program for Teens is scheduled to be a week-long, live-in one.

Details of the programs are available at the CAU office, 626B Thurston Ave., 256-6260.



Institute Here Will Concern Adolescence

Caught between generations, between dependence and independence, today's teenagers experiment with sex, liquor, drugs, and crime, and can be serious problems for their families, schools and communities.

Young people comprise only 16 percent of the population, for example, yet they account for 50 percent of those arrested for serious crimes.

In the last 10 years, suicide has increased 91 percent among males and 50 percent among females, aged 15 to 24.

And, about 20 percent of all births in the U.S. are to unmarried teens; 10 percent of all 17-year-old girls are mothers.

These are just a few examples of the problems confronting adolescents and the people who work with them — parents (biological, foster, adoptive and step), youth workers, educators, counselors, clergy and juvenile aid officers.

To help parents and others who work with teens, the State College of Human Ecology here is sponsoring a three-day institute in Ithaca, July 26-28.

Speakers at the "Cornell Institute on Troubled Adolescents" will present state-of-the-art techniques for working with young people who are experiencing severe problems and for promoting communication with them.

Workshop topics include teen parents, "toughlove," host homes, runaways, parenting the troubled adolescent, controlling violent behavior, drug and alcohol abuse, self-help youth groups, sexually abused youth, crisis intervention, controlling difficult behavior in the classroom and step-families.

The keynote speaker on Tuesday, July 26, is Dr. Albert E. Treischman, author of "The Other Twenty-Three Hours" and "Children Away from Home." A member of the Harvard Medical School faculty, he is the founder and executive director of the Walker Home and School in Needham, Massachusetts, a residential and day school for children with severe emotional problems.

For registration details and further information, contact Fred DuFour, Room E200, MVR Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (607) 256-7794.

—BOOKS—

Some of the Latest Offerings from University Press

'The Book of Honeycomb's Flow'

The first translation and critical evaluation in modern language of a 15th century Hebrew treatise on the art of Classical rhetoric and its use in interpreting the Hebrew Bible has been published this spring by the Cornell University Press.

Known as "The Book of the Honeycomb's Flow," by the Italian Renaissance scholar Judah Messer Leon, the work has been translated into English by Isaac Rabinowitz, professor of Biblical and Hebrew studies emeritus at Cornell University.

In a project that has taken nearly 25 years of intermittent work, Rabinowitz has constructed a critical edition of the original Hebrew text from a number of sources and provided an annotated English translation.

In addition, he has included an extensive introduction with a reconstruction of Messer Leon's life and full discussion of the nature and intended purposes of the treatise written about 1460. The book was published in 1475 at Mantua, Italy. It is the first book in the history of Hebrew literature to have been printed in its author's lifetime.

The publication of Messer Leon's work, which in Hebrew is titled "Sepher Nopheth Suphim," is expected to help scholars more fully understand the importance of the Italian Jewish culture in the Renaissance.

Although little is known of the life and career of Messer Leon, it is clear, Rabinowitz says, that he was "certainly 15th century Italian Jewry's nearest equivalent of the archetypal 'Renaissance man.'"

"Rabbi, educator, physician, exegete, and author, at various times in a life course that spanned the last three quarters of the 'quattrocento' he resided and worked in some of the most important centers of the burgeoning Renaissance Italian culture, including Ancona, Padua, Venice, Bologna, Mantua and Naples."

In "The Book of the Honeycomb's Flow," (the title is taken from psalm 19) Messer Leon, Rabinowitz says, "discusses or alludes to a wide variety of theological, philosophical, political, legal and psychological subjects. It thus constitutes an excellent conspectus of fifteenth-century ideas."

By Max Black

Philosopher Max Black's latest book, on his favorite subject, reason and how it relates to broader questions of human values, was published this spring by the Cornell University Press.

Titled "The Prevalence of Humbug and Other Essays," the book is aimed at the general reader as well as the professional philosopher.

In eight essays, Black addresses such questions as: Why should I be rational? What is it to be reasonable? and What does it mean to behave humanely?

Black joined the Cornell University faculty in 1946 and is the Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy and Humane Letters, emeritus, and senior member of the university's Program on Science Technology and Society.

He is currently president of the "Institut International de Philosophie" (Paris), an international academy founded in 1937 with some 100 members from 34 countries. Black is the first American to be president of the group in 30 years.

By Eric Blackall

The first book-length critical study in English of the Novels of the German Romantics has been published this spring by the Cornell University Press.

Written by Eric A. Blackall, the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of German Literature at Cornell, the 315-page book, which is titled "The Novels of the German Romantics," focuses on Blackall's thesis that a revolution in the conception of the novel took place between 1795 and 1830, mostly in Germany.

He discusses the idea that the novel should represent an extended poetic statement, referring to the works of all the major German romantic novelists: Friedrich von Hardenberg (Novalis), Friedrich Schlegel, Jean Paul Richter, Friedrich Holderlin, Ludwig Tieck, Clemens Brentano, Achim von Arnim, E.T.A. Hoffmann and Joseph von Eichendorff.

He develops his theme with an extensive description of the evolution of the novel through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Health and Safety Council Assures Community Access

With the formation of the Health and Safety Review Council, all staff and student members of the campus community are assured ready access to procedures for resolving health and safety concerns in a timely, effective fashion.

The council, which began operation in November 1982, is a campus-wide body with responsibility for reviewing health and safety complaints that are not resolved on the departmental level and for communication of views and concerns to the University Health and Safety Board.

Voting members of the Health and Safety Review Council are appointed by the Employee Assembly, the Student Assembly, the Faculty Council of Representatives and the president of the university. Current members are Noel Desch, associate director of the Materials Science Center and chairperson of the council; Ronald Clayton, manager of technical services in the Department of Agronomy; Frederick Lengemann, professor of veterinary physiology; Dr. Hope Perry, deputy director of the Gannett Health Center; Richard F. Porter, professor of chemistry; and Dominic Versage, radiation safety officer in the Office of Environmental Health.

"People should feel more at ease going to the Health and Safety Review Council," according to W. Donald Cooke, vice president for research and chairman of the University Health and Safety Board. "Unlike the board, which is made up of ad-

ministrators, the council represents a broad spectrum of the community. The council is the place people can go if they don't get satisfaction in the normal process."

Access to the Health and Safety Review Council is guaranteed to all categories of members of the campus community: non-academic employees except those covered by collective bargaining agreements; student employees; faculty members; academic employees, and non-employee students. Preliminary steps in grievance vary with the specific groups. In general, concerns should first be addressed to immediate supervisors in the workplace.

In the event the complaint is not resolved through the appropriate grievance or complaint procedure, the complainant may appeal in writing to the Health and Safety Review Council.

Within 10 days, the council will meet with the grievant, consider the grievance and take one of the following actions: Make a recommendation on the grievance and forward it to the Health and Safety Board for a decision; forward the grievance directly to the Health and Safety Board for resolution without comment; or deny the grievance and respond in writing to the complainant.

If either of the first two actions is taken by the council, the Health and Safety Board has up to 10 working days from the receipt of the grievance in which to respond.



Natural History Safaris Planned to Kenya

The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia are co-sponsoring a series of natural history safaris to Kenya.

The aim of the expeditions is to explore the ecology and culture of East Africa, including the remarkable birdlife of this part of the African continent. Although the safaris are designed for members of the two institutions, others are welcome as well. Three departures are scheduled during November and December of 1983, and each trip will last 21 days.

A special feature of the safaris is the quality of leadership. The expedition leader

is Alec Forbes-Watson, a former Kenya game warden and head of the anti-poaching unit, now a staff member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. A widely published scholar and experienced safari guide, Forbes-Watson led the first birding safari in sub-Saharan Africa. Each group also will be accompanied by an experienced nature photographer from Cornell.

For further information on the Kenya safaris, call David Blanton at the Laboratory of Ornithology, (607) 256-4017, or Alec Forbes-Watson at the Academy of Natural Sciences, (215) 299-1069.

Text of President Rhodes' Commencement Address

Here is the text of the major portion of President Rhodes' address at Commencement for the Class of 1983.

"I estimate that you have heard well over 1,000 lectures in the last four years at Cornell. Those of you who are completing graduate and professional work have suffered through even more. It is a sober responsibility to have to give the last lecture before you graduate.

"But last lectures and last words matter. They form and crystallize the thoughts. Norman Cousins once asked a number of people what single most important thing they had learned in life. What would be their 'last lecture'? The answers were revealing. Nikita Krushchev, for example, said quite simply, 'Never turn your back.' Pope John XXIII said, 'Never be afraid to hold out your hand. Never be afraid to accept an outstretched hand.'

"Nothing better illustrates two basic and contrasting attitudes toward life, the one suspicious, self-protective, and fearful; the other outgoing, self-giving, and optimistic. And it is that second attitude which finds expression in the friendships of your Cornell years, to which I should like to direct my own 'last lecture' this afternoon. For the advice I have to offer you, the great Class of 1983, is this: Cherish and nurture the friendships you have made.

