

CORNELL Chronicle

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SUPPORT FOR THEORY CENTER

Gov. George Pataki has made a major commitment to the center's federal supercomputing proposal.

HUMANITARIAN SERVICE MEDAL

Physicist and former Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov is honored by the American Physical Society.

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Good neighbors



Robert Barker/University Photography

Students, from left: Mike Zulla '97, David Koeppel '98 and Mike Intravaia '96, from Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity, help pick up litter on College Avenue during the 11th annual Good Neighbor Day in Collegetown on April 27. The cleanup effort is sponsored by the Interfraternity and Panhellenic councils, with support from the community.

Saleh recommended to be dean of admissions and financial aid

Provost Don M. Randel has announced he is recommending the appointment of Donald A. Saleh as dean of admissions and financial aid.

Saleh, whose appointment will be presented for approval at the May meeting of the board of trustees, has been acting dean of admissions and financial aid since July 1994. He succeeded former Dean Susan H. Murphy, who was named vice president for student and academic services.

"I am very pleased to announce this key appointment to my senior management team," Randel said. "Don Saleh brings to this position a wealth of experience, including 14 years of service to Cornell. He has a strong background in the issues we in higher education face



Saleh

today in admissions and financial aid policy, and he has the leadership qualities needed to advance us in these key areas. Equally important, he has demonstrated a strong commitment to the financial and educational well-being of our students."

As dean of admissions and financial aid Saleh is responsible for the coordination of all undergraduate admissions efforts, for the oversight of undergraduate financial aid programs and for policies affecting these areas.

"I am excited about the opportunity to serve Cornell as its dean of admissions and financial aid," Saleh said. "As one of the nation's premier institutions, Cornell attracts and enrolls some of the best students in the country. My role is to help maintain and improve the strong position that we currently enjoy in the admissions marketplace and to ensure that our financial aid programs support our enrollment and re-

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Taylor appointed associate provost

Winnie F. Taylor, professor of law at Cornell since 1990, has been appointed associate provost, President Hunter Rawlings and Provost Don M. Randel have announced.

In her new post, Taylor will assume duties and responsibilities of Joycelyn R. Hart, associate vice president for human relations, who is retiring from university service on June 30. Hart had deferred her retirement at Rawlings' request during the period of administrative transition.

Taylor will lead the Cornell Office of Equal Opportunity and Office of Human Relations and serve as the university's chief affirmative action officer. As associate provost, she also will work on issues that affect academic personnel and programs.

Rawlings, with the support of Randel, will recommend the appointment to the Executive Committee of the board of trustees at its meeting in Ithaca on May 24.

"I am very pleased that we were able to find among our tenured faculty a person



Taylor

with Winnie Taylor's legal expertise, leadership in a broad spectrum of underrepresentation issues and demonstrated vision for pluralism in academe as well as employment," Rawlings said. "I would also like to extend my ap-

preciation to Joycelyn Hart for postponing her retirement and for her fine and dedicated service to Cornell in a variety of positions since 1970."

Randel said, "Winnie Taylor's legal background is especially suited to the new associate provost position because of the growing legal responsibility associated with the human relations post. We will build and emphasize faculty leadership in establishing a good human rela-

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Rawlings tells students to cherish the research opportunities at Cornell

By Larry Bernard

Undergraduate students who do research enhance their college experience, Cornell President Hunter Rawlings told undergraduate researchers last week.

"If students — and that's a big question — if students take advantage of the resources at Cornell, then they can have much richer and deeper experiences than I had at Haverford," the president said in an address titled "What I Didn't Learn in College."

Rawlings, who earned a bachelor's degree from Haverford College in Pennsylvania in 1966, spoke at a plenary session of Cornell's Undergraduate Research Forum in Schwartz Auditorium, Rockefeller Hall, on April 24. He was joined by Jessika Trancik, a junior in materials science and engineering, who also addressed the plenary session after remarks by John Hopper, dean of the College of Engineering.

The forum, co-chaired by Shefali Gandhi, a junior biochemistry major, and Nikki Holtmeier, a junior chemistry major, featured more than 150 undergraduate researchers who presented their projects in oral or poster form at locations throughout campus, sponsored by the Undergraduate Research Board. Marilyn Williams, assistant dean for academic services in the College of Arts and Sciences,



Frank DiMeo/University Photography

Junior Jessika Trancik gave a talk entitled "Materials Science: Surpassing Traditional Boundaries," at the Undergraduate Research Forum, April 24.

helped organize the forum.

Rawlings said that when he read the abstracts of student research, he was struck by how different his undergraduate

education had been 30 years ago at a small liberal arts college with no graduate programs and only 450 students.

"There simply were not the opportunities that Cornell has to offer. Haverford offered 30 majors. Cornell offers that many in the College of Arts and Sciences alone. There are many more faculty members here . . . major research resources and major research libraries of over 5 million volumes . . . and a faculty in general that comprises leading scholars in every discipline."

At Haverford, he continued, the student research experience comprised doing laboratory experiments in which the faculty already knew the outcome. At many colleges, Rawlings said, "student researchers find themselves verifying references or washing out test tubes. Being part of an integral team simply was not possible."

He added that "access to frontier research" is another benefit that Cornell affords its undergraduates. "In the end, some of you will have discovered something new. Research for you is not just a laboratory exercise."

Rawlings said that in addition to the teamwork, first-rate libraries and resources and excellent faculty, there was another advantage to doing research as a Cornell undergraduate:

"You are going to remember what you did in research

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LETTER

Harassment complaints shouldn't go to OEO

The Cornell administration should be commended for recognizing that the sexual harassment procedures of the Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO) are seriously flawed and badly in need of revision. The OEO is the primary campus advocate for minorities and women and their special interests. In addition to this role, they have been assigned the task of investigating complaints brought mainly by their constituency groups. In developing their own procedures for doing so, the OEO bestowed upon themselves the functions of investigator, prosecutor, judge, jury and, in effect, executioner. The conflicts of interest inherent in such an arrangement are obvious, and the revised procedures make only minor inroads into this assault on fairness and due process.

But the root of the problem is assigning these complaints to the OEO in the first place. This is akin to the unthinkable scenario of appointing the prosecuting attorney to serve also as judge in criminal cases. To appreciate the built-in bias of this arrangement, imagine a criminal court judge who is assigned to preside over the trial of a man accused of raping the judge's daughter. By analogy, the OEO is assigned the role of "judge" in the "trial" of persons accused of sexually harassing the very people whose interests they are supposed to represent and defend! If the university is truly interested in eliminating conflicts of interests, it will have to find someone other than the OEO to adjudicate these cases.

This "someone else" should be obvious: the Office of the Judicial Administrator. This office has the primary role of investigating and adjudicating ALL violations of the Campus Code of Conduct (Policy Notebook for Cornell Community 1995-96, page 66). It has no built-in constituency groups and should, therefore, have no inherent conflicts of interest where complaints are concerned. And it already has a set of codified procedures which would require relatively few revisions to ensure reasonable due process. If the university is serious about fairness and justice in the handling of sexual harassment cases, it will uproot them from the OEO and transplant them into the Office of the Judicial Administrator, where they belong.

James R. Aist, professor
Department of Plant Pathology

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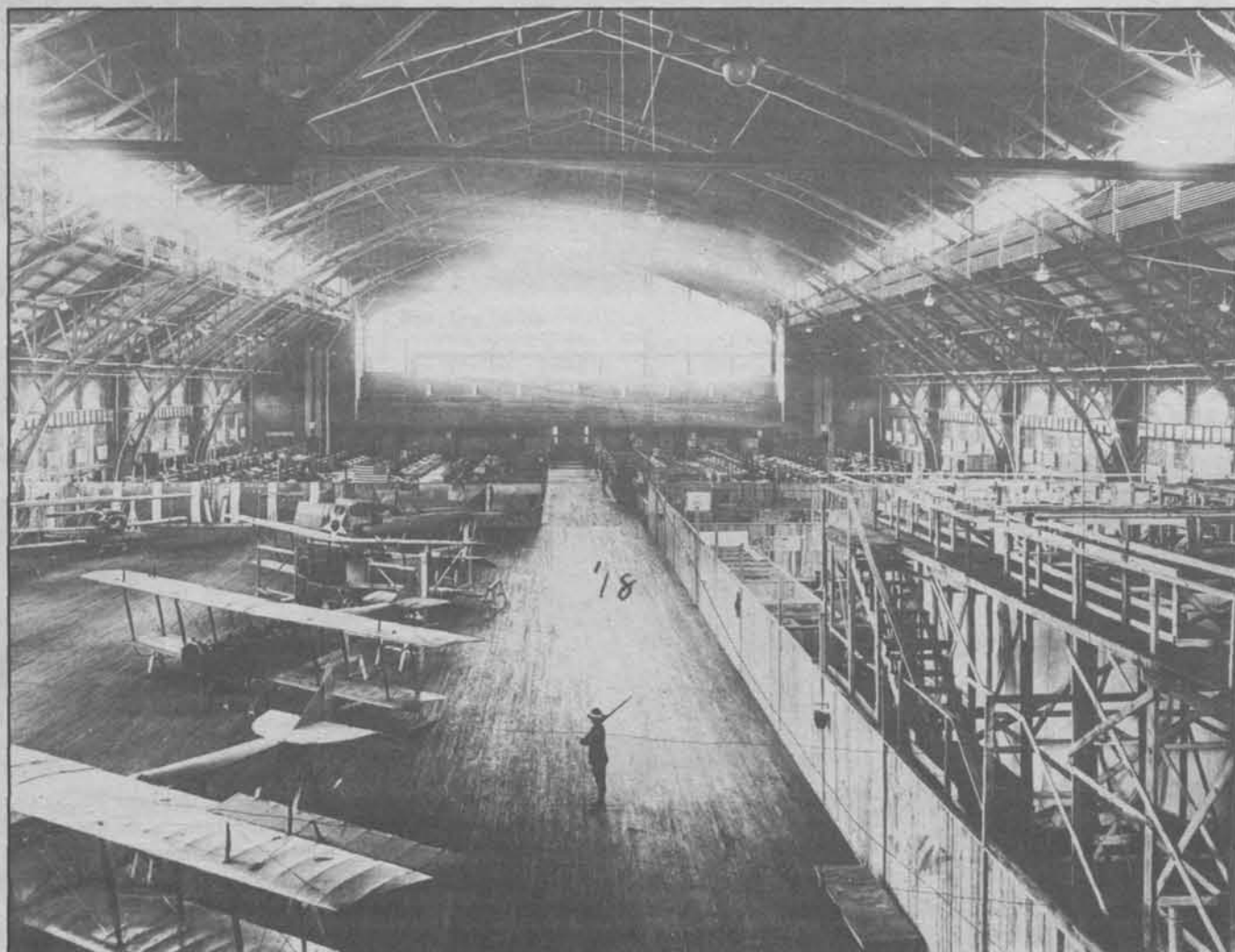
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It looks like an airplane hangar



It is. Airplanes were parked in Barton Hall in 1918 as part of the United States Army School of Military Aeronautics. Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections/Carl A. Kroch Library

Athletics seeks men's basketball coach

Al Walker, head men's basketball coach since 1993, has stepped down from that position, it was announced Monday by Charles Moore, director of athletics.

In making the announcement, Moore said: "Based on conversations with Coach Walker over the past few weeks, we have decided that it's time for a change in the men's basketball program."

Walker added, "It's been a difficult personal year. Right now, I need to step away from Ithaca and put basketball in perspec-

tive. Our team is maturing, talented and moving in the right direction."

Walker was appointed head coach at Cornell in May 1993. In his three seasons as head coach, his teams compiled an overall record of 27-51 and 12-30 in the Ivy League. This past year, the Big Red men cagers posted an overall record of 10-16 and were 5-9 in Ivy League competition.

Moore said that the search for a head coach would begin immediately and that a successor would be named as soon as possible.

Former student is foundation fellow

Olugbemisola Amusa-Shonubi '91 recently was named a fellow by the Echoing Green Foundation. The foundation, based in New York City, annually awards seniors and young alumni with \$15,000 fellowships to create and carry out public service programs or projects. This year, the foundation received 150 applications, from which 22 fellows were selected.

Amusa-Shonubi will use the fellowship seed money for a multimedia career-exploration project for young people between the ages of 11 and 14. The program, called "The Curious Adventures of Tara Belle Bradley," acts on three levels: as a serial for both radio and the World Wide Web, and as a live-action program for a school or community center setting.

The characters in the serial are involved in story lines that inform young people about various career and professional opportunities and how their school work relates to these future choices. Young participants have the opportunity to contribute to the program's stories, produce newsletters and interact with college students and various professionals online.

Amusa-Shonubi hopes to have "The Curious Adventures of Tara Belle Bradley" program implemented first in a small "New Visions" theme school in the South Bronx, through the Bronx School for Law, Government and Justice. So far she has five episodes in the serial completed, and she will be working with a consultant team of young people to develop more.

Amusa-Shonubi's past service experiences have included participation in Cornell Cooperative Extension's Youth-to-Youth Literacy Project and the Neighborhood Bridges School-to-Work program, and the Women's Web, a South Bronx peer leadership program. She also served as a public relations assistant for President Bill Clinton's inaugural week ceremonies. As a student at Cornell, Amusa-Shonubi was program coordinator for Ujamaa Residential College and a Cornell National Scholar, member of the Quill and Dagger Society and recipient of the Ujamaa Community Service Award.

BRIEFS

■ **Willow planting:** On April 20 about 20 members of the Cornell student chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, in conjunction with the city of Ithaca Soil and Water Conservation District, planted willow cuttings along Six Mile Creek to help with erosion control. During the day about 900 feet of cuttings were planted in three rows along the slope of the stream bank. Specialists from the town planning were on hand to direct the operation.