"That advice will sound deceptively simple after the words of wisdom, and the learned discourses you have come to expect over the past four years. After all, here you sit, capped and gowned, bursting with writing skills, computer literacy, scientific depth, and literary breadth, professional knowledge and liberal learning.

"Yet liberal learning has as its ultimate goal the enrichment and enhancement of life, affirmed in principle and lived in practice, and it is here that the friendships you have made, no less than the skills and knowledge you have acquired, will serve you well.

"Long after you forget the details of medieval history, you will remember the professor who first brought the Dark Ages to light. Long after you leave this rain-washed, snow-bleached, city of Ithaca, you will remember the nights spent solving the world's problems in the company of friends

on West Campus. Long after your roommate returns to his homeland, bringing with him the latest in agricultural technology, you will understand more fully the problems, the prospects, and most of all the people of the Third World.

"Let me suggest three specific things that friendship does. First, friendship redeems knowledge from triviality and harnesses its tremendous power for good. Without friendship, and the openness and trust that go with it, skills are barren, and knowledge may become an unguided missile. Indeed it was Gandhi who thought that education could subvert humaneness and compassion, and he worried deeply about the hardness of heart of the educated. But with the love that friendship both requires and brings, knowledge becomes, in Newman's words, 'The great ordinary means to great and ordinary ends.'

"There is a second reason we should nurture our friendships, for through them we learn to recognize nobility and grace in others, and — inspired by them — we ourselves are inspired, we ourselves develop a generosity of spirit. It is this transforming influence that introduces us to the highest art of living, that enables us to achieve our own potential.

"But there is a third and more fundamental reason why friendships should be cherished. Our hearts require love as truly as our bodies require food. Without an outlet for our nobler instincts, without a center beyond ourselves, success and riches have an emptiness that becomes pathetic. Without friendships we become 'hollow men and women and moral nomads' and our companions on life's journey will be disillusionment and despair.

"But if we are willing to give ourselves in friendship and love, we will find that in giving we receive, discovering ourselves and discovering meaning in life. I wonder if any of you have seen the marvellous Snoopy graduation card, about two feet high, showing Snoopy as a recent graduate, mortar board on head, standing proudly in a small booth with a sign: 'Answers to life's questions — \$1.00.' Beside it is a much smaller booth, in which sits Woodstock, with the sign: 'Life's questions — 50¢.'

"That graduation card carries a profound statement. It reminds us that life's questions are not answered solely by the Snoopies of the world, no matter how powerful their intellect or how prestigious their degrees. Rather the secret of life is discovered in partnership with others, by seeking and finding, asking and answering, building, dismantling, and building again until we forge our own philosophy, commitment and direction for life.

"In an academic community, committed as it is to the realm of reason and to the development of the higher intellectual faculties, it may seem anathema to put such emphasis on love and friendship. But I would remind you of the words of Gaston Berger as he commented on the life of Pierre Abelard, 'There are only two precious things on earth; the first is love; the second, a long way behind it, is intelligence.'

"So cherish and nurture the friends you have made here at Cornell; fellow students, faculty, staff, coaches, chaplains, counselors, RAs, TAs, custodians, administrators, Cornellians of all shapes and sizes. Perhaps never again will you be so generous with your affections, so ready to accept self-revelation, so responsive to those who can share the most profound thoughts and the deepest sentiments that dawn during these memorable years. And perhaps never again will you enjoy such a marvellous set of interlocking circumstances — the time, the great intellects, the closeness of campus living — that permit such friendships to blossom.

"Of course, graduation will bring new places to live, new challenges, new preoccupations, and new friends. But the great challenge in life is to embrace the new without neglecting or rejecting the old. Alfred North Whitehead said it well, 'The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order.'

"I hope you will cherish another group of friends — the parents, spouses and children who have reached out to you in love. Four years ago in a Barton Hall Freshman Convocation, I told many of you that during the Cornell years parents would lose a child and gain a friend. I hope that has been your

experience; for if it has, it represents the greatest gift that life can give.

"And those of you who are graduating, I know, have been amazed to discover how much your parents have improved in understanding and maturity in the last four years; how much more reasonable they are; how caring they've become; how those irritating habits and preoccupations now seem somehow endearing; how they are no longer nagging warders, but understanding friends. Parents, sons, and daughters, hold on to those friendships, for if the changes are bi-lateral, so also is the enormous gain.

"There is a final group of friends that I hope you will cherish and keep. This is the larger company, the wider community, that links the continents, crosses the oceans, and spans the centuries, stretching from Bologna to Paris and Oxford, to Ithaca here this afternoon. It is from this company that you have formed friendships that will ripen over the years, so that Dostoevsky and Shakespeare, Monet and Mozart, Einstein and Newton, Moses and Mother Theresa, and Martin Luther King will be your companions upon the continuing journey. It is their insight, their wisdom, their suffering, their joy, their triumphs, their failures, their nobility, their vision that have enriched the years that are closing and will illuminate the way ahead.

"Romeyn Berry, the Cornell essayist of the early 1900s, once observed that 'the four undergraduate years constitute youth's little springtime, in which students acquire the rudiments of culture, the tools of understanding, and along with them the ability to absorb beauty, song, laughter (and) friendship...It puts them in good company when they're alone, sweetens their youth, and when they're old permits them to hear bells, half-remembered songs and the rustle of the ivy outside their study windows.'

"If this day marks the end of springtime, for you, Class of '83, it also marks the start of summer. May you always hear the bells, the songs and the rustling ivy. May the friendships of these Cornell years endure for a lifetime."

Bulletin of the Faculty

The minutes of the University Faculty Meeting held on May 18, are reproduced below. Members are invited to submit corrections to the Office of the Dean of Faculty, 315 Day Hall, by June 30, 1983. If corrections are not received, the minutes will be assumed to have been approved as published. May 18, 1983

120 Ives Hall
The Speaker, Russell D. Martin, called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m. He then called on Provost W. Keith Kennedy for an announcement of faculty deaths since the last meeting. 1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATHS

"Mr. Speaker, members of the Faculty, it is my sad duty to read the names of our colleagues who have died during the past seven months:"

Howard L. Gilman, Emeritus Professor, Veterinary Bacteriology, October 27, 1982

Howard G. Smith, Emeritus Professor, Electrical Engineering, October 28, 1982

George B. Winter, Class of 1912 Professor of Engineering, Emeritus, November 3, 1982

Edwin Ray Hoskins, Emeritus Professor, Rural Education, November 8, 1982

George J. Raleigh, Emeritus Professor, Vegetable Crops, November 16, 1982

Cedric Hay Guise, Emeritus Professor of Forestry, November 23, 1982

Lemo D. Rockwood, Professor Emeritus, Child Development and Family Relations, December 16, 1982

Paul L. McKeegan, Budget Director, Emeritus, and former Vice Provost, January 2, 1983

Walter H. Burkholder, Emeritus Professor of Plant Pathology, January 31, 1983

Lowell C. Cunningham, Emeritus Professor of Farm Management, February 20, 1983

Karl H. Fernow, Emeritus Professor of Plant pathology, March 30, 1983

William M. Woodward, Emeritus Professor of Physics, April 22, 1983

Frederick H. Stutz, Emeritus Professor of History of Education, April 23, 1983

At the Provost's request, the Faculty stood for a moment of silence.

The Chair next called on Kenneth Greisen, Dean of Faculty, for an announcement concerning results of the recent election. 2. RESULTS OF ELECTION

Dean Greisen read the results of the election as follows:

FACULTY TRUSTEE
Mary Beth Norton

AT-LARGE MEMBERS, FCR - 3 seats
Frederick T. Bent, Wesley W. Gunkel, Robert H. Silsbee.

REVIEW AND PROCEDURES COMMITTEE, 3 seats
Ellis R. Loew, John Keith Moffat, Gerard Salton.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE, 3 seats
Joe P. Bail, Ferdinand Rodriguez, Lawrence K. Williams.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY COMMITTEE, 1 seat
Joseph D. Novak.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE, 2 seats
Richard L. Liboff, Sydney S. Shoemaker.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE, 1 non-tenured seat
Stephen J. Ceci.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND POLICIES COMMITTEE, 2 seats
David B. Lyons, Thomas A. Sokol.

ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AIDS COMMITTEE, 4 seats
Benjamin Nichols, 3-year term; Helen L. Wardeberg, 3-year term; John W. DeWire, 2-year term; Vernon M. Briggs, Jr., 1-year term.

ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AIDS COMMITTEE, 1 non-tenured seat
Stephen H. Zinder.

BUDGET COMMITTEE, 2 seats
Peter J. Kahn, Eugene C. Erickson.

BUDGET COMMITTEE, 1 non-tenured seat
Dale A. Oesterle.