■ **Summer Session Permits:** Parking permits for the summer session, valid from May 28 to Aug. 23, go on sale at the Transportation Office, 116 Maple Ave., beginning May 20. Permits will be sold on a first-come, first-served, space-available basis. Call Transportation Services at 255-PARK for price information and availability.

■ **Commencement volunteers:** Some 350 volunteer ushers are needed for the university's 1996 Commencement ceremony, Sunday, May 26. For the more than 5,500 graduates and their families, Commencement Day is one of the most important days of their lives. To meet their expectations, a good deal of help is needed guiding the 35,000 people involved in the ceremony. Volunteers are asked to attend an orientation session Thursday, May 23, in the Alice Statler Auditorium from 3 to 4:15 p.m. On Commencement Day, help is needed

from 7:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. To express his thanks, President Rawlings will host a reception for ushers at the Multi-Purpose Room of the Field House from 4:30 to 6 p.m. Tuesday, May 28. Personnel policies regarding Commencement state that all employees who volunteer will be granted complimentary time-off equivalent to their standard work day. Forms for volunteers are available from directors and department chairs or by contacting the Commencement Office at B-13 Day Hall, 255-9541.

CORRECTIONS

■ In a story on the Product Development Team in the April 25 edition, Kathleen Kostival's name was inadvertently omitted from the team listing. She is a doctoral student in food science from Reading, Pa.

■ An article on the Water Resources Institute's Research Exploration Day in the April 25 edition neglected to name the epidemiologist who leads the "Epidemiological Risk Assessment Study of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium parvum* in Dairy Cattle in the New York City Watershed." He is Hussni O. Mohammed, B.V.Sc., Ph.D., associate professor of epidemiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Gov. Pataki commits state support to Theory Center project

By Larry Bernard

New York Gov. George E. Pataki has made a major commitment for the state to share in the purchase of the next generation of supercomputers and to provide increased operating support for the Cornell Theory Center. The commitment is part of a package Cornell has proposed to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for designation as one of the national sites for supercomputing.

The state would contribute \$15 million toward IBM's next generation of supercomputers, as well as \$6 million over five years in operating expenses, if the federal government retains the Theory Center as one of its national supercomputing centers, the governor said.

"New York state is prepared to provide major financial support for this new project led by the Theory Center," Pataki wrote in an April 16 letter to Neal Lane, director of



Pataki

'New York state is prepared to provide major financial support for this new project led by the Theory Center.'

— Gov. George Pataki, in a letter to Neal Lane, director of the National Science Foundation

the National Science Foundation. The NSF is transforming its supercomputer centers program into a Partnerships for Advanced Computational Infrastructure (PACI) initiative. The Theory Center is responding to PACI by leading a proposal for a strong alliance of academic institutions and government laboratories. Several of the Theory Center's partners are in New York state.

Pataki wrote: "Information industries in all forms are a

vital and very significant part of New York state's economy. We see this segment as an important growth area and one in which, even in times of tight state budgets, we must invest. The academic and industrial enterprises of our state provide some of the most demanding consumers of high-performance computing. At the same time, New York produces the world's most powerful systems."

The governor also wrote that Cornell's partnership with IBM was a key aspect of state support, citing it as "one of the single best examples of what is possible when our colleges and universities work closely with private industry."

Malvin H. Kalos, director of the Theory Center, said: "I am immensely pleased with the governor's support. It validates the importance of the Theory Center to New York state: through our partnership with IBM, through collaborations with other industries large and small, and not least, through the support of academic research."

The request for the governor's support came from President Hunter Rawlings. Henrik N. Dullea, Cornell vice

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Dialogue and demonstration



Charles Harrington/University Photography

Cornellians were actively engaged in discussions and demonstrations during the past week over the proposed campus residential housing policy. President Hunter Rawlings and Vice President for Student and Academic Services Susan Murphy held a series of meetings with involved students and faculty throughout the week. Controversy has centered around a recommendation that freshmen be phased out of living in campus program houses over the next five to seven years. Gary Okihiro, right, director of the Asian American Program, is interviewed by Newscenter 7 reporter Chris Velardi at a faculty rally in Ho Plaza on April 24. A coalition of student groups organized another rally in front of Day Hall, above, on April 25. Approximately 400 students marched and gathered in front of the building to hear speakers, including activist Al Sharpton who was invited by the Cornell chapter of the NAACP, address issues relating to the program houses, racism, diversity and student choice.



Frank DiMeo/University Photography

Rawlings adds comments on policy proposal

The following statement was given to the Cornell community Wednesday, April 24, by President Hunter Rawlings. As the Chronicle went to press, conversations continued between the president and concerned students and faculty. Rawlings stressed that he will present only the broad goals and

principles of his housing plan—not detailed program directions—to the board of trustees for action at its May meeting.



Rawlings

During the past several weeks, I have had many productive conversations and exchanges concerning

the administration's proposals for residential communities. These exchanges have given many of us an opportunity to focus in some detail on the fundamental objectives to be served by campus housing and the degree to which those objectives are presently realized.

While widespread support has been expressed for the goals and broad principles identified in my March 15 memorandum to the Board of Trustees, the question of long-term opportunities for freshmen to live in program houses has become a lightning rod for commentary. Much of this commentary has been constructive and well-articulated, including many statements opposed to the particular course of direction that I have suggested. Some of that commentary, however, has been misinformed, and I would like to use this opportunity to clarify our intentions and to provide additional details.

One of the most troubling developments in the recent discussion has been the widespread assertion that our recommendations are nothing but a subterfuge for the "real" plan, which is alleged to have as its goal the eventual elimination of the ethnically related program houses such as Ujamaa, Akwe:kon, and the Latino/a Living Center. I have repeatedly emphasized that such is not the case, and speculation to the contrary does not make it so. Some students and colleagues have looked at the question of our residential communities policy as primarily a racial or group identity issue; I have sought to consider it as primarily an educational issue, though clearly one with racial or group implications.

It is my belief that new students arriving at Cornell should have an experience that demonstrates that they are entering an academic community, first and foremost. I am deeply concerned with the quality of the intellectual, social and cultural experiences for freshmen here at Cornell. There are certainly many excellent opportunities for Cornell freshmen in all these dimensions, but I am convinced that working together we can make them

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Student wins Sibley Fellowship from Phi Beta Kappa

By Jill Goetz

Judith Surkis, a graduate student in the Department of History, has received a Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship from Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's oldest and most respected academic honorary society.

The fellowship was established by a former Cornell graduate student, Isabelle Stone, who received a Ph.D. in Greek history and language in 1908 and named the award in honor of her mother. The fellowship has been given



Surkis

annually since 1939 to women ages 25 to 35 who hold a doctorate or have fulfilled all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Recipients, who need not be affiliated with Cornell or Phi Beta Kappa, receive a \$10,000 stipend to conduct original research in Greece or France.

Surkis will spend the upcoming year in Paris, conducting archival research related to her dissertation topic, "Virile Politics in Interwar France."

"I'm trying to look at the ways in which gender relations were destabilized in France after the First World War," Surkis said. "I am particularly interested in how the perception of a postwar crisis in traditional

gender roles may have contributed to the development and appeal of non-conformist and fascist thought in the interwar years."

Such research could provide much-needed context for better understanding the rise of fascism during the interwar period, said Surkis' adviser, Dominick LaCapra, the Bowmar Professor in Humanistic Studies and director of the Society for the Humanities at Cornell.

"One of her special interests is the role of gender in the culture of illiberalism of the interwar period," LaCapra said. "It's an area in which people have started to work recently, but it's still an area in which much more needs to be done."

Student reunites three generations of his Vietnamese family – on film

By Jill Goetz

In Vietnam there is a saying: A house with male relatives from three generations—grandfather, father and son—is a lucky house.

Trac Minh Vu, a Vietnamese-American from Beaverton, Ore., in a dual-degree program in theater and fine arts at Cornell, has witnessed such a fortuitous reunion within his own family. Not in reality, but in video.

Vu has created an experimental video, *Nha Ba Nguoi (The House of Three)*, which contains footage from a trip he made to Vietnam with his mother during winter break. The 18-day journey marked the first time he had been in the country since emigrating to America as an infant with his parents in 1975. The highlight was meeting his 87-year-old grandfather.

Vu's father, Vu Huy Tu (who, unlike his son, follows the Vietnamese practice of using his surname first), could not accompany his wife and son on this excursion. But by combining images from the trip with those from an earlier one his father had taken, Vu has brought himself, his father and his grandfather together in an illusory "house of three."

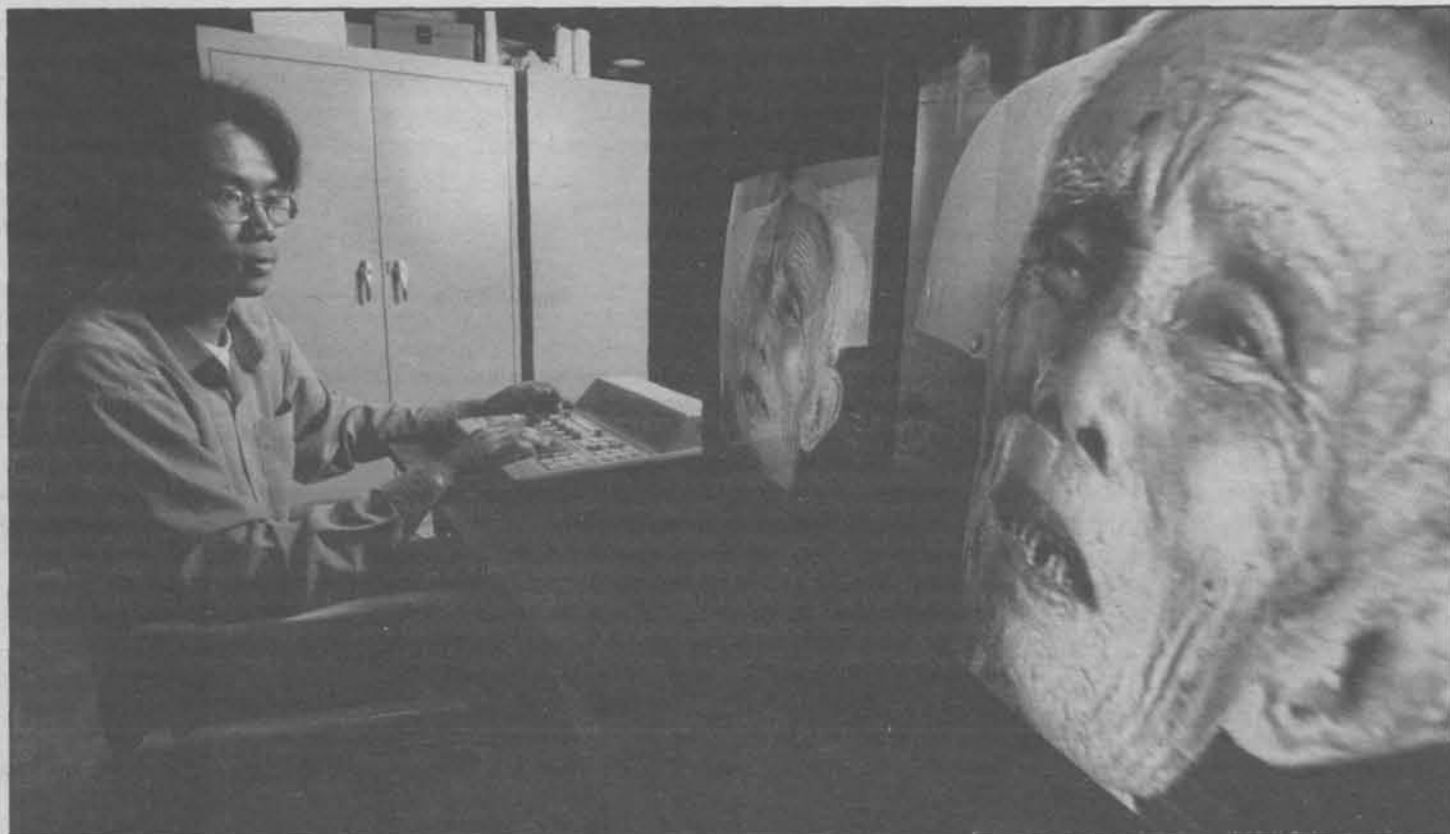
He recently screened the video at Cornell's Undergraduate Research Forum, an annual showcase that is sponsored by the university's Undergraduate Research Board. Vu currently is seeking funds to expand his 15-minute video into an hour-long production.

In the video's first vignette, Vu sits on a chair in an empty room, viewing footage of his father and grandfather in Vietnam. By standing up in front of the projector, Vu imposes his own shadowed image upon the one on-screen.

In another segment he portrays the passage of time by presenting a series of negatives from family snapshots taken at very different times and locales, and faded newspaper clippings recounting the family's emigration from Saigon.

Many of Vu's experiences in Vietnam are not captured in the video: Like the time he stopped at a roadside stand to buy 28 pineapples for his cousins. Or the pilgrimage he made with his mother, a devout Catholic, to the statue of the Virgin Mary where she used to pray daily when she was pregnant with him. Or the visit to Bao Loc, where he discovered that the room he was born in had been converted to a pigsty. Or the scene in the Saigon airport at journey's end, when security officials tried (but failed) to confiscate one of his videos.

But *Nha Ba Nguoi* does capture the most



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Above, Trac Minh Vu, a junior theater and fine arts major, works on his experimental video, *Nha Ba Nguoi (The House of Three)*; an image of his grandfather appears on-screen. Below, in a family photograph taken during Vu's visit to Ho Chi Minh City during winter break, Vu, center, stands behind his grandfather; his mother is to his right holding a child.

exciting moment of the trip: when Vu met his ailing grandfather, Vu Van Vong, at his home outside of Ho Chi Minh City.

"Part of me was frozen in terror," Vu recalled. "It was very scary to meet this person I'd been hearing about my whole life. I wanted to say something brilliant. But all I said was, 'Grandfather, I've come home.'"

Speaking in a reedy voice in the tonal cadence of his native Vietnamese, Vu's grandfather expressed his joy in meeting his grandson and reuniting with his daughter-in-law this way:

"I believed there would never be a day when father and son would be reunited, but already Tu has returned to visit me, and today, mother and son Trac have also returned. . . . Every day, I thought, father and son are scattered everywhere with no hope of meeting. But we have met, a true gift only God could give . . . and for this special occasion to meet my grandson Trac, I am very grateful."

Vu had a hard time leaving his grandfather, knowing he might never see him again.

"On our last day, as we were pulling away from the house, he pulled himself up from his chair and with his cane walked over to the gate," Vu recalled. "It was very tough



for me to leave."

Vu said he only recently became interested in his Vietnamese heritage.

"Going to Vietnam was sort of like meeting, face-to-face, a part of me that I hadn't ever allowed to surface," he said.

Undergraduate Research Forum continued from page 1

more than what you learned in your other classes. It's yours. It's your personal contribution. You are going to retain it. You will have acquired knowledge and experienced the excitement of creating something new . . . Many of you will feel 'Eureka, I found it!' and it wasn't even what you were looking for."

Finally, the president reminded the students that such opportunities are rare at universities. "This is the exception, not the rule. Take advantage of it."

Trancik has been doing research in materials science and engineering under the guidance of Professor Stephen Sass since the

end of her freshman year at Cornell. In her talk, titled "Materials Science: Surpassing Traditional Boundaries," she showed images of unconventional applications of materials from a recent exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

"One common goal of all research in materials science is to physically surpass traditional boundaries by either inventing a new material or modifying the properties of an existing one," Trancik told the audience.

Trancik is co-author on several scientific papers and is co-inventor on two patent applications. She described one project, in

which she worked toward developing a new technique for tempering ceramics, making them more resistant to fracture. With the ability to withstand high temperatures, such a material may be useful in a new generation of jet engines. That work, which Trancik did as a sophomore with graduate student Ersan Ustundag, led to her most recent research on new ways to process thin metal-ceramic films for magnetic storage devices. She also showed some of those results, taken from an electron microscope and X-ray diffraction equipment in Cornell's Materials Science Center.

"I feel that I've grown quite a bit from my

experiences," she told the audience. "Part of what makes Cornell so internationally recognized is the discovery that happens here. It's easy, as an undergraduate, to miss this. Having a role in research has given me an appreciation of the pure intellectual power of this place."

Trancik has presented her findings at a professional scientific conference—the American Ceramics Society meeting in Seattle in November. And she was part of a nine-member Cornell contingent to present research at the 10th annual National Conference for Undergraduate Research in Asheville, N.C., April 18-20.

Pataki supports Theory Center continued from page 3

president for university relations, worked with James G. Natoli, director of state operations in the governor's office. In a meeting last fall put together by Dullea, Cornell representatives met with Natoli and Geoff Flynn, the governor's senior program associate for education, and Robert M. Greenberg, IBM vice president of development, PowerParallel Systems, to discuss the importance of state support.

"This is an extraordinarily important pro-

gram for New York state," Dullea told Natoli. "Not only will it bring more than \$100 million in federal funding over the next five years if we are successful, it also will continue to be of strategic importance for our corporate partners." He added that almost half the users of Theory Center resources are in New York state.

Dullea said that in addition to the governor's support, staff in the governor's Washington, D.C., office would help in-

form the state's congressional delegation about the need for continued support of the Theory Center.

New York currently funds \$800,000 per year in operating costs to the Theory Center through the New York State Urban Development Corp., and in 1992 it funded \$12.3 million toward the purchase of IBM's SP supercomputers—consisting of 512 processors that can run in parallel. Under the new plan that the governor endorses, state oper-

ating support would increase to about \$1.2 million annually over five years.

The Theory Center is one of four high-performance computing and communications centers supported by the National Science Foundation. Activities of the center are also funded by New York state, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, the National Center for Research Resources at the National Institutes of Health, IBM and other members of its Corporate Partnership Program.

Yuri Orlov wins humanitarian service medal

By Larry Bernard

Yuri F. Orlov, Cornell physicist, has won the 1995 Nicholson Medal for Humanitarian Service from the American Physical Society (APS).

The medal, established in 1994, recognizes the humanitarian aspects of physics and physicists and consists of a medal and certificate. Orlov will receive the award at the APS meeting Saturday, May 4, in Indianapolis. He also will present a paper at the meeting, scheduled for 3:45 p.m. CDT Friday, May 3, during a session on Physics and Society.

Orlov earned the award, according to the citation, "For uniting his love of physics with an intense dedication to international human rights; for his public espousal of openness and freedom in the face of severe personal consequences; for co-founding the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International and founding the first Helsinki Watch group; for helping establish Helsinki groups elsewhere in the Soviet Union; for his outspoken support of Andrei Sakharov; and for his continuing work for democratic principles in former-USSR countries, in China and in Bosnia. Yuri Orlov's commitment and accomplishments have inspired a generation of fighters for freedom worldwide."

Orlov, 71, is a senior scientist in Cornell's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in the Physics Department. A former Soviet dissident who was interned in labor camps for almost 10 years, he founded the Helsinki Watch Group in 1976 to

monitor Soviet adherence to the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords. He had been at the Moscow Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics but was fired in 1956, marking the start of his political and human rights activities.

Orlov did physics research until 1972 at the Yerevan Physics Institute in Armenia, where he designed a particle accelerator, and then the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism and Dissemination of Radio Waves in Moscow until 1973. He wrote scientific filmstrips and did freelance work until his arrest in 1977.

Freed from exile in Siberia in 1986, he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship and deported to the United States as part of the deal in which U.S. journalist Nicolas Daniloff was exchanged for a Soviet spy. Orlov came to Cornell in December 1986.

A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Orlov studies particle accelerator design, beam interaction analysis and quantum mechanics. He has authored more than 70 research papers, numerous articles on human rights, and an autobiography, *Dangerous Thoughts* (1991).

The APS is an organization of more than 41,000 physicists worldwide. Since its formation in 1899, it has been dedicated to the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. The APS publishes some of the world's leading physics research journals: the *Physical Review* series, *Physical Review Letters* and *Reviews of Modern Physics*. It also organizes scientific meetings where new results are reported and discussed.



Robert Barker/University Photography
Physicist Yuri Orlov poses in his Newman Lab office.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader tightens screws on corporate crime

By Jill Goetz

The good news: After more than three decades fighting corporate abuse and calling for corporate accountability, Ralph Nader hasn't lost any of his zeal.

The bad news: His message hasn't lost any of its relevance.

In a rousing two-and-a-half-hour evening lecture at Bailey Hall on April 23, and at an earlier news conference, the nation's premier consumer advocate expounded his theory that "big business is on a collision course with American democracy."

"Corporations were never designed to dominate and dismantle our democracy," Nader said. "But that is exactly what they're doing at the present time. Law and order for corporations is long overdue."

Much of the blame, said the founder of Public Citizen and the Center for Study of Responsive Law, rests with politicians and their "cash-register politics."

"Companies are pouring huge amounts of money into political campaigns at all levels that corrupt the political process," he said. "And none of the candidates at any level are making corporate accountability — law and order for corporations — a major issue in their campaigns."

On the contrary, he said: they endorse subsidies for the nation's most irresponsible industries, from tobacco to timber.

"The corporate welfare budget coming out of Washington is double that of the public welfare budget, Nader said, "and we're worried about a \$300 monthly check to welfare mothers."

Nader recently allowed his name to be placed on the ballot in Green Party presidential primaries in California, Maine and New Mexico (New York may be next). He said he doesn't harbor serious intentions of being the nation's next chief executive but hopes that by being in the race he can "broaden the agenda."

"Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton won't talk about corporate crime, fraud and abuse; they won't talk about corporate welfare," Nader said. "The only thing that's going to stop the corporate takeover of our government is the arousal of civic action."

Like a college professor, a stack of books by his side (they're now on reserve in the Cornell Library), the Princeton and Harvard university graduate began his lesson to nearly 600 people in Bailey Hall with a bit of American history.

"What many of us do not learn in our



Robert Barker/University Photography
Ralph Nader answers questions during a press conference at the Statler Hotel on April 23, before his evening lecture at Bailey Hall.

history books is just how cautious our forefathers were about the rise of corporate power," he said. They'd perceived the Hudson's Bay and East India companies as instruments of imperial power, he explained, and put limits on company charters. But as the economy grew stronger, such safeguards began to fail.

Today, he said, Americans decry welfare fraud and build new prisons to house drug dealers, while the most dangerous criminals — manufacturers of faulty intrauterine and heart devices, timber ex-

ecutives destroying publicly owned woodlands, pesticide companies shipping banned products overseas, speculators taking over savings and loan institutions bound to fail — get off scot-free.

"Between 1990 and 2020, the savings and loan bailout will cost the American taxpayer a half a trillion dollars in principal and interest," he said. "That's a diversion of taxpayer dollars that could have created a huge number of jobs for rebuilding our public works, like mass transit, drinking water purification and schools."

'Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton won't talk about corporate crime, fraud and abuse; they won't talk about corporate welfare. The only thing that's going to stop the corporate takeover of our government is the arousal of civic action.'

— Ralph Nader

Nader did not exclude the nation's research universities from his list of partners in corporate crime.

"The problem is that universities are not upholding their responsibility to be independent sources of knowledge," he said. Too many faculty are under contract to research and business concerns, he said. "The universities are being 'corporatized.' They're not sufficiently independent of special interests as history designed them to be."

Nader reserved his harshest criticism for the tobacco companies, calling for a surtax on tobacco profits that would be used to finance anti-smoking clinics and a ban on all tobacco advertising. "I don't think it's a free speech issue," he said. "It's commercial advertising of a product that has been shown again and again to be deadly."

For all of his protestations, Nader's message at Cornell was one not of despair but of "rebuilding democracy." He urged students to take advantage of the academic and extracurricular resources at their disposal. "When you leave college, are you going to have your own newspapers?" he asked. "Radio stations? Bulletin boards? Organize yourselves now, in ways that can develop your civic skills."

Nader praised the efforts of the student-based public interest research groups (PIRGs), which he also founded. Cornell's student assembly recently voted in favor of a measure that could lead to formation of a New York PIRG on campus.

As a candidate, Nader said he hopes "to encourage young people to get into the political process."

"The most important skill of all is practicing democracy," he said. "It's a great problem-solver."

New book offers 'best practices' for virtual offices

By Susan Lang

Digitize mail and paper files so employees can read them from anywhere, put all furniture on wheels to encourage a team environment and provide alcohol swabs and cleaning services to keep shared phones and desks germ-free.

These are but a few of the "best alternative office practices" gleaned from more than 25 innovative companies and summarized in the new book *Managing the Reinvented Workplace* (International Development Research Council, 1996) by Cornell professors and organizational ecologists William Sims and Franklin Becker, with Michael Joroff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Scores of alternative workplace strategies are being used around the world, and we wanted to know what these leading-edge organizations are finding most successful," said Sims, who with Becker directs the International Workplace Studies Program at Cornell, an international research consortium composed of 17 leading companies in the United States, Europe, England and Japan.

To identify these "best practices," the researchers conducted surveys and in-depth interviews with professionals in companies experienced in implementing alternative workplace arrangements; these companies included AT&T, GTE, Sprint, NYNEX, Pacific Bell, IBM, Sun Microsystems, Hewlett Packard, Ernst & Young, Delta Consulting, Arthur Andersen, General Electric, DuPont, Shell, Amoco Oil, American Express and others.

The authors combined their findings with their own experiences and knowledge gained from almost 75 years of combined experience in consulting and research. Full of practical tips and suggestions, specific case examples, photographs, graphics, boxes and lists, the book is intended for those charged with the ongoing management and maintenance of alternative workplace arrangements.

The book's chapters focus on managing five alternative workplace strategies: team environments, non-territorial offices, home-based telecommuting, telework centers and the virtual office. The authors raise specific issues that come up in the new workplace, summarize how specific companies have successfully coped with the issue, and then offer general strategies.

Most chapters in *Managing the Reinvented Workplace* include sections on creating a climate for success, reconfiguring the workplace, learning to work in new ways and lessons for facility managers. Topics include supplies, furniture and equipment planning, security, training, marketing, coffee breaks, filing and housekeeping.