FREEDOM OF TEACHING AND LEARNING COMMITTEE, 1 non-tenured seat
David S. Powers.

MINORITY EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 2 seats
John T. Hsu, 3-year term, Elizabeth A. Oltenacu, 2-year term.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 2 seats
John E. McMurry, Ritch Savin-Williams.

PROFESSIONAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FACULTY COMMITTEE, 1 seat
E. Scott Maynes.

PROFESSIONAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FACULTY COMMITTEE, 1 non-tenured seat
Hollis N. Erb.

RESEARCH POLICIES COMMITTEE, 2 seats
Peter J. Gierasch, Bertha (Betty) A. Lewis.

UNIVERSITY-ROTC RELATIONSHIPS COMMITTEE, 2 seats
Daniel P. Loucks, Peter L. Minotti.

COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS, 1 seat
John D. Reppy.

UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY, 3 seats, 2-year terms
James M. Burlitch, Joe M. Regenstein, Stanley Z. Zahler.

The Dean, continued: "Many of you will shortly find yourselves participating in a further election because each of these committees is required to have a couple of members who are from the FCR and elected by the FCE."

"I also choose this opportunity to make a quite different announcement. When we were conducting the recent election of a new Dean, we sent out the description from our constitution, the Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty. We got back a few of those copies marked up and pointing out that in line after

line, the Dean was referred to as 'he', and all the duties were 'his' duties. The writing style of O.P.U.F. is quite out of date, inappropriate and offensive. I would like to announce that it is my intention to revise that writing in the sense of correcting these gender specific pronouns, so that it is in language that is no longer considered offensive. I don't consider this an amendment of the document, and so I don't propose to go through the procedures of calling Faculty meetings and taking votes on approval the precise wording. I'm announcing it now so that if anyone in the Faculty wants to object, this is the opportunity. Otherwise we will preserve a copy of the old form of the document in case anyone wants to be able to examine the undamaged wording, but in the future when we give copies of that document to people, it will be with improved verbiage."

The Speaker again called on the provost.

3. RECOGNITION OF RETIRING FACULTY

The Provost began: "It's a great pleasure each year to have an opportunity to participate in the recognition of faculty members who have served long and distinguished careers at Cornell. There are 49 faculty members retiring this year. I do not know the total years of service, but I think it's conservative to estimate 30 years and so that's close to 1500 person years this group has contributed to the University. We are indeed very grateful. We will proceed as we have before by calling upon the deans or representatives of the deans in the alphabetical order of the colleges. The first is the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, David Call."

Dean Call began: "Unless somebody gets the wrong idea, I want to make it clear that this is not a situation where I am embarrassed. I will introduce this afternoon 18 faculty members who have announced their retirement; 17 others could not be here. That's a little less than 10% of our total faculty. And I know they average, Keith, 30 years, at least. It's impossible, even if I only had one person, to do proper justice in any reasonable amount of time to the career of that individual. And so I will ask the 17 faculty members' indulgence as I make very brief comments before this faculty. I just wish the Provost would get things straightened out in Albany so it would be possible for us to replace all 35 faculty members."

"First, Harry R. Ainslie, from the Department of Animal Science. Professor Ainslie has had a distinguished career in the extension area, working with dairy herd improvement cooperatives. He's probably done more than anybody else in that department to contribute to America's dairy surplus."

"Donald W. Barton, Professor of Seed and Vegetable Sciences, from the Geneva Experiment Station. Don Barton is retiring after 22 years of most distinguished service as the Director of the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station."

"Professor Gordon C. Cummings, Department of Rural Sociology. Professor Cummings has been active in teaching and in research, particularly on the concerns of the rural areas of the United States and New York State, with particular emphasis on health care systems."

"Professor Herbert L. Everett, Plant Breeding and Biometry, University Ombudsman, and distinguished professor of plant breeding. Herb has been very active in the breeding of better corn varieties. The influence of his work can be seen throughout New York State."

"Professor William C. Kelly, Vegetable Crops. Outstanding teacher, outstanding adviser, researcher, and the man who had enough gumption to teach a course on organic farming methods. For that we are eternally indebted."

"Professor Carl C. Lowe, Plant Breeding and Biometry. Particularly interested in perennial forage crops. If you travel to the northern part of New York, you will see the results of his long standing research program."

"Professor William F. Mai, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Plant Pathology. One of the country's, if not the world's, outstanding hematologists, former president of his professional association, outstanding trainer of graduate students. We are very proud of Professor Mai."

"Professor Russell D. Martin. Well-known to those who attend faculty meetings. Well-known to a multitude of students for his teaching in the area of parliamentary procedure and 'Effective Listening', a course which is particularly recommended to the Dean by Professor Martin. He's had an outstanding career in the Department of Communication Arts."

"Professor James C. Moyer, Food Science and Technology, Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, a long and distinguished career in the area, particularly in the engineering aspects of food preservation. Well-known to both this State's and the nation's food processing industry."

"Professor Roger F. Sandsted, Vegetable Crops, has done a great deal of research on the yield and quality and breeding of dried beans and other crops. Also very well-known to the farmers of this State and many other states."

"Professor Ernest F. Schaufler, Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, has had a long and distinguished career, particularly working with youth extension programs, is known to thousands of youths throughout New York State and to, of course, all the 4-H agents in this very important part of our program. The only man I know who designed a living plant model to be used in youth educational programs."

"Professor Edward H. Smith, from the Department of Entomology. Professor Smith has been director of Cooperative Extension, Chairman of the Department of Entomology, and a distinguished professor in the Department of Entomology. A long and distinguished career."

"Professor Noland L. VanDemark, from the Department of Animal Science. Professor VanDemark joined us from Ohio State as Director of Research in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences - served ten years in that position, and then returned to the Department of Animal Science, where he has been conducting a very interesting program with graduate students on the enhancing of creativity in research."

"Professor Roger G. Young, Department of Entomology, insect physiologist or insect toxicologist, I'm not sure which, because he does both, a distinguished teaching and research program."

"Professor Henry M. Munger, from the Department of Vegetable Crops and the Department of Plant Breeding. Professor Munger's work in the breeding of vegetables is probably evidenced in most of your gardens, if you have one, because he has had a major influence in this important area. Also an outstanding teacher."

"Professor John G. Seeley, Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, a triple threat, a very strong teaching program particularly for undergraduates in Floriculture, a strong research program, and through extension he knows most of the greenhouse operators in New York State if not the whole United States."

"Morrill T. Vittum, Professor of Seed and Vegetable Sciences, Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, Chairman of the Department of Seed and Vegetable Sciences for longer than he likes to admit - close to 15 years. Again, a distinguished citizen of our college."

"If there are others or any of the 16 who are here, and would stand, I am prepared to make comments."

"How could I miss the Chairman of the Department of Animal Science, Bob Young? Robert J. Young, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Professor of Poultry Nutrition and/or Animal Nutrition, 15 years as department chairman, chairman of a department that is larger than several colleges in this University, and he's done an outstanding job. I'm sorry, Bob."

Professor Young replied: "I gather you want me to stay on."

At this point, those retirees from Agriculture and Life Sciences were given a round of applause.

Provost Kennedy said: "Best wishes from all of us to all of you. We will now turn to Arts and Sciences. Dean Seznec is in Europe promoting the well-being of Cornell University and we have three representatives from the Dean's Office. I first call on Professor Elledge."

Professor Scott B. Elledge, Goldwin Smith Professor of English Literature, spoke on the retirement of Professor Meyer H. Abrams, Class of 1916 Professor of English. "So far the career of Professor Abrams has been splendid, and has only added lustre to the glory of Cornell. Nor is there any reason to doubt but that the promise he has shown during his first 38 years in Ithaca will in due time be amply fulfilled. A star in the literature of philosophy, he has produced two books whose scope of originality won him world-wide fame as well as the two most coveted prizes in America for works of literary scholarship. As a teacher of graduate students, he's been a mentor of young scholars now shining in the constellation stretching from New Haven to Pasadena. And as a general editor of the most widely-read anthology of English literature in the history of publishing, he has helped thousands of undergraduates everywhere - even at Yale - to discover the far reaches of their literary heritage. As an institutional innovator, he's helped found the Society for the Humanities and the Andrew D. White Professor-at-Large Program at Cornell, as well as the National Humanities Center in North Carolina. As a Cornell faculty member, he's served on committees to foster music, the fine arts and the University Libraries, and he's been a valued counselor of eight Arts College deans, five Cornell presidents, and four Cornell football coaches. In the name of Dean Seznec and hundreds of colleagues, I say, good luck, Mike, and thanks for your genius, generosity, congeniality, and for your hearty devotion to Cornell."

Professor Abrams received a round of applause.

Provost Kennedy asked if the advice he gave the Presidents was more successful than that given to the football coaches.

Professor Abrams replied: "The reason my advice to the football coaches has not been more effective, is that the President would never install the direct red telephone line that I asked for from the box."

Provost Kennedy replied that Mike has also agreed to help with the Library Associates Program, which is being developed to generate more support for the library. He then called on Donald Holcomb.

Professor Donald F. Holcomb, Physics, began; "I'd like to speak on behalf of Dean Seznec, marking the retirement of Professor Paul L. Hartman, from the Department of Physics and the Department of Applied Physics. You will hear from Dean Everhart as well. Paul came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1934 and joined the faculty in 1946. He's been in on a lot of experimental and observational science. His intellectual curiosity is unquenchable. He was, for many years, a sparkplug of an advanced laboratory course taught in our department which has acquired a certain amount of fame around the country and served as a model. His graduate students from Cornell went out in many directions. Paul's research program in short wavelength spectroscopy in the 1950's and 60's produced, perhaps, ten Ph.D. theses. His pioneering in the study of the characteristics of electron synchrotron radiation in the 1950's with Professor Tomboulis was the beginning of what, over the years, has become a very active area in this country. He has had the pleasure of watching the CHESS facility of the present synchrotron develop into a major facility based in considerable measure on his earlier studies. Tom Everhart will have some more to say. Paul's service to the University has appeared in many and various ways, most recently as Secretary of this body from 1976-78. Some of you may remember his minutes. Straightforward and pungent. Above all, I think, his modesty, enthusiasm, good spirits and persistent intellectual curiosity will be remembered by many generations of faculty and students. Paul, thank you."

Professor Hartman received a round of applause.

Provost Kennedy called upon Professor David Wilson.

Associate Professor David B. Wilson, Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, began: "It's my pleasure to represent Dean Seznec in honoring the retirement of Dr. Leon A. Heppel from the Section of Biochemistry. Dr. Leon A. Heppel came to Cornell in 1967 after a very distinguished career at the National Institute of Health. He pioneered in the study of enzymes which act on nucleic acids and made important contributions to ribonucleic acid biochemistry. Later this work was extremely useful in the studies which others carried out on determining the genetic code. He also devised the osmotic shock procedure and became the leader in the study of

proteins present in the periplasmic space of E-coli and other gram negative bacteria. When Dr. Heppel came to Cornell, he did not rest on his laurels but rather tried to set a good example for the young faculty by working ten hours a day, six days a week. But I'm afraid we did not follow his example. His efforts have continued and he has become a leader in such fields as the study of binding protein transport systems, the energy coupling mechanism, and most recently the study of the effects of external ATP and other agents on the permeability of transformed and normal animal cells in tissue cultures. His honors include election to the National Academy of Sciences, two Guggenheim Fellowships, and the 3-M Life Science Award of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biologists. Dr. Heppel has had a major impact on biochemistry and on the institutions where he has worked because of his abilities, hard work, and quiet charm. It is my hope and belief that as Professor Emeritus, Dr. Heppel will continue to be an inspiration to the rest of the department. Thank you."

After the round of applause given to Professor Heppel, the Provost again gave best wishes to the three faculty members retiring from Arts and Sciences. He then called on Dean Thomas Everhart, College of Engineering.

Dean Everhart began: "It is indeed a pleasure to be able to speak to you today on behalf of the College of Engineering for three people who are retiring from our college this year. The first is Associate Dean Malcolm S. Burton, who joined the faculty 37 years ago as an assistant professor of chemical metallurgical engineering. When metallurgical engineering was separated from chemical engineering and joined to engineering physics, Mal went along and two years later when engineering physics and metallurgical engineering were separated into the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, which still exists, Mal became its first acting director. He in many ways supervised the construction of Bard Hall where the Materials Science and Engineering faculty are now ensconced doing some world-famous research. And I think he can take a great deal of satisfaction from knowing how well that facility has been used. In 1970, he became associate dean of the College of Engineering, and in that capacity, he has been supervising in one way or another, the undergraduate students of the College ever since. He's probably talked to more undergraduate engineering students than any other faculty member in the College - at least in recent years - sometimes under rather trying circumstances if they were trying to work out a problem with Cornell or in their personal life. Mal has been my mentor in teaching me about Cornell since I came here four years ago, and I'm sure all of us would like to wish him a very happy retirement as he and his wife, Hazel, travel west to join their three children who are in California.

"I might add, Mr. Provost, the three people whom I'm describing today have 110 years of combined experience with the College of Engineering and Cornell University."

The Provost said: "I'm going to revise my estimate to 1750."

Dean Everhart continued: "One of the advantages, or disadvantages, of being in two colleges and two different departments is you get recognized twice as much. You get to go to twice as many faculty meetings throughout your career; you have to deal with twice as many colleagues; and you have to have at least two people talk about you on an occasion such as this. Don Holcomb has told you a lot about Paul Hartman. I'm only going to add a couple of things. Paul did his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, which I think is something Don didn't tell you, as well as his Ph.D. in physics from Cornell. He spent seven years at Bell Laboratories and one of the things that is significant about Paul is he writes sparingly and pointedly. Out of his work at Bell Laboratories, came an article with Fisk and Hagstrom on the magnetron as a generator of centimeter waves, that was not just a single article of the Bell Systems Technical Journal but was an entire issue of the Bell Systems Technical Journal, and became in many ways a bible to many of us who worked thereafter in the microwave amplification field. Paul came to Cornell after his experience with Bell Labs and has been here ever since. He's the first Cornell professor I ever met. I met him in 1953, when he was out in Southern California at the Hughes Research Laboratories doing some research work on a microwave tube called the klyotron. He and I shared a lab for a brief time, and as a beginning graduate student, just graduated from college, he had probably a greater effect on me than he realized at the time. I was very pleased, when I became interested in coming to Cornell, to find that he was still here, and even more pleased to know the regard with which he was held in both the College of Engineering and the College of Arts and Sciences. I could tell you more about Paul, but I'll stop with this. Generally when a person is in two colleges, or two departments, each figures they have lost a little bit because the person is spending time elsewhere. Paul is the only case that I know of where both units felt they had gained a great deal by having him there. He's served the University very well.

"Finally, I'd like to speak concerning Henry McGaughan, Electrical Engineering. Henry graduated in physics from the University of Michigan in 1941, the year some of you remember, and went to Naval Ordnance Lab immediately after graduation. He was there during World War II and came to Cornell for graduate work following that and stayed on the faculty. He rose through the ranks - became a professor in 1960, and has served Cornell in that capacity for the last 23 years. He's been a visiting professor at the University of California and also at Chiao-Tung University in Taiwan. He served the University in a great many ways, but he's noted most in the College of Engineering for the committees he served on over the years in his department and the college. He is really best known to the students for the twinkle in his eye as he lectures or advises them through some particularly difficult times. It's that twinkle I think that all of us will remember in the College of Engineering."

The Provost again wished those from Engineering the best in their retirement, and called on Dean Clark from the Hotel School.

Dean John Clark, Hotel Administration, said: "There is an advantage in coming from a small school since only one person is retiring this year, but that one person is quite notable. Stan Davis - I'm convinced is too young to retire. Let me just mention a few of the highlights of Stan's career. He started out as an applied psychologist in operations research at Johns Hopkins University, became associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and was Dean of Students during the nice days of 63-67 here on campus. He then went to Ithaca College where he was Vice President for Student Affairs, and finally came to the Hotel School in 1972, where he's been

a professor of applied psychology, teaching fundamental and other courses in applied psychology to this industry. He's well-known, probably best known to our students as the founder of the professional masters' program, which was founded about ten years ago and now has received fame across the country. Stan is also going to be remembered as an advisor to students. I will miss several things. One is the smiling face and second is the wise ability he's had in the past to counsel both me and others. I wish him every happiness as he proceeds to San Diego."

Provost Kennedy said: "Stan certainly must have been one of the wiser persons on this campus to leave in '67, wait for a few years and then return. We now turn to Human Ecology, and Dean Ziegler."

Dean Jerome Ziegler, College of Human Ecology, said it was a pleasure to recognize Professor Ethel W. Samson, Cooperative Extension, who retired on September 30 of last year after 35 years at Cornell. "Before coming to Cornell, she served as a Cooperative Extension agent in Ulster and Rensselaer counties. She was appointed in 1956 as assistant professor in the College of Human Ecology and in 1972 was appointed staff development officer for Cornell Cooperative Extension - both for our College and the College of Agriculture. She's had a distinguished career at Cornell and throughout the State. She's served as treasurer and president of the New York State Home Economics Association. She's been assistant state leader of home and demonstration agents. She's been responsible for improving and upgrading the quality of our field agents throughout the State, and all field programs and field people in cooperative extension - which is close to a thousand in our State - owe her a great debt of gratitude for the commitment that she has made to improving the quality of cooperative extension in our state over these 35 years. As you all know, extension is one of the three major missions of Cornell University and particularly important to the College of Human Ecology and the College of Agriculture. We wish her great fortune and pleasure in her retirement. Fortunately for those of us who know her well, and her colleagues in this College and Agriculture, and in Cooperative Extension, she will remain in Ithaca to be with us and give us her advice."