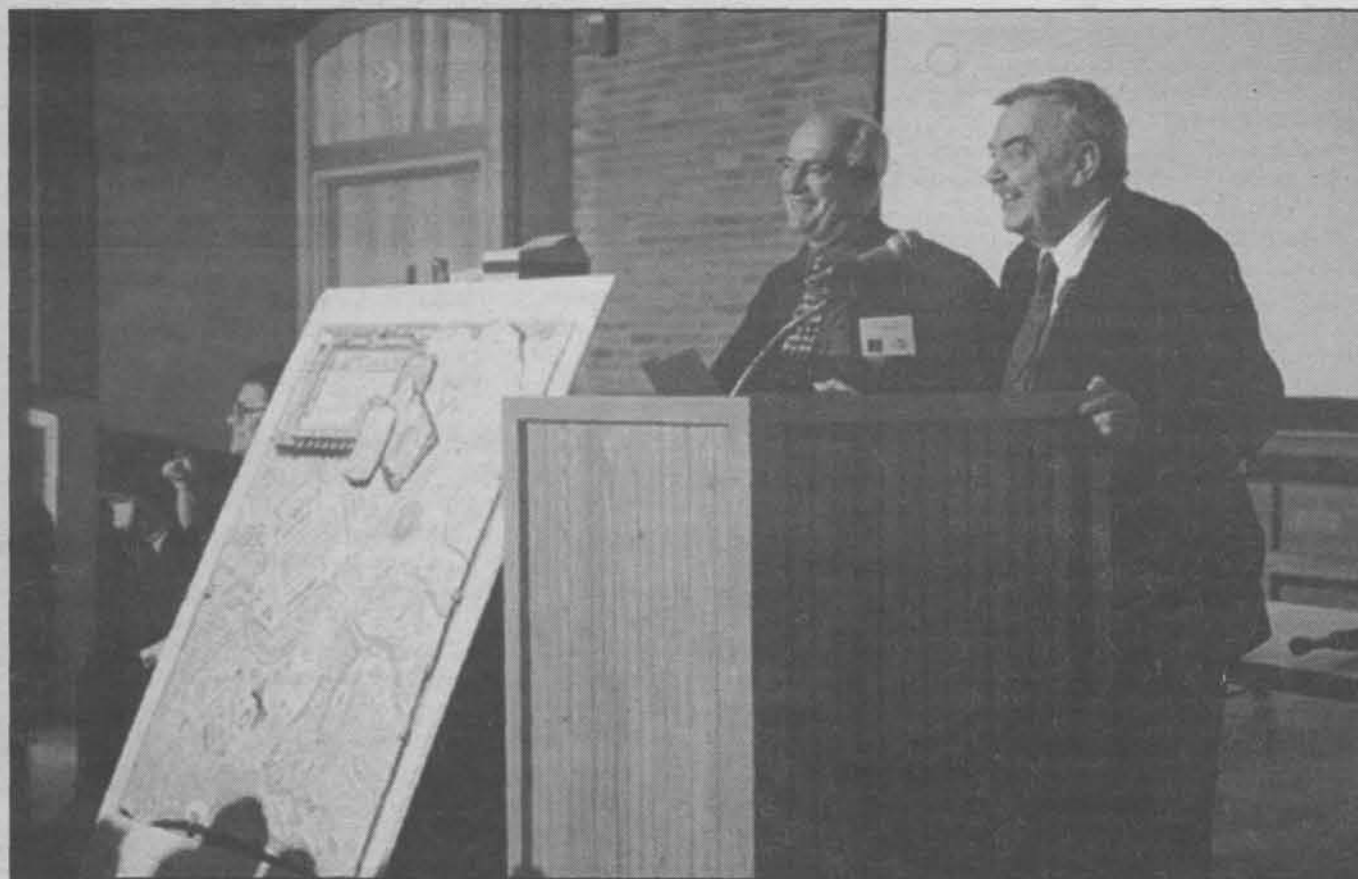
The book follows up on two previous books: *Reinventing the Workplace* (1995) by Becker and Joroff and *Tool Kit: Reinventing the Workplace* (1995) by Becker, Joroff and Kristin Quinn. These books mapped the change process and provided techniques for reshaping the workplace.

"There is good evidence that these workplace strategies improve employee performance, employee satisfaction and customer satisfaction while reducing office costs substantially," said Sims, who chairs the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis in the College of Human Ecology.

These innovations also allow companies to attract and keep high-quality employees, which saves millions of dollars since the cost of replacing and training a high-quality, high-performance employee can be as high as \$100,000.

"Studies show that more than 60 percent of American companies are using some form of alternative office strategies, and this trend is only going to continue," Sims concludes. "There will be no turning back because the multiple forces driving change are causing fundamental shifts in society and government as well as in business."

Honoring Colin Rowe



Robert Barker/University Photography
Steven Peterson '65, left, a partner at Peterson Littenberg Architects in New York City, stands at the podium with Colin Rowe, the Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture Emeritus, during a presentation April 27 in Schwartz Auditorium of Rockefeller Hall. Rowe, one of architecture's most influential scholars and commentators, was being honored with a three-day *Festschrift*. Peterson, one of Rowe's former students, presented Rowe with a copy of a map of Ancient Rome that the two had discovered years earlier in a New York City book shop.

Olmos inspires listeners during Saturday workshop

By Akil Salim Roper '97

Actor-filmmaker Edward James Olmos performed to a small but appreciative audience April 27 in the McManus Lounge of Hollister Hall.

But he wasn't acting; he was speaking from the heart to students taking part in the weekend's conference on Mexican-American art and culture. Titled "A Celebration of Chicana/o Cultural Productions: Utilizing Art as a Tool for Empowerment," the three-day conference was sponsored by the Cornell chapter of Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán.

The man known for starring in the movie *Stand and Deliver* and the TV show *Miami Vice* and for directing *American Me*, presented an intimate afternoon workshop in Hollister Hall before giving his evening lecture in Statler Hall Auditorium.

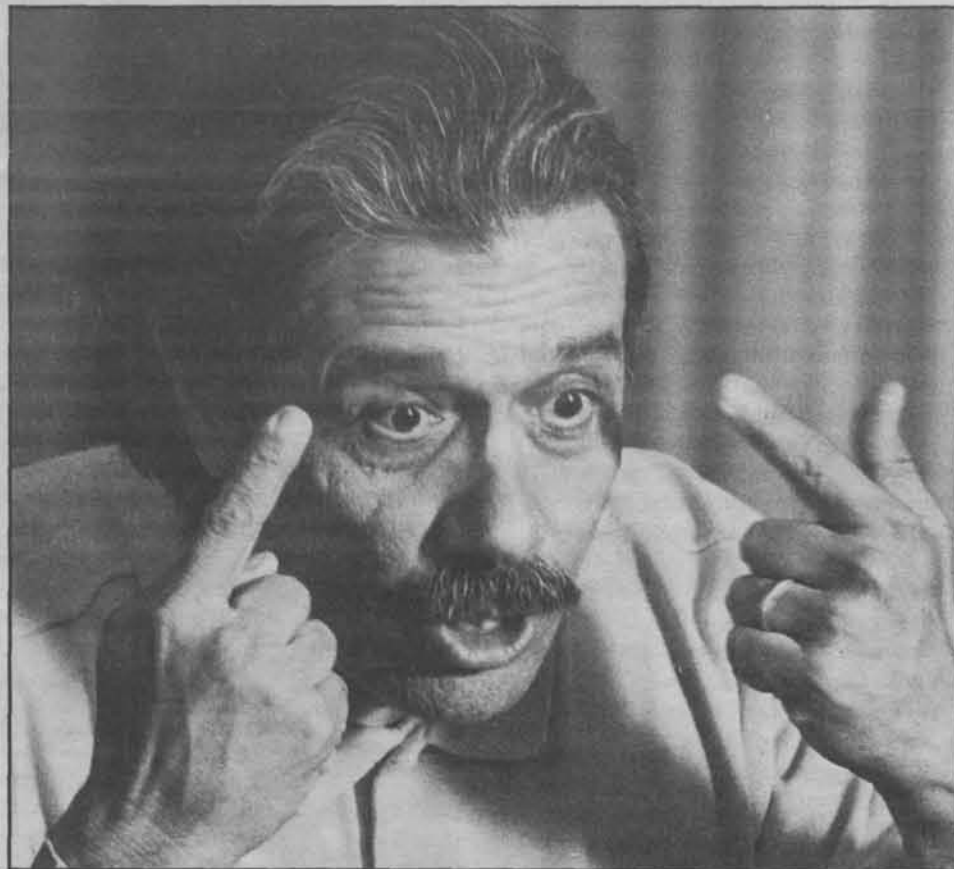
During the workshop, Olmos urged listeners to conceptualize the balance between integrity and compromise. About 50 students, faculty and staff members attended his hour-and-a-half-long interactive talk, which challenged participants to think critically about their dreams, goals, aspirations and about the true value of art in society.

"We [as a society] have relegated art the fourth toe of the foot on the left side," Olmos said. "I need it badly, but I need my backbone even more. But art is the backbone," he argued, speaking of art's historical value. "We would have nothing without art. That's why they call them artifacts — without them we would not have known anything."

In addition to stressing the value of all art forms, Olmos also advised listeners to put money lower on their lists of personal values. Because of his own priorities and personal convictions, he said he had turned down, already, more money than he would ever make in his lifetime.

"Once you make money the top of the list, and you go for that dollar, you see that you need 10. Then after you get that, you need 100. And then you need 1,000. And then a million, and a billion. You always need more, and it never ends," said Olmos. "Sense may add up to dollars, but dollars will never add up to sense."

"We have, right here at Cornell, the strongest minds in America," Olmos said. "It's important to dive in and don't stop



Charles Harrington/University Photography
Actor-filmmaker Edward James Olmos gestures during a workshop in Hollister Hall on April 27. Olmos' workshop and evening lecture in Bailey Hall were part of the weekend conference "A Celebration of Chicana/o Cultural Productions: Utilizing Art as a Tool for Empowerment."

'Sense may add up to dollars, but dollars will never add up to sense.'

— Edward James Olmos

until understanding is doctored. Not bachelor's, not master's, but doctorate. Get the information. Get the most out of your education. Get a million dollars worth of debt on your brain."

"I really appreciated the workshop, because he stressed the fact that money isn't everything. It was very motivational," said junior Allison Fernandez following Olmos' talk. "There are a lot of other important per-

sonal factors that need to be considered as to how you live your life," she said, "and money shouldn't be your greatest commitment."

The conference's weekend activities also included a number of other workshops, one featuring award-winning writers Benjamin Alire Saenz and Jose Antonio Burciaga, and dance performances by Ballet Folklórico Mexicano. About 180 people attended the conference, according to organizers.

"The conference was a success, and I've heard a lot of great comments from people who attended," said Jennifer Estep '96, conference chair for the Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán chapter.

"I was really surprised by all of the support from the organizations on campus," she said. "There were about 15 organizations, and without their help we would not have been able to bring the speakers here."

CORNELL RESEARCH

Report: 90 percent of N.Y. crop producers use some form of IPM

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

It may not be a household concept, but integrated pest management (IPM) is the talk of the farm. About 90 percent of the state's growers or producers use at least one form of IPM, while hundreds of the state's growers rely completely on these practices, according to the recently released New York State Integrated Pest Management Program's 1996 Annual Report.

"Agriculture isn't the same as it was 10 years ago," said James P. Tette, director of the program, which is based at Cornell. "Producers understand IPM and biological control, and they want to incorporate these practices into their production systems."

Integrated pest management is the multistrategy approach agriculturists employ to reduce pesticide use, while obtaining high yields in the orchards and fields. Tactics include crop rotation, the use of natural/biological control methods, pest-resistant plant varieties, biopesticides, and pest attractants and repellents.

This year's annual report features IPM's "Ten Benefits for New Yorkers," which include more businesses and jobs, better application technology, improved food quality and reduced loss, as well as more judicious pesticide use.

Examples of IPM success abound. Last year, in Orange County, 49 onion producers participated in a disease-forecasting project developed by the IPM program. Those growers made 39 percent fewer fungicide applications than growers who did not use disease forecasting, according to the annual report.

Many squash, melon, cucumber and pumpkin growers in New York who followed IPM protocols last year saved an average of three insecticide applications in the season.

"Consumers have changed in the past 10 years, too," Tette said. "They still want blemish-free fruits and vegetables, but they also seek a food supply that has fewer synthetic pesticides. I think we have exceeded their expectations of this program by reducing pesticide use and bringing alternatives to our producers."

The New York Legislature appropri-



Photo by Kevin Colton

Wegman's collaborated with the IPM program in 1995 to teach sweet corn growers how to practice integrated pest management, then marketed the crop in a store near Rochester. Two key players in the project were Abby Seaman, left, area IPM extension specialist, and Curt Petzoldt, vegetable IPM coordinator.

ated \$837,000 for IPM last year, bringing the state funding to \$7.9 million over the past decade. IPM researchers also have attracted more than \$800,000 in federal funds. New York growers have contributed more than \$2 million over the past decade, while in 1995 dairy and field crops farmers paid \$500,000 for regional and private IPM scouting services. Forty-

five IPM projects were funded in the state last year, extending to producers in 33 counties, according to the annual report.

"As the New York state IPM program matures, it continues to stimulate New York's economy with the creation of jobs, increased business opportunities and the leveraging of non-state funds," said Donald R. Davidsen, commissioner of the

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, in that annual report. "It continues to offer a proactive educational approach to the issues surrounding pesticide use related to health and environmental concerns."

Some of the 1995 IPM projects were:

- IPM for grain corn production. New York IPM research showed that crop rotation could eliminate the need for certain insecticides, that moldboard tillage practices could reduce the need for herbicide use by up to 60 percent, and that these practices increase grower profitability.

- The use of bees to control a strawberry disease. Honeybees and bumblebees are being used to successfully carry the beneficial fungus *Trichoderma harzianum* to control *botrytis cinerea*, commonly known as gray mold on strawberries.

- Controlling onion maggots. For more than two decades, researchers and onion growers in New York have been waging a winning battle with the onion maggot. The onion market value is worth between \$50 and \$75 million, and it costs the average grower between \$2,500 and \$3,000 an acre to plant the onions. By using proven IPM strategies, such as rotating onion crops with sudan grasses and planting genetically pest-resistant onion varieties, researchers have significantly reduced the need for pesticides.

- Controlling European corn borer in sweet corn. Sweet corn in New York faces threats from many problems, including pests like the European corn borer, the fall army worm and the corn earworm. Over the past 13 years, Cornell researchers have developed methods for reducing commercial pesticide use by as much as 65 percent and saving the New York corn growers as much as \$500,000 annually.

- Using IPM methods on potatoes. This plant is susceptible to a variety of problems, including the Colorado potato beetle and late blight, which is the fungus responsible for the Irish potato famine. Researchers have found crop rotation and trench traps reduce the incidence of the beetle. IPM strategists work closely with extension agents and researchers to pinpoint outbreaks of potentially devastating late blight.