The Provost next called on Dean Charles Rehms, Industrial and Labor Relations. Dean Rehms began: "Three of our colleagues are retiring this year - only one of whom, I believe, is able to be with us today. The three are Professor Matthew A. Kelly, of Extension and Public Service; Professor Felician F. Foltman, Personnel and Human Resources Management; and Professor Robert L. Aronson, of Labor Economics and Income Securities. Bob Aronson is one of those individuals whose field has had its name changed during his lifetime. Originally his research and teaching were devoted largely, though not exclusively, to what was known as 'Manpower' and now by the less sexist name of Human Resources. And in those endeavors, he worked in the fields of training, labor mobility, self-employment, and the planning and effective use of human resources. He also served two five-year administrative sentences - one as editor of the Industrial and Labor Relations Review, and the other as our director of graduate studies. All three of these individuals will remain with the ILR School in limited capacities in the years to come and for that we are grateful. Bob, are you here today?" A round of applause greeted Professor Aronson.

Provost Kennedy said he believed the faculty might be interested in other individuals who are retiring and who could not be present, and read their names:

Arthur Bing, Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture	
Janes W. Boodley, Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture	
Max Brunk, Agricultural Economics	
Alexander C. Davis, Geneva Experiment Station (Director)	
James E. Dewey, Entomology	
W. Harry Everhart, Natural Resources (former chairman)	
Marvin D. Glock, Educational Psychology	
James E. Lawrence, Communication Arts	
Gilbert Levine, Agricultural Engineering (Director, Center for Environmental Research)	
Siegfried E. Lienk, Entomology - Geneva	
Robert R. Morrow, Natural Resources	
Adrian M. Srb, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Genetics and Development	
Victor R. Stephen, Communication Arts	
Emil F. Taschenberg, Entomology - Geneva	
Haruo Tashiro, Entomology - Geneva	
John P. Tomkins, Pomology	
Roger D. Way, Pomology and Viticulture - Geneva	
Robert F. Wilkinson, Plant Pathology	
Ralph W. Crump, Architecture	
Helen Y. Nelson, Human Service Studies	
Phyllis E. Stout, Cooperative Extension	

The Provost continued: "We have one more retiree, whom it is my privilege and pleasure to recognize - Kenneth I. Greisen. He's not known to many of you (laughter) but a few of you have had the pleasure of working with Ken. He obtained his doctoral degree in '42 at Cornell. Our predecessors were wise enough to immediately appoint him to the faculty as an instructor, assistant professor, and full professor since 1950. He has served in a variety of committees, and also in other roles - one of them being the Ombudsman from 1975-77. He's been chairman to the Astronomy Department and Dean of the Faculty for the past five years. His area of research is cosmic rays. He helped to found the High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society. He was its first chairman. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1974 and he's an Adjunct Professor of the University of Utah and in a very short time, he'll be an emeritus professor at Cornell University. Ken, we all wish you very well."

Dean Greisen received a hearty round of applause.

The Speaker next called on the Dean of Faculty, Kenneth Greisen, to present a motion for nullification of a previous action of the FCR.

4. MOTION TO NULLIFY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CONSIDERATIONS IN EVALUATION OF FACULTY FOR TENURE AND PROMOTION

Dean Greisen said: "On behalf of the Review and Procedures Committee of the University Faculty, I wish to make the motion for nullification of the action of the FCR taken on April 13 of this year in adopting a resolution on affirmative action considerations in the evaluation of faculty for tenure and promotion. This motion is placed on the floor without a recommendation by that Committee. As a matter of fact, it has no choice in bringing this resolution to

you. Following the meeting of the FCR at which that resolution was adopted and within the limit of 20 days provided by O.P.U.F., a sufficient number of signatures of members of the faculty who are not members of the FCR participating in that action, was received in the Dean's Office, and it is therefore incumbent on us to see to it that the University Faculty would meet and vote on the issue of nullification of that FCR action. This is the purpose of this part of the Faculty meeting."

The Speaker said before the floor would be opened for debate, it is requested that those wishing to speak would give their name and department for the records, and for the benefit of the Secretary. He also suggested alternating debate between those in favor of nullification and those opposed.

(Note: Portions of the recording of the following discussions are inaudible. For this reason and in the interest of brevity, the minutes present a somewhat condensed version of the statements made rather than a verbatim transcript.)

The Speaker called on Associate Professor James M. Burlitch, Chemistry. Professor Burlitch presented statistical information showing that the number of women faculty had gone from 7.7 to 11.1% of the total faculty during the years 1974-75 through 1982-83 and that in 1982-83, the percentage of women in the tenured faculty had reached 7.7% of the tenured faculty. He also presented figures on minority faculty and a showing for both women and minorities of "some general although small increases". He then noted that 45% of the students are female and 18.7% are minority. He continued:

"First of all, one thing that's clear from these figures is that there are quite a few more female and minority students than faculty. In fact the ratio of student proportions to faculty proportions in these categories is roughly seven to one. So I'm in complete agreement with the FCR committee that passed the resolution that it's very likely that female and minority faculty members do in fact have a rather larger burden than the rest of us. Just the numbers clearly say that. Moreover, if one makes a linear projection of the data, limited as it is, you can estimate that in the year 2000 roughly 18% of the faculty will be women. And based on this information, the number of women faculty will equal the number of students, percentage-wise, about 2064. That's a long time from now. It's 80 years and for my money that's too slow a rate to move. Now you might think that on the basis of what I've just said that I might be in favor of the FCR-passed resolution. In fact, I'm very much in favor of the goals of that resolution which are to increase the numbers of women and minorities on the faculty. But there're two basic problems. First, let's be clear about what the resolution is about. It proposes to include affirmative action considerations in the tenure promotion process. What do we mean by affirmative action considerations? It's not spelled out in the resolution. But what is clearly meant from all the discussion that's gone on, both in the FCR meeting and in various parts of the press, is that members of these special groups, namely female and minority, get bonus points when the time comes for the decision on promotion because they belong to these groups. Now, when I explained this to my twelve-year old stepson, Mike, his reaction was 'but that's not fair', and that's my reaction. It's not an equal opportunity to allow certain members to have an advantage just because they belong to a particular group. Now the proponents of the FCR resolution claim that the inclusion of the affirmative action principles doesn't diminish the importance of excellence. In fact three reasons why this is so were given by Professor Briggs in a recent article in *The Point*, a student newspaper. These are that the gender and race of a teacher can make a critical difference in both the types and content of courses, and our students have the right to be exposed to diverse teachers. That a racially and gender-diverse faculty will undoubtedly change some of the research priorities from those that currently exist. This may well be the case. It's actually testable because I think we have a large enough number of female and minority faculty now to test that, but nothing really has been shown for sure that that's the case, but it might be. The third reason is that extra burdens of counseling and advising are placed on some of these under-represented components of the faculty and therefore they may be forced to sacrifice some of their professional life. But all of these reasons can be measured objectively. The performance of any candidate in any of these areas can be evaluated and credit given where due. So why not promote on accomplishment rather than on color, gender, or ethnic background? Why not have guidelines which define more explicitly excellence in service to the University or to society or to students? I think I could be in support of such a resolution. But when the time comes to make a career decision, don't ask whether the candidate is white or black or female, but rather whether the accomplishments of that individual have met the high standards of Cornell University."

Professor Vernon Briggs, ILR, indicated he wished to speak on the other side. "I appreciate your attention on this very critical issue. I realize on a very beautiful afternoon and evening and a day on which we're here to thank many of our professors for past service that to get suddenly quite serious takes a little bit of extra effort and I hope you'll bear with me as I go through this issue. I've been chairman of the Minority Education Committee for the past year and I've been a member of the committee for the past three years. I'd like to also say that we are a seven-member committee made up of people from the ILR School, Department of Chemistry, Department of Human Service Studies, Human Development, Africana Center, Electrical Engineering and that our recommendation to the FCR was unanimous. I realize that this is a very important issue for the faculty but unfortunately I believe our conclusion about status of minority education at Cornell is grim to put it mildly at this point. In the fall there were reports of a massive exodus of black faculty and black administrators and staff from our University. The Committee found that 21 black persons had left the University. On closer study, we found that four of these were black faculty - the others being administrative and staff persons carrying administrative responsibilities. Many of the administrators had very high responsibilities; for instance, one was Assistant Dean of the Graduate School. Moreover, although four resignations may not seem significant in terms of the numerical size of our faculty of over 1500, those four resignations collectively represented 15% of our entire black faculty. In reviewing these resignations we did not find that any of the persons left the University for any particular reason of prejudice per se. That should be clear. In fact, none of the four black faculty members who resigned made any mention to our...

committee or to the affirmative action officials who spoke to us, that prejudice per se was a factor in why they decided to leave. If prejudice were the issue, we could confront it very easily. Rather the lack of progress stems largely from the more difficult issue of indifference - who cares - rather than opposition to the goal of having a more racially and gender diverse faculty. And indifference is a far more difficult and subtle obstacle to try to address. To overcome indifference it's necessary to ask the faculty to at least consider the objective of affirmative action when it makes personnel decisions. Now, we all know, and I'm sure we are all deeply devoted to the idea that the faculty of this great University enjoys immense latitude in the selection and retention and promotion of those who comprise its members. It's only on very rare occasions that decisions of college faculties are overturned by University administrators. It's so exceptional that it makes headlines in newspapers when it occurs. Hence it seems obvious that if any changes are going to occur in the gender and the racial, ethnic composition of the faculty, it's only going to come about through action by the faculty itself. There's no one else who can make it happen. If there is no opposition to the idea of a racial, gender and ethnically diverse faculty, as a principle, other than just a general indifference about what it might take to accomplish that goal, the logical conclusion is that there is a need to internalize the objective to build affirmative action into our personnel practices. Affirmative action implications of a tenure decision, we feel, are at least worthy of mention during tenure review. The Committee's recommendation was that affirmative action objectives be included, not supersede, and nothing in our recommendation calls for bonus points to be given to minorities, only that it be included among the multiple criteria used to make a tenure decision. The other factors of demonstrated research ability, public service, University service, advising and Committee work - those would be retained. In looking at those criteria, however, it's never expected that any one person would excel in all, especially in the few years preceding a tenure decision. Moreover, the expectation given in the University manual on promotions simply says that a person must meet overall standards of excellence and we're simply asking to include this objective within the overall evidence of excellence. The determination of excellence itself is seldom a very easy decision for faculties to make. Usually decisions produce split votes. In many that I've been involved with in 23 years as a college teacher, there have been strong dissents about the excellence of certain candidates. Research work is often highly specialized and faculties themselves of course, quite diverse in their expertise. Information on teaching is often spotty, often highly subjective. Public service is open to various interpretations. It is a process in which reasonable people may reasonably disagree. It is not precise or predictable; it's not a mechanistic procedure. In fact the University criteria for promotion provide considerable latitude to the separate departments and colleges in choosing their members to foster 'a collegial relationship'.

Our committee believes that if Cornell is to fulfill its mission as a useful institution in American life, it must attract and hold qualified minority or female students. To do this, we feel that it must have more minority and female faculty members. If this resolution were able to contribute to the retention and promotion of just two or three people, it would make a considerable difference. It is in this context that the assistance of these additional criteria might make some difference in the composition of our future faculty. Four years ago, when President Rhodes spoke before the Faculty Council on affirmative action, he spoke of the need to reward the potential, and perhaps we should include the potential of a minority faculty member as well as proven accomplishments in the factors for promotion. I see this recommendation as being nothing more than the codification of that Presidential statement. Universities are part of the institutional structure of this nation. As such they can and they do affect and influence the course of the future. They simply cannot be excluded from the nationwide effort to keep the past patterns of exclusion of minorities and women from the mainstream of American life from being replicated into the future. Thank you for your time."

Professor Peter Stein, Physics, spoke in favor of nullification. "Mr. Speaker, it's not an easy issue to speak on. Let me first start by saying to answer Professor Briggs that I care. It's important for Cornell to increase its numbers of minority faculty and particularly the sub-class of black faculty. I must, however, speak for nullification because I believe that the proposal is a bad one, that it will have bad effects and that in a sense it's degrading to the classes that it's trying to assist. The classic explanation that is given for affirmative action is that one is not supposed to change the standards, but rather make a special effort to go out and find those people who meet the standards of this University but who because of the traditional education patterns would not have normally come to the attention of the people who are doing the hiring. That seems to me to be an excellent thing to do, but I believe that the University has to be excellent both to diversity and to excellence. I hate to use the word excellence - it's an overly used phrase - everybody uses the word excellence to support both sides of this position. Nonetheless, it does seem to me that despite what Professor Briggs says, the only way to interpret the idea of affirmative action in this particular resolution is a changing of the standards for a tenure appointment. I'm sorry, there's no other way to interpret it. Professor Briggs speaks of the fact that there are additional burdens on minority faculty members. But those additional burdens are well taken into account in the three traditional criteria that are used for making tenure decisions. The notion of having to serve on committees, of having to advise large numbers of students, is what is normally meant by the word service. And we've always been asked to consider service as one of the criteria on which to make tenure decisions. Likewise, we are asked to consider a person's teaching contributions, and teaching contributions can be construed widely or narrowly. They may be construed narrowly as the scores you get on student evaluations. They might, however, also be construed to include the diversity brought to the teaching program for one reason or another. This is a legitimate factor to take into account when one is making a tenure decision. On the other hand, I would say that all of the legitimate factors that are brought up are well included in the notion of teaching, service and research. If I then take those apart and ask what is here meant by 'affirmative action', it seems to me that what is meant is very different from what we have always meant when talking about affirmative action in seeking out new appointments. What is meant

is that we must now say that a person is to be given tenure because of the fact that they're in one of the protected classes. I see no other way of interpreting this legislation, and as far as I'm concerned, no amount of words can change the fact that we are redefining what is called excellence, that we are changing the standards. I find it difficult to believe that one cannot be simultaneously deeply committed to the goals of affirmative action and deeply committed to the goals of excellence at the University. I myself believe that I'm committed to that and I think that others are also. Then why am I opposed to this? One could take the position, what harm does it do since it expresses in words the feeling that we have that we should have more minority and women faculty members? One thing I have discovered is that the things that one writes in the Appointment Manual are not just innocuous phrases but can and will acquire legal significance in subsequent legal suits. I believe that if one puts a phrase like that in the Appointment Manual, a member from a protected class who's been turned down for tenure, can appeal that decision and say Cornell instructs its faculty members to lower the standards for a protected class because affirmative action in this context can only mean a lower standard, therefore, Cornell has the burden on it to prove not only that I was below the standard but that I was enormously below the standard because even if I'm a little bit below the standard, I'm supposed to get tenure by Cornell's own internal procedures. My belief is that adopting a statement of this sort we will create a legal battleground which will make it extremely difficult to ever sustain a negative decision on tenure in a case involving a member of a protected class. Therefore, despite the fact that I really believe strongly that Cornell must make great efforts to increase the number of women and minority faculty members, I will vote to sustain Professor Burlitch."

Professor Simone Clemhout, Consumer Economics and Housing, spoke against nullification. She recounted two situations from her personal experience, one involving recruiting in her department and the other involving her own promotion to illustrate her position.

Professor Gordon M. Messing, Classics, suggested that no matter how the voting at this meeting came out the issue should be sent for a referendum to provide a larger Faculty vote on so important an issue. He then indicated that he found himself "in great agreement" with Professor Stein and that the proposed change could be characterized as an "entering wedge" or "playing with fire" or "a can of worms" or "opening Pandora's box".

Professor Mary L. Jacobus, English, spoke against nullification. She indicated that while it was admirable to increase our efforts at recruitment and to maintain the criterion of excellence, it was also necessary to increase the awareness of equal opportunity. She then stated: "I think this is a commitment to address the inequities that presently exist in the representation of women and minorities. I also would note the very different ways that we use the word 'excellence'. I think somebody observed in the previous debate that excellence involves a multitude of interests. One of those interests is that we identify excellence as looking like ourselves, and that usually means white, male, elite. The legislation, modest as it is, suggests that we need to take other criteria into account."

Associate Professor Steven B. Caldwell, Sociology, said: "If I understand the intention of the legislation it is to bring about changes in faculty tenure voting behaviors so that a significant number of 'close calls' on minority and female candidates for tenure will turn from negative to positive votes. To the extent that this goal is achieved, the promotion of minority and female faculty would increase. It's a goal that virtually all of us desire. If this outcome, without substantial negative side effects, were to occur, I would certainly support this resolution enthusiastically. But the history of wellintentioned attempts to bring about change is littered with unanticipated, sometimes damaging side effects. The potential of damaging side effects I have in mind would be cases of possible stigma unintentionally affixed on senior female and minority faculty by officially encouraging the perception that a different standard is being used for their promotion irrespective of whether in fact it is being used. If a woman receives tenure without sex per se having been a factor, which is true presumably in most of the cases, only those directly involved will know. For any other observer, within or without the University, they may reasonably infer from the official University policy that sex may have played a role. Thus this resolution, I think, undermines the legitimacy in many eyes of senior minority and female faculty with perhaps no official outcome. This resolution may, I fear, be a classic example of a big symbol, little action, resolution. Unless it succeeds in changing a substantial number of actual faculty tenure votes it will have little or no impact on promotion decisions. Yet by sending a loud symbolic message to the community it risks creating perceptions that decisions based on sex or race per se are in fact occurring. I suggest a better path in this case is for soft talk, big action. Individuals who believe that race and sex per se can be relative to tenure, apart from accomplishment, can continue to so act. The University should in turn stress the importance of accomplishment in terms of relevance to the minority and female community. So to conclude, I worry about the danger of claiming more than we are actually doing. Symbols do have consequences - not always the intended ones. I'm worried that this resolution is in that category."