Orientation-on-demand thin films pave way for new materials

By Larry Bernard

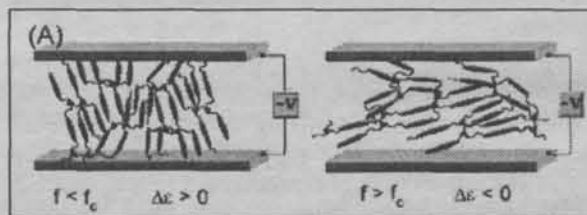
Cornell scientists have come up with a novel way to manipulate liquid crystal molecules so they self-assemble in a desired direction into a robust network, making them useful as a new material for a variety of applications in the computer, medical, automotive and aerospace industries.

The researchers have shown they can build a network of liquid crystal molecules that are linked together while aligned in an electric field. The field makes them lie parallel or perpendicular, depending on the AC frequency, so they orient on-demand.

"These are wonderful molecules. When you apply the electric field and crosslink them, you get controllable properties, so that it is possible to tailor these materials to possess specific optical, electronic and mechanical properties," said Christopher K. Ober, professor of materials science and engineering who led the work.

The research, reported in the journal *Science* (April 11, 1996), was done by Ober; Hilmar Koerner, a postdoctoral associate; Atsushi Shiota, a student now at Japan Synthetic Rubber; and Timothy J. Bunning, former postdoctoral researcher in Ober's lab now at Wright Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio. Their work was funded by the Electronic Packaging Alliance at Cornell (an industry-university partnership), the National Science Foundation and the Wright Laboratory for Laser Hardened Materials.

The team came up with not only new materials, but a



Liquid crystal molecules (cigar-shaped) are sandwiched between electrodes that apply an electric field, making molecules stand up, left, or lie flat, right. The molecules are bonded together into a network. Such a process for creating orientation-on-demand thin films for new materials was developed by Cornell scientists.

new way of processing the materials. Cornell Research Foundation has applied for a patent on the technology.

Liquid crystal molecules — like those in everyday watches or telephone displays, optical filters or data storage — are self-assembling. Like tiny bricks, the molecules line up and assemble themselves into a wall. With an AC electric field from 10 hertz to 10,000 hertz applied, these "bricks" — cigar-shaped, actually — can be made to lie flat or stand up on demand, just by changing the frequency of the field. When heated, or cured, the molecules form bonds to create a network. The curing can take anywhere from five minutes to an hour, depending on the intended result.

Called liquid crystal thermosets, such materials could

be used as an advanced adhesive, as barrier membranes in food or medicine, or as protective coatings — a layer between materials, for instance.

"Our goal was to create a molecular system where one could not only align the components in external fields to form networks, but also selectively control and lock-in the direction of alignment by network formation," the researchers write in the *Science* paper. "Such materials would possess physical and chemical properties that are very different along each orientation, and one could conceive of using photochemistry, for example, to form films with order and orientation set in specified regions."

Another advantage of this technique is that the network is robust — the network ensures that the molecules remain in the orientation and the bonds remain strong — and can be used at temperatures above 100 degrees centigrade.

The scientists used X-ray diffraction from the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source to observe the orientation-on-demand thin films in real time. The high flux X-ray beam allowed them to monitor the curing process (network formation), alignment of the molecules and to simultaneously adjust the electrical field.

The researchers say the achievement is just a beginning step in a long process.

Said Koerner, "We have shown it is possible. Now we have to make it on a bigger scale to show it is practical. We will next produce large films with different orientations."

Study: Anti-glare filters reduce computer-related eye problems

By Susan Lang

Optical glass glare filters on computer monitors can dramatically reduce health and vision problems related to computer glare and help boost productivity in full-time computer users, according to a new Cornell study.

After using a glass anti-glare filter, the percentage of daily or weekly problems related to lethargy/tiredness, tired eyes, trouble focusing eyes, itching/watery eyes and dry eyes was half what they were before filter use for people who use computer monitors all day at work, said ergonomist Alan Hedge, professor of design and environmental analysis and director of the Human Factors Laboratory at Cornell.

Also, 80 percent of users reported that the filters made it easier to read their screens, and more than half said that the filters helped their productivity.

"I was very surprised how well the filters worked in this study," said Hedge, who believes this is the first field study of computer monitor filters. "Seeing such large differences in an ergonomic intervention is very unusual. It leads me to conclude that if there is screen glare, using an optical glass glare filter is one of the most effective things you can do to improve the visual environment for people working on computers."

With Daniel McCrobie, a corporate ergonomist at Honeywell Inc. in Phoenix, Ariz., and Cornell graduate student Simone Corbett, Hedge set out to determine whether a good quality anti-glare filter actually benefits workers. To find out, they surveyed 194 full-time computer workers in eight buildings at Honeywell. An initial survey asked about lighting and screen glare problems; a second survey queried the same workers one month after two-thirds received a glass anti-glare, anti-static screen filter. The final survey was conducted one month after the remaining third also received glare filters.

In the study, monitor size, brand and screen background/text colors varied; all the filters had the same optically coated glass that met specifications set by the American Optometric Association (AOA) for glare reduction.

"Overall, worker reactions were extremely positive to the filters, and the vast majority of workers said they liked using them," Hedge wrote in a new report issued by the Human Factors Laboratory. The findings will be presented to the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society conference in Philadelphia in September.

The researchers found:

- 75 percent of workers reported glare

'It leads me to conclude that if there is screen glare, using an optical glass glare filter is one of the most effective things you can do to improve the visual environment for people working on computers.'

— Alan Hedge, director of the Human Factors Laboratory at Cornell

problems before filter use; less than one-third reported problems after given a filter.

- 89 percent said that the filters improved the quality of the screen image by enhancing sharpness, contrast, color and brightness; 81 percent reported that the filter made it easier to read the screen; and 73 percent said text was clearer.

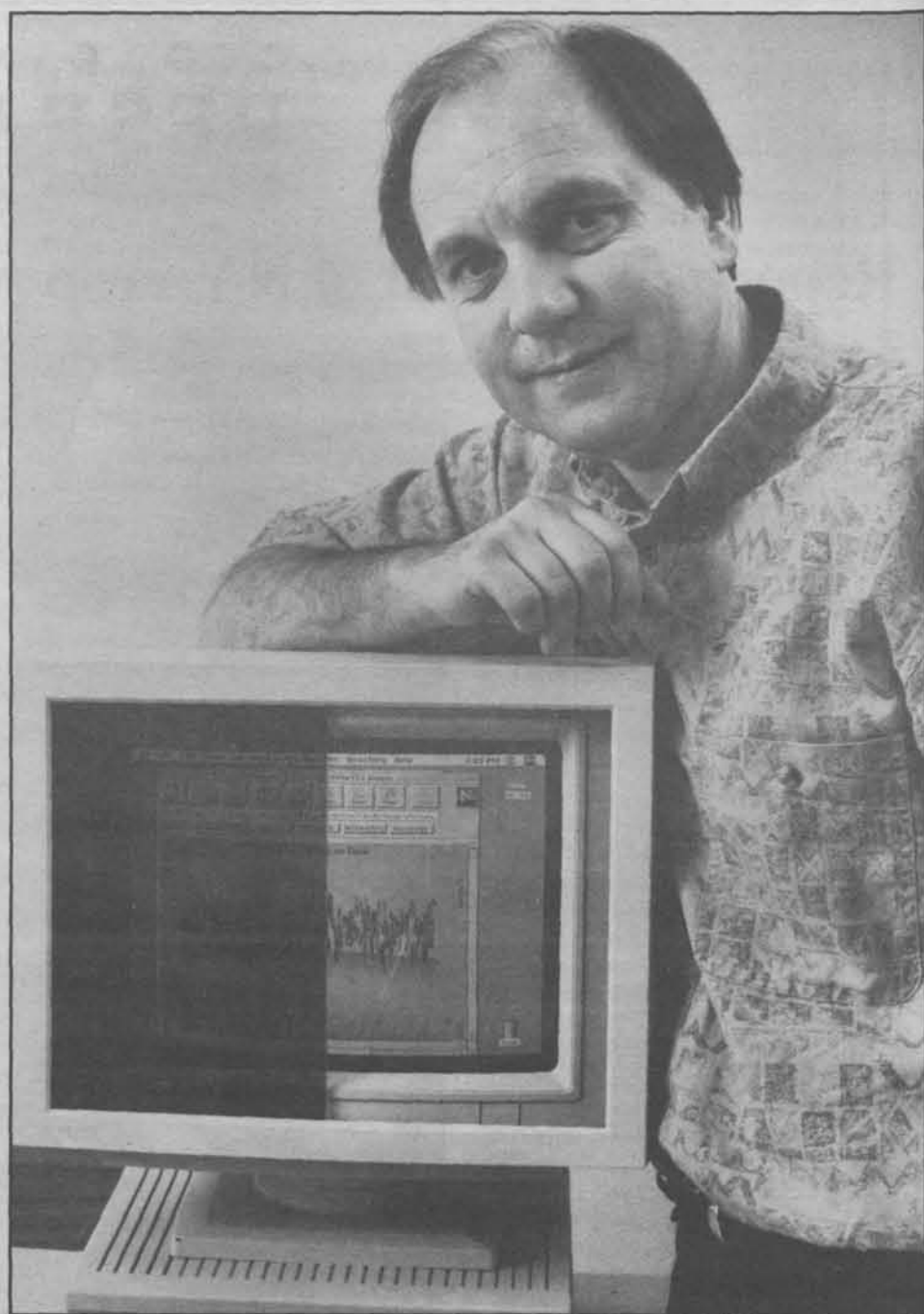
- 34 percent said there was less screen flicker with the filter.

- the percentage of workers reporting symptoms of lethargy/tiredness went from 78 percent before filter use to 36 percent after filter use; tired eyes from 86 percent to 40 percent; trouble focusing eyes from 60 percent to 33 percent; itching/watery eyes from 50 percent to 28 percent; dry eyes from 52 percent to 24 percent; and headaches from 53 percent to 32 percent.

"Keeping the filter clean and free from fingerprints that blur the screen was the greatest problem reported by users," Hedge said.

Glare on computer screens is caused by light through windows, overhead lighting, desk lamps, white paper near the screen and even bulletin boards and white clothing. Other researchers have reported that two-thirds of computer workers suffer from tired eyes and 75 percent from eyestrain. AOA members report treating more than 8 million cases of work-related eyestrain from computer use each year. Hedge suspects that the filters also would benefit casual and part-time computer users who suffer from eye strain and other related problems.

To cut down on glare, computer workers in the past had to choose from among plastic, polarizing or micromesh filters, yet no field studies ever evaluated the effectiveness of these different types of filters, and many computer workers still complained of visual problems. Now, new types of optically coated glass for filters have been developed, and these are sold by several companies. These filters, which generally cost less than \$100, have at least four layers of anti-reflective coat-



Adriana Rovers/University Photography
Alan Hedge, professor of design and environmental analysis and director of the Human Factors Laboratory, poses with a computer monitor, half of which is covered by a glass anti-glare filter.

ings on each side of the glass and are designed to meet AOA specifications.

The filters used in the study also were electrically grounded and minimized electrostatic shocks to workers and significantly reduced dust accumulation on the screen, Hedge reported. The filters were donated by SoftView Computer Products.

Recently, Hedge and McCrobie served on the committee that has revised the ANSI/HFS 100 standard for computer work environments, which included recommendations for optically coated glass anti-glare filters, for the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. They also recommend the use of solvent free filter cleaners that do not con-

tribute to any air quality problems or degrade the filter coatings. These proposed standards are under review.

Next, Hedge, who teaches courses in human factors, ergonomics-anthropometrics, the ambient environment and environmental analysis in applied ergonomic methods, plans to compare the effectiveness of various optical glass anti-glare filters, because filters vary in how much light they transmit and how they affect color value.

More information on the Human Factors Laboratory and its research is available on the World Wide Web at <<http://ergo.human.cornell.edu/>>.

Saleh recommended as dean *continued from page 1*

tention goals. Cornell has a very talented and professional staff in the admissions and financial aid offices. Their efforts have been highly successful in recent years, and I look forward to this opportunity to lead their efforts in the years ahead."

Saleh said that as dean he would like to increase the number of qualified minority students that Cornell enrolls each year. "This is clearly the most important and most challenging of our goals," he said. "We need to make significant increases in our enrollment of African American and American Indian students. We already have made measurable progress in increasing the number of Hispanic students we enroll each year. There is still need for improvement in this area, but we are clearly headed in the right direction."

Saleh listed a number of other goals and priorities for the coming months, including:

- Emphasizing the customer service orientation of the staff. "This is an historic strength of the division, but we need to continue to improve. The service expectations of prospective and current students change with changes in technology. We need to be sure that our expectations of ourselves meet our customers' expectations."
- Increasing the number of qualified transfer students who apply and subsequently enroll each year.
- Focusing attention on the role of financial aid in the retention of students. "Our goal is to not lose any student due to a financial problem that we have caused or that we can assist with."

- Working with the development office to continue the very successful fund-raising efforts that support student financial aid. "Our alumni have become very aware of the importance of financial aid in maintaining the high quality of our student body. They have responded with great support, and we need to build on that strong relationship."

- Maintaining the high level of interest and support that we receive from our alumni in our admissions efforts.

Saleh received a bachelor of science degree in chemistry education from the State University College at Buffalo in 1973 and a master's degree in student personnel services in higher education from Kent State in 1976.

He taught seventh, eighth and ninth grade science in Buffalo for two years before joining the financial aid office at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio. He left Bowling Green in 1982 as associate director of financial aid and student employment to join Cornell as deputy director of financial aid. He was appointed director of financial aid and student employment in 1985 and acting dean of admissions and financial aid in July 1994.

Saleh also has assumed a position of leadership nationally among financial aid administrators. He currently is serving as vice chair and chair-elect, College Scholarship Service Assembly, 1995-97. He also is chair of the Financial Aid Standards & Services Advisory Committee, 1993-96. Most recently he served as national representative to the College Scholarship Service Council, 1992-95, among other professional affiliations.

Taylor appointment *continued from page 1*

tions climate on campus."