Professor Isadore Blumen, ILR, wished to make a motion. "Mr. Speaker, I think in the interest of fair and full debate and also so that we can come to a vote, I would like to make the following motion, that each speaker hereafter be limited to three minutes and that we come to a vote at 5:30 p.m."

The motion was seconded. The Chair said this requires a two-thirds vote. A point of order was raised as to whether it was permissible to divide the motion into two parts and consider the three minute limitation and the 5:30 limitation separately? The Speaker replied "yes". It was so moved to divide the vote. On a vote to divide the motion, it was carried. The vote on a three-minute time limit per person then carried unanimously. On a call for the 5:30 vote motion, it also carried.

Professor Benjamin Nichols, Electrical Engineering, felt Professor Stein's comments hit at the heart of the issue. He continued: "The question that Professor Stein addressed is the one of lowering standards. I don't see this happening at all and I'd like to tell you why. It seems to me there are two processes that we go through in deciding on either appointment or tenure. One of them has to do with the measure of the individual, per se, and if it were possible to put

everybody in a rank and give them a number, we would do that, without regard to anything else. The other has to do with the needs of the University, the department, the college, the University at large. These two factors must then be balanced. Someone might rank higher on an individual scale but for some reason or other because of his or her areas of research or scholarship would not fit what we saw as our present needs and we would not choose 'the man or woman at the highest level', we would choose the man or woman that most fit our needs. What the committee is saying is that one of the measures of 'need' should be racial, ethnic, and gender diversity. It is not the sole measure; it is one of the measures and has nothing to do with lowering standards."

Associate Professor Robert Harris, Africana Studies and Research Center, was next to speak. "There have been a couple of remarks made about so-called protected classes and I think those individuals should speak for themselves. I'm here to bring attention to a position statement by the Minority Faculty and Staff Forum. I'm not going to read the statement, but would point out some of the issues that we think are important. First of all, Cornell University is already committed to affirmative action in recruiting and hiring, and it's our hope that there's no less reliance on excellence in that process than there would be later in review for tenure and promotion. We're really talking about basically the same issue here, at least it seems so to us. Secondly, we draw a distinction between affirmative action and equality of opportunity, knowing that affirmative action means positive measures and a reconsideration of practices that have led to the present situation. I spoke in favor of this change in the Appointment Manual before the FCR meeting and the Executive Committee of the Minority Faculty and Staff Forum and I thought that it might be more effective if a black, female, tenured faculty member came and introduced this particular statement but no such person exists at the University. We would also point out that there are difficulties in peer judgment in determining excellence. And that the more diverse a faculty, the greater the probability of moving to equality of opportunity. I think everyone agrees that there should be equality of opportunity, but we can't kid ourselves that it exists now. Affirmative action is necessary to move us to that stage. Finally, we support the change in the Appointment Manual to broaden traditional judgments of excellence."

Professor Donald F. Sola, Modern Languages and Linguistics, spoke as a member of the Review and Procedures committee of the Faculty. "I'd like to express appreciation to the Minority Education Committee of the FCR for the hard work that they've done bringing this to the FCR. I'm very glad. Speaking as a minority faculty member, I was especially appreciative to see something happening in this faculty. I had the opportunity to see what has happened in student recruitment and affirmative action programs in the University, where we are not all shy about being explicit."

Furthermore, as a member of the Review and Procedures Committee, I had the opportunity to sit with a committee of Trustees who were working last year on the restructuring of the Board itself and they were not the least bit reluctant to include explicit language that said we want a diverse board, we want a diversity by sex, by region, by culture. I think we need that, because for many years and decades, there has been an unwillingness to be explicit. The result has been that some institutions that are full of excellent professors, if measured by diversity are not very excellent institutions. We have an excellent institution, above all, and I would vote against rescinding this legislation."

Professor Michael C. Latham, Nutritional Sciences, said: "I think we're all concerned about the excellence of the faculty. One speaker spoke against this motion and said it was simply a symbol. Symbols are sometimes important. If the faculty votes for this resolution to rescind the affirmative action statement, it is in fact flagging the fact that the faculty is not in favor of an affirmative action statement and that is a regressive step and will be a regretted step on the part of this faculty. On the other hand, defeating this nullification resolution I think will show that we are concerned with affirmative action, willing to protect excellence, that when there are people of equal excellence, we are willing to recognize diversity as a factor. I think we really need to recognize that our action will be talked about beyond Ives Hall."

Professor Mary Beth Norton, History, said she spoke as a minority of a minority. "I am one of the very few female full professors at this University. I have two things to say and I'll be very brief. The first is that I do not need to be protected by Professor Caldwell from whatever stigma he believes might fall on me. I regard it not as a stigma but as a joyous moment to see this faculty go formally on record in favor of affirmative action in all areas of involvement of the choice of this faculty. The second comment I have to make is as a historian, and as a historian of women in this country. I was the first woman member of the History Department. I was hired in 1971. This University had existed for more than 100 years before that time. Does this faculty seriously believe that there were never any excellent women historians produced in this country before I received my appointment? I find that impossible to believe and know that in fact it was not true since Cornell University itself produced many excellent female scholars in history. It just never saw fit to hire or tenure any one of them. I think that given the history of this faculty which has been overwhelmingly white and male, for over 100 years, it is absolutely essential that we uphold this legislation and defeat the resolution before us."

Assistant Professor Edward Kain, Human Development and Family Studies, spoke against nullification. He described coming to the realization that at every stage of advancement in his own career, he had had the advantage of position expectations on the part of those who would judge his performance, because he was male and white. Females and minorities have the disadvantage of lesser expectations. And so it is only right that this prejudice be countered, at times of evaluation for promotion, by acknowledgement that it is harder to gain recognition if you are black or female.

Professor Michael Fisher, Horace White Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, indicated his opposition to the resolution now before the body. He stated that the tenuring process in different fields is not the same and that if diversity is a desired goal of the University we must at least take it into some account in awarding tenure.

Professor Sandra L. Bem, Psychology and Director of the

Brief Reports

Highway Officials Will Gather Here

Between 450 and 500 town, village, and county highway and public works officials from throughout New York state attended this year's "School of Highway Superintendents" on campus June 6-8.

The event was designed to keep highway officials up to date on the latest technical and legal information on highway construction, maintenance, and related problems, according to Lynne H. Irwin, highway research engineer at Cornell and coordinator of the program.

Held in James Law Auditorium and Morrison Hall on campus, this year's program featured a series of presentations and workshops on topics ranging from highway design to problems of transporting hazardous materials on local roads.

Weight limits for municipal vehicles, efficient use of small computers for highway operations, alternative fuels for municipal fleet vehicles, snow and ice control, and use of impervious liners for landfills and hazardous waste disposal sites were among subjects on the agenda.

Blum Engravings Are On Sale

The Division of Summer Session, Extramural Courses, and Related Programs is offering for sale two engravings by Zevi Blum '57, professor of art, who designed the cover for the 1983 Announcement of Summer Session as well as the cover for CAU's 1983 catalog.

Copies of "'1984' How Close?" which is the theme of Cornell Summer this year, are available, unframed, at a cost of \$75 each. "Ithaca Summer," the CAU engraving, is available for \$250 each, unframed.

Anyone interested in viewing or purchasing the prints should stop by B12 Ives Hall.

CAU Study-Tour Will Go To The Caribbean

A unique opportunity to sail the Caribbean with several leaders in their fields of study is being offered by Cornell's Adult University, Jan. 7-21, 1984.

Participants are being offered an opportunity to broaden their understanding of

marine biology, ecology, geology and evolutionary theories while cruising aboard one of the last of the great clipper ships—the Sea Cloud.

Faculty for the study-tour will be Arthur Gaines '64, marine science advisor at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; John Heiser, director of Cornell's Shoals Marine Laboratory; John Kingsbury, director of the Cornell Plantations; Louise Kingsbury, zoologist and ecologist; and Cornell President Frank Rhodes, professor of geology.

The Sea Cloud is a four-masted, square rigged barque with 29 sails. Built for E.F. Hutton as a wedding present for his wife Marjorie Merriweather Post, the Sea Cloud is one of the largest private sailing ships ever built, with all staterooms facing seaward.

For further information contact Cornell's Adult University, 626 Thurston Ave., telephone 256-6260.

Museum Exhibition Honors Class of '63

An exhibition, "Eight Artists from Cornell, 1963-1983," opens today at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art. The exhibition, mounted in honor of the Cornell Class of 1963 artists' 20th reunion, will be on view through Sunday, July 10.