In her new post, Randel added, Taylor will report directly to the president and work closely with the provost, executive staff, deans, administrators, staff and students. She will advise on emerging issues of pluralism among faculty, staff and students, and work with them to study human relations issues and develop and implement approaches toward the university's vision for pluralism.

Taylor has served as a consultant on equal employment opportunity and equal credit opportunity laws to such groups as the Federal Reserve Board, the Credit Union National Association and the American Bankers Association since 1978. She directed the Southeast Regional Counsel on Legal Education Opportunities (CLEO) Program during the summer of 1984; that year she was appointed to the Sexual Harassment Task Force at the University of Florida at Gainesville, where she was a faculty member from 1979 to 1990, appointed full professor in 1984.

Taylor served in 1990 as a member of the Visiting Committee examining affirmative action at Cornell. She joined the Cornell faculty as professor of law in July 1990 and was elected to the Faculty Council of Representatives in 1992.

A native of Shreveport, La., Taylor is a 1972 graduate of Grambling State University with a major in political science. She earned her J.D. in 1975 from the State University of New York School of Law at Buffalo and LL.M. from the University of Wisconsin School of Law in 1979.

Moen: Life paths were diverse for women in Cornell classes '53-'63

By Linda Grace-Kobas

Models of alternative pathways exemplified in the lives of Cornell women who graduated in the decade between 1953 and 1963 will become more common even for men as the workplace changes and the population ages, sociologist Phyllis Moen told a group of alumnae April 26.

There was no traditional life pattern shared by this group of Cornell women, now in their 50s and early 60s, Moen found in a survey of about 5,800 alumnae that drew in almost 800 responses.

"I saw the meaning of diversity," she commented at her presentation to the President's Council of Cornell Women (PCCW). "No two women followed the same life course."

Moen, director of the Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center in the College of Human Ecology, presented an analysis of the choices made by women university graduates who reached young adulthood before the feminist movement got under way.



Moen

Five years after graduation, about half the women were full-time homemakers, 31 percent were exclusively career women, 7 percent combined jobs and home, and the remainder put themselves in a "neither" category. Of the job holders, about 41 percent were teachers, 27 percent in health services, 11 percent in business and 11 percent in a "clerical" category that included executive assistant positions.

By 1995, the range of roles had changed: 14 percent were exclusively homemakers, 45 percent were exclusively career women, 12 percent combined home and career, and 27 percent described themselves as "neither," which Moen concluded could refer to active volunteers or retired persons.

"Women who graduated in the 1950s and '60s are pioneers not only for women but for men," Moen said. "There's a real sense of not being able to guess what future choices would be."

Men and children were primary forces directing women's lives, Moen said, commenting that she found many survey responses "very moving and meaningful" in what women revealed about their lives. Other turning points came with the deaths of parents or with health issues.

"In almost every response, Cornell was a turning point that shaped the lives of these women," Moen said, adding

that a large number returned to school at some point. "It gave them the flexibility to deal with adversity and to change their lives when necessary."

A majority — 64 percent — of the Cornell alumnae described themselves as "very satisfied" with their lives; 68 percent are still "very healthy." Most of them volunteer for community service, and up to 90 percent regularly vote.

The diverse patterns seen in the lives of this group will increasingly become the norm for both men and women, Moen predicted.

"Jobs are created as if everyone had a full-time homemaker at home," she said. As there is less security in the workplace and more people change jobs, and even careers, several times in their lives, new patterns will evolve for men, women and the workplace.

Moen expressed concern about the expectations of her current students. "My young students think they can do everything," she said. "They don't realize there are tradeoffs. I fear they will be disappointed."

There is still a sense of expanding opportunities among the women of the classes of 1953-63, Moen said. Looking to the millennium, about 20 percent see themselves tackling new careers, either paid or volunteer.

PCCW members hear about hot campus issues

By Jonathan Laurence '98

"For us, Vietnam and drugs on campus were the issues of the day — this was a time when women were still forced to live on campus," said Joan G. Wexler '68, the moderator of an April 26 "mini town meeting" that opened a three-day conference of the President's Council of Cornell Women (PCCW).

"More important than my story, of course, is yours," Wexler told a Statler Amphitheater audience composed of student leaders, a five-person student panel and council members.

PCCW was established in 1990 as an advisory council to Cornell's president, with the mission of advancing the involvement and leadership of women students, faculty, staff and alumnae both on campus and in constituent groups.

Wexler invited students at the town meeting to inform the alumnae about the important campus issues of the day.

Panelists discussed their activities and interests, which ranged from peer counseling and undergraduate research to public service. Prompted by questions from alumnae, many of the student leaders joined in a lively discussion of a variety of campus topics.

Council members asked students to help clarify the current controversy surrounding the administration's proposed housing policy and its effect on program houses. This topic fueled as much debate among the students in the Statler Amphitheater as it has among students in dormitories and classrooms over the past few weeks. Some said the proposal would threaten the existence of program houses, which they claimed help attract them to Cornell. Others said



Frank DiMeo/University Photography

Student panel members Lynn Cirigliano and Anne Crum respond to questions during an April 26 "mini town meeting" in the Statler Amphitheater, hosted by the President's Council of Cornell Women.

they supported the administration's attempt to broaden the freshman experience.

Council members also showed an interest in issues relevant to the status of women on campus. "Are you continuing to deal with problems related to discrimination?" Wexler asked. Panel member Anne Crum, a senior in the Arts College, replied she hadn't experienced any sexism in the classroom.

Jessica Cattelino, a senior in the College Scholar program, spoke about the campus climate for gay, lesbian and bisexual students.

"Cornell is a pretty good place to be for these students," she said, "but far from perfect." On the plus side, she cited excellent resources available for "queer studies," in-

cluding a wide range of faculty specialists. "I feel that things have gotten better, but we're facing a time of student apathy," she said. "We've been very lucky to have the support of Vice President Susan Murphy."

Murphy, a council member who received her B.A. at Cornell in 1973 and her Ph.D. here in 1994, was in the audience. The other student panel members included Alex Wong, Lynn Cirigliano and Jason Francis.

At one point, Wexler asked the students to assess the prevalence of sexual harassment at Cornell.

"I haven't felt any different than a man sitting next to me in the classroom," said Sonia Talwar, a junior in the ILR School

who works in the EARS peer counseling service run out of Gannett Health Center. But Talwar noted that part of her role at Gannett included fielding calls from women who had experienced sexual harassment from peers on campus.

Other issues raised included professor accessibility, class size, the ratio of women to men in the Engineering College, the recent publication of the first *Cornell Women's Handbook* (sponsored by the PCCW) and future prospects for female graduates.

"Certainly the number of women who go on to professional and graduate school has increased dramatically," Wexler noted, "and I think that says something."

Lipsky speaks at public leadership forum on education and the economy

By Stephen Philip Johnson

Reforming the nation's schools was the topic of the Public Leadership Forum for academics and industry representatives held April 15 at Baruch College in New York City.

David B. Lipsky, dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, contributed to the forum, which included representatives from AT&T, American Express, Document Express, Chase Manhattan Bank, Syracuse University, the New York City Partnership and Erie County BOCES.

The session's sponsor was U.S. Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), who hosted the event with Rudolph Crew, chancellor of the New York City schools, and Ann Reynolds, chancellor of the City University of New York.

In his opening comments, Schumer said creative approaches to problems of public education will have to



Lipsky

involve representatives of industry and government working with teachers and administrators to design new models which better match the nation's employment needs.

Lipsky reported there were some signs of success in the nation's schools:

- Overall math and science achievement scores are at a 20-year high.
- The number of high school students taking core academic courses has tripled since 1983.
- The drop-out rate for 16- to 24-year-olds has declined by 21 percent in the past decade.

However, Lipsky said, although we may have "turned the corner," more attention needs to be focused by industry on school problems.

• He quoted a study by John Bishop, associate professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, that showed high school graduates in 1980 were about 1-1/4 grade level equivalents behind high school graduates in 1967 in math, science, history and English. This decline in academic achievement, according to Bishop, lowered the nation's

productivity by \$86 billion in 1987 and will lower it by \$200 billion in the year 2010.

• Vocational education is in poor shape — secondary vocational education enrollments are dropping.

• "Special needs" students are an increasing proportion of the vocational student population.

• Less than 50 percent of those graduating from vocational programs find jobs that use the occupational skills they have been taught.

Lipsky said that students who do not plan to go to college — 20 million 16- to 24-year-olds — are of great concern. The major problem is that the United States is the only industrial country that doesn't have a system of externally graded competency exams geared to the secondary school curriculum, he said. In other countries, students' performances on standard competency exams are signals used by employers and colleges.

This Public Leadership Forum was the second in a series of discussions designed to share ideas on future directions for issues facing the nation.

Political Forum debate shows diverse views on affirmative action

By Dennis Shin '96

For its fourth annual Civil Rights Symposium, the Cornell Political Forum offered a panel of university faculty members and administrators debating the heated question, "Do We Still Need Affirmative Action?"

Joycelyn Hart, associate vice president for human resources, moderated the event on April 24 in Room D of Goldwin Smith Hall. She began by reminding the panel and the audience of the university's position in support of affirmative action — a commitment reasserted in a policy statement by President Hunter Rawlings in the fall, soon after he took office.

"In analyzing how the system adapts to increasingly demographically diverse populations," Hart said, "we have stressed inclusiveness, not exclusion."

The first panelist to speak, Ronald Ehrenberg, the Irving M. Ives Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and vice president for academic programs, planning and budgeting, drew mainly from his personal experiences and his background as a Jew to demonstrate the continued need for affirmative action programs.

He noted that over the past 50 years, Jews in the United States have made considerable advances in overcoming discrimination in educational institutions. Six out of eight Ivy League universities in recent years have had Jewish presidents, Ehrenberg said, implying that the same achievements could be attained by other minority groups.

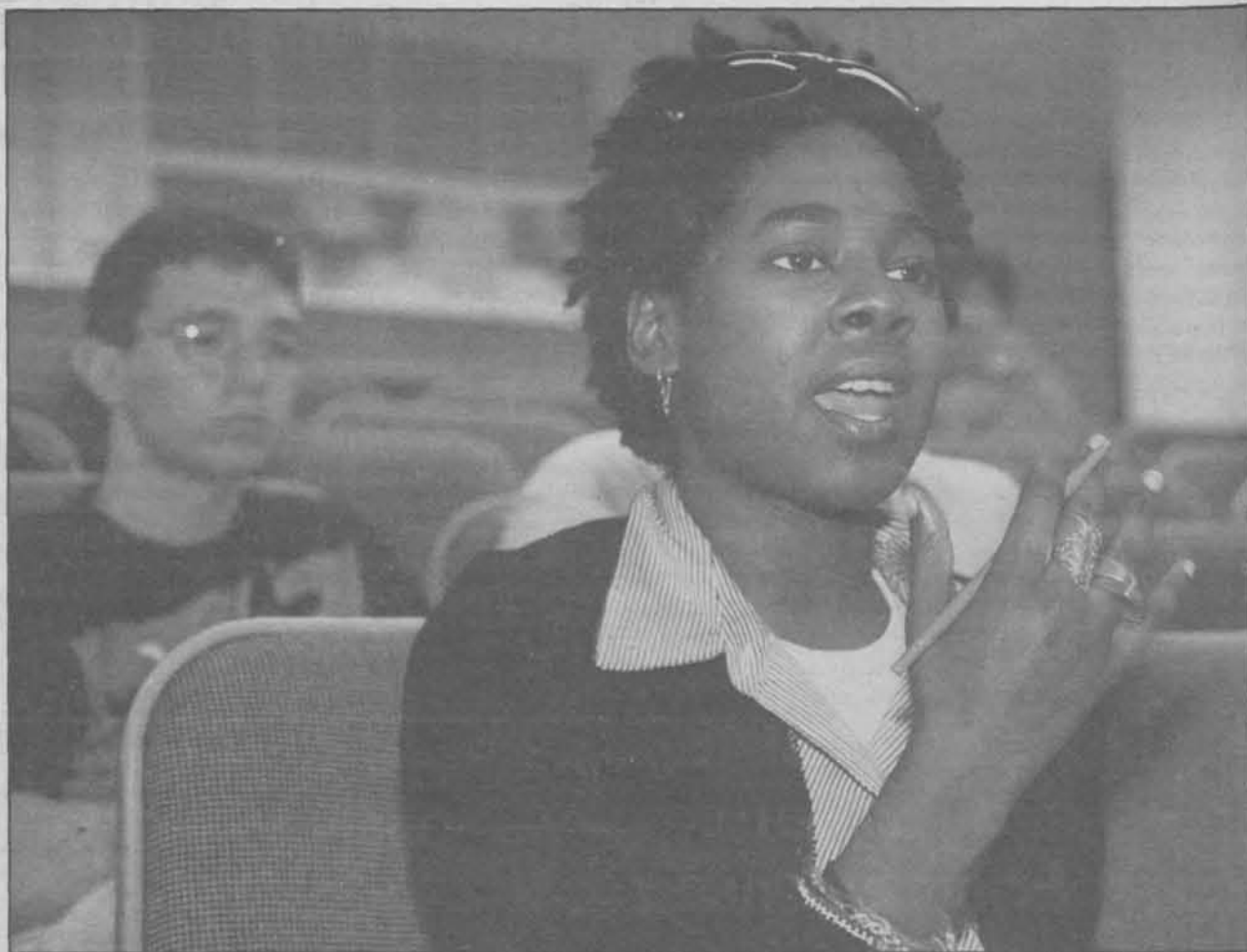
Robert L. Harris, associate professor of Africana studies, also drew on personal experience in describing himself as a beneficiary of affirmative action — but he added that the experience of being an African American has been distinct from that of other minority groups.

"My parents could not change their name" to hide their ethnic identities, Harris said. "They could score the highest test scores, they could speak perfect English and it did not make a difference."

Harris cited statistics that demonstrate continued underrepresentation of African Americans in the nation's top professions. He attributed this partly to the use of such "false predictors" of success as the GRE, LSAT and MCAT exams.

"In this country, we had 350 years of exclusion," Harris added. "How can we expect to overcome that in less than one generation?"

Jeremy Rabkin, associate professor of government, opened by saying, although he represented the minority view on the panel, he believed he represented the majority



Samantha Pickett '98 poses a question to the panel during the Cornell Political Forum's fourth annual Civil Rights Symposium on April 24, titled "Do We Still Need Affirmative Action?"

of American people in being opposed to affirmative action.

Referring to the recent Hopwood case in which a rejected white applicant won a suit against the University of Texas Law School for reverse discrimination, Rabkin said that the courts are "catching up" to unfair affirmative action programs that demonstrate "explicit racial preferences."

"Cases in which totally different standards are applied to minority applicants from those applied to whites are typical, not the exception," Rabkin argued.

As a result, Rabkin said, the system fosters a "shameless cynicism" that emphasizes group differences rather than individual merit.

Peter Stein, dean of faculty and professor of physics and nuclear studies, began by saying he agreed with the essence of Rabkin's argument. However, in the particular case of Cornell's admissions process, he explained, the university is in the business of grabbing its "market share" of tomorrow's future leaders, so it needs a broad and diverse training ground.

"I think we're a lot better off with [affirmative action]

than without it in this particular context," Stein concluded.

Mary Webber '58, who directs the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP), urged the audience to look at the past in order to understand the present.

"We need to only look at American history to see how these inequities have been produced," she said. "I come from the belief that every created being is of equal value... so why does a white student have more of a right to a space at Cornell?"

In general, the panelists, with the exception of Rabkin, favored the continued practice of affirmative action, at least in some cases. Stein and Ehrenberg, however, also expressed reservations and at times supported, in principle, Rabkin's view.

Noting that the speakers recognized valid points on both sides of the debate, Brian Finch '96, president of events for the Cornell Political Forum, said: "There's more common ground than people realize on this issue, so I think good things come from discussions like this."

Additional comments on proposed residential communities policy *continued from page 3*

better. Cornell faculty need to be heavily engaged with these students, and not only in the formal classroom. The quality of our academic advising for all freshmen also requires significant improvement.

The quality of the on-campus residential experience available for our freshmen must be a top priority, especially since most students presently live on campus for only that freshman year. It is clear to me that a difference of view exists on this campus as to whether the most effective way to secure these objectives for our freshmen is to permit them to live in affinity or interest groupings immediately upon their arrival. As I indicated in my March memorandum to the Board of Trustees and in conversations with many different constituencies in the intervening weeks, I am not persuaded that this is the best alternative. I recognize, however, that it is imperative that we examine this matter together in the months and years ahead as we shape the details of programs and funding allocations required to achieve our agreed upon principles.

As I have already mentioned, I have been pleased by the support that has been expressed by the campus community for the goals and broad principles that will define the policy we ask the board to approve. This is important, for it is *only* those goals and principles that I am recommending to the board for their action. It is true that in also identifying an array of program directions that would flow over the next five to seven years as a result of the adoption of these objectives and principles, we have raised for many members of the community questions involving the limitation of choice in the freshman year, the future viability of the existing program houses

and the potential for additional such facilities. It is precisely on these and related matters that I believe the dialogue needs to continue through the remainder of the spring semester and beyond.

To help this discussion proceed, I want to delineate a number of modifications to the March 15 document's program directions that I believe are appropriate at this point.

- The new policy concerning freshmen will not go into effect until we have implemented a plan for improving all our residential communities. This will include, but not be limited to, expansion of the number of rooms on campus, implementation of programs to attract upperclass students to campus, active engagement of faculty in the residential communities, creation of smaller communities within the residences, establishment of a more supportive campus environment, particularly on west campus, and a redesign of the pricing models for on-campus housing to achieve these objectives.

- We will work with the undergraduate colleges and other offices across the campus to ensure that all freshmen are sufficiently supported academically and personally to enable them to be successful in their first year.

- We will conduct a number of studies to develop a data base to inform the programming decisions that will flow from our proposed plan. Some of the studies identified so far include factors influencing upperclass students' decisions about housing; comparative housing prices; the impact of residential alternatives on students' decisions to enroll at Cornell; and the impact of those alternatives on the academic performance and retention of students.

- We will work with the college deans and senior administration to identify visible

and tangible means of recognizing faculty who devote time and energy to participating in the residential and first year experiences.

- We will state that we are committed to maintaining the program houses as strong units among our residential communities during the period of transition and beyond. We value the contributions our existing program houses make to the campus at-large and to the residential alternatives for our students. We have no intention of eliminating program houses as a result of these proposals.

- We will work with members of the program houses and their broader communities to help them prepare for the planned changes so that they will thrive as residential units and cultural and academic centers once the changes are made to have sophomores, juniors and seniors as their residents.

- We will state that freshmen may choose to associate with program houses as active participants even while they are not living there and will facilitate their opportunity to become aware of program house offerings.

- We will promptly begin to develop the process to design the implementation plan for the proposed changes in our residential communities. We will involve as full members of that process faculty, staff and students from across the campus, including members of the Student Assembly, Faculty Senate and members drawn from and by the communities directly affected by the residential plan. At present, we envision the appointment of an overall Steering Committee to direct the work of several task teams whose assignments would include but not be limited to:

- Attracting upperclassmen to stay on campus

- Pricing and cost factors affecting housing choice

- Recruitment and retention

- Housing assignment

- Faculty involvement, both in-residence and as fellows

- Community center programming

- Facilities, new and upgraded

- Staff assignment and training

- Similarly, we will involve faculty, staff and students in the design and implementation of the first year experience which will be piloted in the fall of 1996. While defining a set of shared experiences for our new students, this program is designed to introduce students to the critical issues they will face as members of an intellectual community, to help them in their transition to Cornell and to explore the diversity of experiences we have at Cornell.

- Many issues related to fraternities and sororities are distinct from those related to the discussion of program houses. We recognize that they are substantially different in the type of experience they provide to students, and they will be addressed separately as the process moves forward.

- During the time in which there is a moratorium on new theme or program houses, we will work with the Student Assembly and Faculty Senate to develop a policy to govern the introduction of such units when the moratorium is lifted.

In addition to these specific references to program directions related to residential communities, we will restate both our continued commitment to diversify the university's faculty and staff and our commitment to the recruitment, enrollment and retention of a diverse student body.

CALENDAR

from page 12

music

Department of Music

• May 3, 8:15 p.m., Barnes Hall: The Cornell Gamelan Ensemble presents an evening of Indonesian arts featuring the famous Javanese Shadow Puppet Theater and Javanese Dance, accompanied by a complete ensemble of gongs, drums, bronze and wood xylophones, and vocalists.

• May 4, 8:15 p.m., Bailey Hall: The Cornell Symphony Orchestra will present its final concert of the year, featuring the music of William Walton and Franz Schubert. Walton's *Viola Concerto* and Schubert's *Symphony No. 9 in C major* will be performed.

• May 5, 2 p.m., Bailey Hall: Enthusiasts of band music will have the opportunity to hear a program by the Cornell University Symphonic Band and Chamber Winds, including a tuba ensemble playing Scott Joplin's *Strenuous Rag*. Works to be performed include Grainger's *Over the Hills and Far Away*, Sousa's *Riders for the Flag* and Wagner's *Elsa's Procession to the Cathedral from Lohengrin*.

• May 5, 8:15 p.m., Barnes Hall: Cornell students including two solo pianists, two vocalists and a choral ensemble of 21 will present a mixed recital. Works to be performed include Haydn's *Sonata in C major, Hob. XVI: 50*, Christopher Tye's *Missa Euge Bone*, Liszt's *Consolations I and III* and the concert etude *Gnomesreigen*, and Bernstein's *La Bonne Cuisine*.

• May 6, 8:15 p.m., 301 Lincoln Hall: MIDI Madness XXI, student projects for Macintosh and synthesizer.

• May 6, 8:15 p.m., Barnes Hall: The Ithaca Wind Quintet from Ithaca College will present a program of Steven Stucky's *Serenade for Wind Quintet*, Dana Wilson's *Mirrors* and Curtis Curtis-Smith's *Piano and Wind Sextet*.

African Students' Association

The African Students' Association and the Durland Alternatives Library present an African music concert featuring Samite of Uganda and his band Friday, May 3, 8 p.m., Biotechnology Building. The concert and dance benefit the West Africa-Ithaca Library Partnership Project and CASA and is a celebration of the release of Samite's third recording. A donation of \$10 is requested. Tickets are available at the Durland Alternatives Library, Logos Bookstore, Rebop Records and Toko Imports in the Dewitt Mall. For more information call 255-6486.

Bound for Glory

May 5: Tamarack will perform live in the Cafe in Anabel Taylor Hall at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p.m. Admission is free and children are welcome. Bound for Glory is broadcast Sundays from 8 to 11 p.m. on WVBR-FM, 93.5 and 105.5.

readings

Creative Writing Program

The second-year M.F.A. students in the Creative Writing Program will give a graduation reading May 8 at 7 p.m. in Kaufmann Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall. A reception will follow. Readers are Angela Bommarito, Michael Chen, Daniel Donaghy, Nancy Kok, Linda Myers, Nina Revoyr, Ellen Samuels and Jake York. For more information, contact Ellen Samuels at 277-5264 or ejs10@cornell.edu.

religion

Sage Chapel

A student sermon will be given May 5 at 11 a.m. in Sage Chapel.

African-American

Sundays, 5:30 p.m., Robert Purcell Union.

Baha'i Faith

Fridays, 7 p.m., firesides with speakers, open discussion and refreshments. Meet at the Balch Archway; held in Unit 4 lounge at Balch Hall. Sunday morning prayers and breakfast, 7 a.m.

Catholic

Weekend Masses: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m., noon and 5 p.m., Anabel Taylor Auditorium. Daily Masses: Monday-Friday, 12:20 p.m., Anabel Taylor Chapel. Sacrament of Reconciliation, Saturday, 3:30 p.m., G-22 Anabel Taylor Hall.

Christian Science

Testimony meetings sharing healing through prayer and discussion every Thursday at 7 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. For more information see <http://www.msc.cornell.edu/~bretz/cso.html>.

Episcopal (Anglican)

Sundays, worship and Eucharist, 9:30 a.m., Anabel Taylor Chapel.

Fridays (Quakers)

Sundays, 11 a.m., meeting for worship in the Edwards Room of Anabel Taylor Hall. Discussions most weeks at 9:50 a.m., 314 Anabel Taylor Hall.

Jewish

Morning Minyan at Young Israel, 106 West Ave., call 272-5810.

Friday Services: Conservative: 6 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall; Reform: 6 p.m., ATH Chapel; Orthodox: call for time, 272-5810, Young Israel.

Saturday Services: Orthodox: 9:15 a.m., One World Room, ATH. Egalitarian Minyan, 9:45 a.m., Founders Room, ATH.

Korean Church

Sundays, 1 p.m., chapel, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

Sunday services: Cornell Student Branch, 9 a.m., Ithaca ward, 1 p.m. For directions or transportation, call 272-4520, 257-6835 or 257-1334.

Muslim

Friday Juma' prayer, 1:15 p.m., One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. Daily Zuhr, Asr, Maghreb and Isha' prayers at 218 Anabel Taylor Hall.

Orthodox Christian (Eastern Orthodox)

Sundays, Divine Liturgy at 10 a.m., St. Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church, 120 W. Seneca St., 273-6884.

Protestant Cooperative Ministry

Sundays, 11 a.m., chapel, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Sri Satya Sai Baba

Sundays, 10:30 a.m., 319 N. Tioga St. For details call 273-4261 or 533-7172.

Zen Buddhist

Tuesdays, 5 p.m.; Thursdays, 6:45 p.m., chapel, Anabel Taylor Hall.

seminars

Agricultural, Resource & Managerial Economics

"Foreign Production by U.S. Food Processing Firms: A Transaction Cost Approach," James Hagen, University of Illinois, May 2, 9 a.m., 401 Warren Hall.

Anthropology

"The Charisma of Saints and the Cult of Relics and Amulets," Stanley Tambiah, Harvard University, May 3, 3:30 p.m., 215 McGraw Hall.

Astronomy & Space Sciences

"Results From the NASA Galileo Spacecraft at Jupiter," Joe Burns, Peter Gierasch, Peter Thomas and Joe Veverka, astronomy & space sciences, May 2, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences Building.

Biochemistry

"Extracellular Matrix Signaling in Morphogenesis, Tissue Specific Gene Expression and Apoptosis," Zena Werb, UCSF, May 3, 4 p.m., large seminar room, Biotechnology Building.

Bioengineering

"Engineering the Discovery and Analysis of New Drugs," Douglas Clark, University of California at Berkeley, May 3, 12:20 p.m., 155 Olin Hall.

Biogeochemistry

"A History of Changing Nutrient Inputs and Productivity in Narragansett Bay," Scott Nixon, University of Rhode Island, May 3, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Chemistry

"Extracting Signals From Noise - Stochastic Excitation in Solid State NMR," David Zax, chemistry, May 2, 11:15 a.m., 119 Baker.

Cooperative Extension Forum

"Healthy Communities: Healthy Children, A Model for Agent-Faculty Collaboration," Elvira Conde, Carol Devine, Tracy Farrell, Patricia Thonney, Jennifer Wilkins and Linda Robbins, May 6, 8:30 a.m., 401 Warren Hall.

Ecology & Systematics

"The Ecology of Spittlebugs in Neotropical Pastures," Daniel Peck, entomology, May 8, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture

"The Mechanics of Wind Stress in Arboriculture,"

Steve Vogel, North Carolina State University, May 6, 12:20 p.m., 404 Plant Sciences Building.