The artists who are represented in the reunion exhibition are Barbara Burger, N. Penney Denning, Fred Faudie, Alan Fishman, Madeleine I.E. Meehan, Linda Press, Alan Koslin and Richard Heinrich. Works

Benjamin E. Clark

Benjamin E. Clark, professor emeritus of seed investigations and a former assistant director of the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, died Thursday, May 26, at Geneva General Hospital. He was 68.

Clark established a reputation as an efficient and progressive administrator in correlating seed testing and seed law enforcement, two state programs that are now considered to be the most highly rated in the country. His development of "cold tests" to determine the ability of seeds to germinate under unfavorable field conditions have enabled seedsmen, growers and

in a variety of media illustrating their creations of the past 20 years will be on view.

Summer Softballers Organize on June 17

An organizational meeting of the Summer Softball League, open to all members of the Cornell community, is scheduled for 5:15 p.m. Friday, June 17, in the Robison Hall of Fame Room, Schoellkopf Hall.

Anyone not on a team by that time or group wishing to form a team should be sure to attend the meeting, according to Al Gantert, director of the Cornell University Athletic Association.

Teams organized already should send the \$15 entry fee, roster and the team captain's name to Gantert as soon as possible. His office is in Teagle Hall.

Candidates Are Sought To Teach 12 Languages

The Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics is seeking to establish a preliminary file of candidates to teach 12 languages:

Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, English (in an Intensive Language Program and English as a Second Language), French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Spanish and Vietnamese.

The department has no hiring plans now, but would like to receive letters and dossiers describing teaching experience, level of competence and educational background of interested persons. Material should be sent to:

Jay H. Jasanoff, chairman; Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, Morrill Hall.

processors to better predict field performance.

Beginning as a foreman at Geneva's former Department of Seed Investigations in 1940, Clark earned the Ph.D. in horticulture from Michigan State University in 1949 and returned to the experiment station where he served until his retirement in 1980. A memorial service was held May 31. Friends may contribute to the Memorial Fund of the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva, the Finger Lakes Council of the Boy Scouts of America, or the American Cancer Society.

Women's Studies Program, was next to speak. "It seems to me that in a clean world - and maybe we like to think we live in a clean world - it is somehow apparently unclear to 'introduce' considerations of race and sex into decisions. I'd agree with that in a clean world, but I cannot stand here and say everything is done nice and clean and pure now. In subtle, or sometimes not so subtle ways, we have always taken into account these extraneous considerations of race and sex and ethnicity. We don't do it in an obvious manner anymore. I think when a really outstanding candidate comes along, we appoint them and give them tenure even if they're the wrong sort. And when they're clearly bad, we don't appoint them and don't give them tenure even if they're the right sort. But that leaves all those long-lost masses in the middle, and I would contend that's where most faculty are. It is that middle range where considerations of sex and race have always had an enormous impact and when they've always gone against sorts like me. I think the time has come to realize that this resolution does not introduce a 'dirty' consideration. Rather it puts out into the open a fact that has always tilted decisions in one direction rather than another. I do not know that I want mediocre men or women to get tenure, but I see lots more mediocre men than I see mediocre women who have tenure. The test is not that some female Albert Einstein finally gets to be an assistant professor, it's when a female with the same abilities gets just as far as her male counterpart."

Professor William Tucker Dean, Law School, said: "I may be a little sensitive about litigation, since I'm a defendant in a lawsuit asking \$20 million. Fortunately, the University is defending me. I would, however, like to second the suggestion made by Professor Stein that if this resolution stands, it will enormously increase litigation wherever tenure has been denied to one of the covered groups. And an effort will be made in such litigation, at great expense of money and time, to interject this resolution into the deliberations of the department or the college which makes the decision."

Assistant Professor Jeremy A. Rabkin, Government, wished to speak to what seems to be the underlying premise of this resolution which a lot of people have said is shared by both sides. "People are saying of course we want a lot of diversity on this faculty. I'm not

sure why we want diversity on this faculty. As an empirical matter I do not think it is true that most people are very much in favor of diversity on this faculty, depending on how you measure diversity. One thing I believe we should think very hard about before we accept the resolution which the FCR proposed, is exactly what we mean by diversity and how far we really want to push it. People are saying that if we have more women and more minority candidates, they will contribute different points of view. It's not my impression at all that this University is particularly concerned about having a great diversity of points of view. If that is what it is concerned about, it seems to me it should go out and recruit more republicans, more opponents of the ERA, more opponents of affirmative action. I don't hear anyone calling for that. I say this because about two weeks after I came here, I realized that a lot of people were looking at me as Pearce Williams' understudy. Pearce Williams has a certain role in this University - it is to speak up for views which are shared by, it seems, at least half of our fellow citizens out there in America. That's one person. From my experience, I could get called in as his understudy. It seems that there's him and then there's one backup. I don't see anybody complaining about that. I myself am not particularly indignant about that, but I really want to tell you that nobody said that we ought to have a faculty which precisely mirrors the United States. I don't even understand the notion that we should have a faculty which mirrors in some direct way the Cornell student body. I think people should think hard about what an ugly business this can be if we start questioning people's backgrounds and not their work. In my own department there's been some talk about our not being indifferent and raising our consciousness. Let's raise consciousness. In my own department, the Department of Government, we have starting next year, five people teaching courses in American Government. There's not a Christian among them. Isn't that strange? Is one saying that a religious background does not affect your perspective at least as much as sex or race? I should think so since religious background really does involve training in certain kinds of opinions and outlook, but I myself would be quite disgusted and outraged if there was some big movement to add diversity to the Government Department by bringing in a few more Christians. I do think our sensibilities to this have been very much

dulled because there's so much affirmative action out in this country which has been accepted without question. When a university starts saying that it will now tenure people on the basis not of their work, not of their achievements, but for some background characteristic it is well on the road to talking, it seems to me, about Jewish science, which was done not very long ago to put people in physics. Although we're told this will affect people's perspectives on different kinds of problems, it is going to be applied to a whole range of departments and you will really have a somewhat astonishing and I think rather disgusting, spectacle of women's physics or maybe it will be black study of German literature. I don't think that's something which this University ought to stand for."

The Speaker said it was now 5:30, and time for the vote to be taken. He first asked how many were in favor of nullification - that is, to overrule the action taken by the FCR at their last meeting. And then he asked all those opposed to nullification to stand for a count. The motion to nullify was defeated by a vote of 81 affirmative, 170 negative.

The Speaker said one more item of business remained, and he called on Dean Greisen.

5. REMARKS BY OUTGOING DEAN

Dean Greisen said: "You've all been very patient, and I've been hearing remarks from others in the audience that this kind of a difficult issue does bring out some of the best features of the faculty. It's been an excellent discussion this afternoon. Thank you all for it. I'll dispense with the rest of my remarks, except to say that one of the things that has made my five years as Dean a rather stimulating experience, has been the civility of the discussions and the reasonableness of the arguments, even though you can't win them all. Often you come out voting on the weaker side of an issue - the side that doesn't get as many votes. But usually the faculty pulls together anyway and they come out again for another heated, intelligent discussion the next time there's an issue. Thank you very much." (The Dean received a standing ovation that continued for several minutes.)

The meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Joseph B. Bugliari

SAGE CHAPEL

Alumni Memorial Service Is Sunday

The Alumni Reunion Memorial Service is scheduled for 10 a.m. Sunday, June 12, in Sage Chapel. The Rev. John F. Walters, S.J. '58 will deliver the memorial meditation. Others participating in the service include Morris Goldfarb, university chaplain emeritus; Robert L. Johnson, director CURW; Robert J. Kane '34, dean emeritus of physical education and athletics; W. Jack Lewis, director emeritus, CURW.

Walters received his bachelor's degree in biology from Cornell in 1958. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1960, attended Bellarmine College of Ascetical Theology and Loyola College of Philosophy and Letters, and received his master's degree in educational psychology from Fordham University and his M. Div. degree from Woodstock College in New York City. He was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in 1971. Pastoral psychology and counseling are among his major interests. His book, "Healing the Fractured Self," is being published by Seabury Press.

Music for the service will be provided by Donald R.M. Paterson, university organist, and Nannette Reese Hanslowe, soprano soloist.

Math Review Course Offered This Summer

A basic review mathematics course designed for those, especially women, who want to gain confidence in their thinking about mathematics will be held 6-9:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays, June 27-Aug. 9.

According to Frances Rosamond, instructor, the course will help prepare participants for future courses in statistics, algebra, calculus, computers or for the GRE. Specific needs of the participants will be incorporated into the course content, she said. Recent coursework in mathematics is not necessary.

Cost for the course is \$80 per credit. A course fee of \$15 will also be charged to cover the cost of materials, including text and computer disc, which will be provided.

For further information contact the Summer Session Coordinator, Department of Education, 100 Stone Hall, 256-2207.