Fruit & Vegetable Science

"Reaching Down From the Tower: Experiential Learning for Youth," Marcia Eames-Sheavly, fruit & vegetable science, May 2, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

Genetics & Development

"Making a Difference: The Asymmetric Division of Germline Stem Cells in *Drosophila*," Haifan Lin, Duke University Medical School, May 6, 4 p.m., large seminar room, Biotechnology Building.

Immunology

"Hematopoietic Stem Cell and T Cell Maturation," Irving Weissman, Stanford University, May 2, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

International Studies in Planning

"Whose Population Problem Is it Anyway? Population and the Global Economy," Radhika Balakrishnan, Wagner College, May 3, 12:15 p.m., 115 Tjaden Hall.

Microbiology

"HIV Antiviral Responses and Long-Term Survival," Jay Levy, University of California at San Francisco, May 3, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

"Role of Superantigens in Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus Transmission and Pathogenesis," Tatyana Golovkina, University of Pennsylvania, May 7, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Neurobiology & Behavior

"Pushing the Optical Limits of the Human Eye," David Williams, University of Rochester, May 2, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

"A Warp in the Subspace Continuum: The Representation of Time in the Bat Auditory Midbrain," Bill O'Neil, University of Rochester Medical School, May 9, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Ornithology

"The Value of Nature," Thomas Eisner, neurobiology & behavior, May 6, 7:30 p.m., Fuertes Room, Lab of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road.

Peace Studies

"How Soldiers Know: The Epistemology of Military Doctrine," Jennie Kiesling, USMA West Point, May 2, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

Plant Biology

"Alternative Patterns of Embryonic Regeneration in Tissue Cultures of *Brassica napus*," Philip Ammirato, Barnard College, May 3, 11:15 a.m., 404 Plant Sciences Building.

Psychology

"Teaching the Old Dogs New Tricks: Hormonally Mediated Plasticity in an Aging Neuromuscular System," Dale Sengelaub, Indiana University, May 3, 3:30 p.m., 202 Uris Hall.

theater

Theatre Arts

Anton Chekhov's *The Seagull* will be performed in the Center for Theatre Arts' Proscenium Theatre May 2-4 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$6 for students and seniors and \$8 for the general public. For more information, call the CTA box office at 254-ARTS.

miscellany

Alcoholics Anonymous

Meetings are open to the public and will be held Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. and Saturday evenings at 5 p.m. in Anabel Taylor Hall. For more information call 273-1541.

International Students and Scholars Office

See the Graduate Bulletin listing for information about the office moving to Caldwell Hall.

Ithaca Area Toastmasters

Improve your public speaking. This month, the Toastmasters meets May 2, 16 and 23 at 7 p.m. in Room A-1 BOCES. For information, call 277-0513.

LGB Resource Office

LGB faculty/staff Sunday brunch: May 5, 10:30 a.m., call 254-4987 for location. For information on events sponsored by the LGB Resource Office, send e-mail to cu_lbg@cornell.edu or access the Web site at http://LGBRO.cornell.edu.

Stress Busters

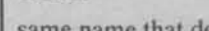
"Releasing Tension Buildup in Muscles," an introduction to the benefits of massage, May 3, 4 p.m., McManus Lounge, Hollister Hall. Open to all Cornell students, faculty and staff.

Astronomer to give May 7 Bethe Lecture

Margaret J. Geller, an astronomer at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, will deliver the Bethe Lectures at Cornell the week of May 6.

Geller will give a free public lecture on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 p.m. Her talk, "So Many Galaxies . . . So Little Time," will be in Schwartz Auditorium, Rockefeller Hall, and it will include a state-of-the-art graphic voyage through the nearby universe. Geller has produced a film of the same name that depicts the way a scientific group works. She will describe the use of very large telescopes to explore the distant universe in an effort to understand the origins of patterns in the universe.

Geller



Geller also will give a physics colloquium on the large-scale structure of the universe on Monday, May 6, and an astrophysics colloquium on cosmology on Wednesday, May 8. Her visit is sponsored by the Physics Department and the College of Arts and Sciences.

Professor of astronomy at Harvard University and a senior scientist at the Center for Astrophysics, Geller has been mapping the nearby universe for the past 15 years and has produced the most extensive pictures yet. A member of the National Academy of Sciences and American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Geller was a recipient of a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship in 1990. With John Huchra, she shared the American Association for the Advancement of Science Newcomb-Cleveland Award.

Geller, at Harvard since 1977, earned a doctorate in 1975 from Princeton University and an undergraduate degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1970.

The Bethe Lecture Series, established by the Physics Department and the College of Arts and Sciences, honors Hans A. Bethe, Cornell professor emeritus of physics, whose description of the nuclear processes powering the sun earned him a Nobel Prize in physics in 1967. The lectures have been given annually since 1977.

sports

Baseball (14-24, 6-10 Ivy)

May 3, Princeton (2), noon
May 5, at Princeton (2), noon

Men's Ltwt. Crew (4-2)

May 4, at Dartmouth

Women's Crew (5-2)

May 4, at Dartmouth

Men's Lacrosse (3-9, 1-4 Ivy)

May 4, at Michigan State, noon

Women's Softball (17-16, 3-7 Ivy)

May 3, at Ithaca College
May 4, Canisius (2), noon
May 5, Princeton, noon

Men's Tennis (4-14, 0-7 EITA)

May 3, at Dartmouth, 2 p.m.
May 4, at Harvard, noon

Women's Tennis (12-2, 5-2 Ivy)

May 3-5, NCAA Eastern Regional Qualifier at Syracuse

Men's Outdoor Track (2-2)

May 4-5, Heptagonals at Yale

Women's Outdoor Track (4-1)

May 4-5, Heptagonals at Yale

Sports Hot Line

The Big Red Hot Line, 255-2385, is open 24 hours and has scores of all men's and women's varsity events and previews of upcoming games.

CALENDAR

May 2
through
May 9

All items for the Chronicle Calendar should be submitted (typewritten, double spaced) by campus mail, U.S. mail or in person to Chronicle Calendar, Cornell News Service, Village Green, 840 Hanshaw Road.

Notices should be sent to arrive 10 days prior to publication and should include the name and telephone number of a person who can be called if there are questions.

Notices should also include the subheading of the calendar in which the item should appear.

dance

Department of Theatre Arts

The spring dance concert, a compilation of original faculty and student choreography, will be held May 2-4 at 7:30 p.m. in the Class of '56 Dance Theatre. Admission is \$3.

Cornell International Folkdancers

Open to the Cornell community and general public, all events are free unless noted otherwise. Beginners are welcome; no partners are necessary. For information, call Edilia at 387-6547 or Marguerite at 539-7335 or send e-mail to David at <dhrl1@cornell.edu>.

May 5, Spring World Ball, 7 to 10:30 p.m., tentatively scheduled for the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall.

Israeli Folkdancing

Thursdays, 8 p.m., Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. For information, call 255-4227.

exhibits

Johnson Art Museum

The Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, on the corner of University and Central avenues, is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free. Telephone: 255-6464.

- "Playfulness and Fashion: Inro From the Weston Collection," through May 12.
- "For the Enjoyment of Art: The Lockhart Collection," through May 12.
- "Still Time: Photographs by Sally Mann," through May 26.
- "A Life Well Lived: Fantasy Coffins of Ghana by Kane Quaye," through June 16.
- Art for Lunch: Thursday Noontime Gallery Talks: On May 2, Carol DeNatale, registrar, will offer a "Behind the Scenes" tour, starting at noon.
- Sunday Afternoon Artbreaks: Luke Colavito, museum docent, will present "The Wright Stuff: A Personal Exploration of the Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright" May 5 at 2 p.m.

Hartell Gallery (M-F 8 a.m.-5 p.m.)

Architecture Final & Graduate Reviews, May 2-10.

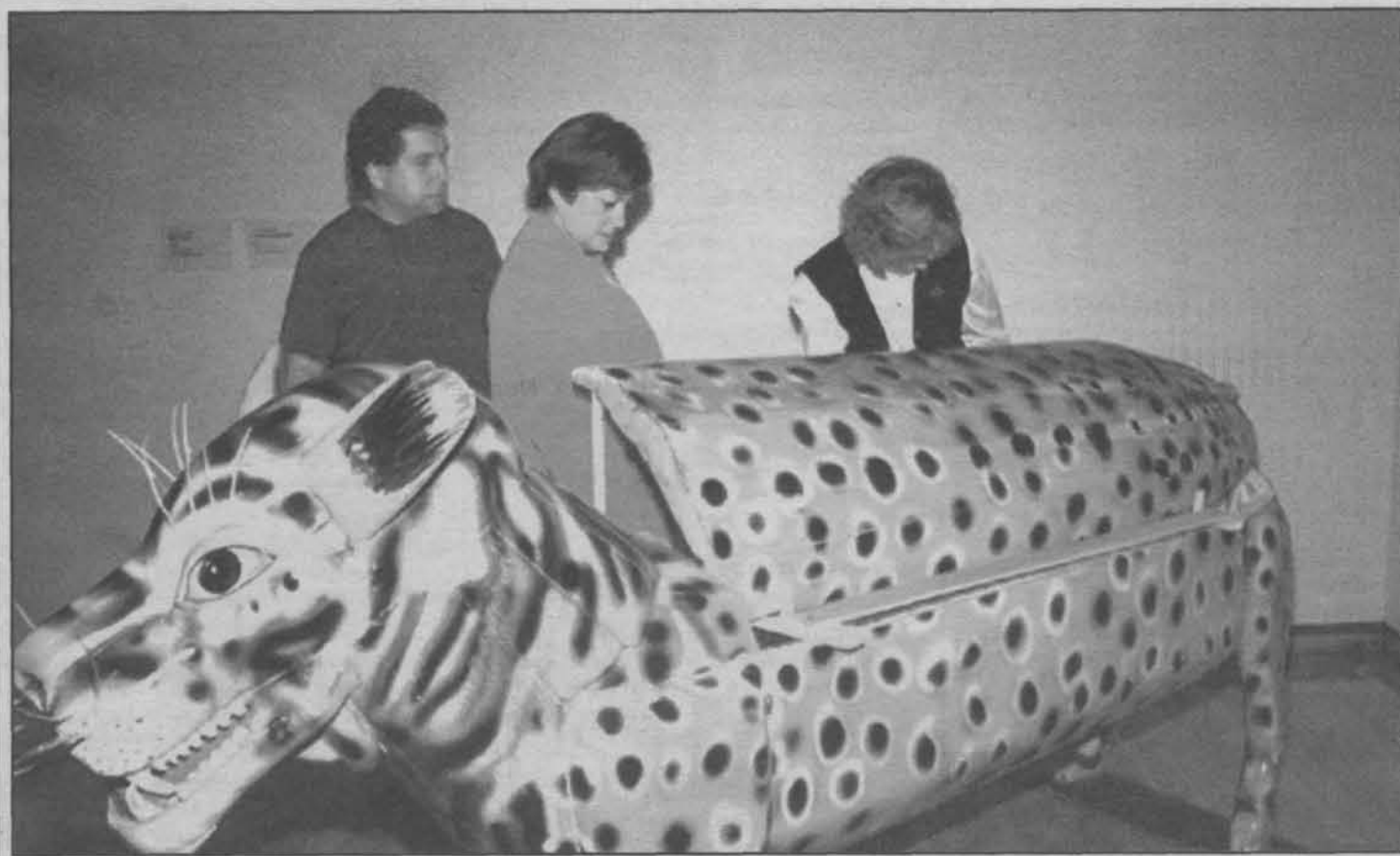
Kroch Library Exhibition Room 2B

"Invention and Enterprise: Ezra Cornell, a 19th-Century Life," curated by Elaine Engst, university archivist, through June 9.

Tjaden Gallery (M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

• Paintings by Shane Savage-Rumbaugh,

Rest in peace and beauty



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Chemistry Department staff members, from left, Don Brown, Linda Fields and Colleen Murphy visit the Johnson Museum of Art's exhibit, "A Life Well Lived: Fantasy Coffins of Ghana by Kane Quaye," on April 16. The collection of 12 coffins shows some of the diversity and artistic renderings that are part of the Ghanaian funeral tradition. The exhibition runs through June 16.

through May 4.

• B.F.A. Thesis Shows, May 4-24

Veterinary Medical Center

Paintings by Corinne T. Kenney, DVM '62, are on display in the center's gallery through June 9.

Willard Straight Hall Art Gallery (9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.)

Annual ceramics studio show and sale, through May 3.

films

Films listed are sponsored by Cornell Cinema unless otherwise noted and are open to the public. All films are \$4.50 (\$4 for students and children under 12), except for Tuesday night Cinema Off-Center at the Center for Theatre Arts (\$2) and Saturday or Sunday matinees (\$3.50). Films are held in Willard Straight Theatre except where noted.

Cornell Cinema is accepting co-sponsorship proposals for the fall semester from student organizations and faculty. For more information or an application, contact Cornell Cinema at 255-3522, 104 Willard Straight Hall. Deadline for proposals is May 7.

Thursday, 5/2

"Two Friends" (1986), directed by Jane Campion, 7:30 p.m.

"Broken Arrow" (1996), directed by John Woo, with John Travolta, Christian Slater and Samantha Matis, 9:30 p.m.

Friday, 5/3

"From the Journals of Jean Seberg" (1995), directed by Mark Rappaport, with Mary Beth Hurt, 7 p.m.

"Portrait of a Young Girl at the End of the '60s in Brussels" (1993), directed by Chantal Akerman, 7 p.m., CTA Film Forum, free.

"Much Ado About Nothing," directed by Kenneth Branagh, with Emma Thompson, Michael Keaton and Keanu Reeves, 7 p.m., Uris.

"Two Friends," 9:30 p.m.

"Broken Arrow," 9:45 p.m. and midnight, Uris.

Saturday, 5/4

"Broken Arrow," 7:20 p.m., Uris.

"Two Friends," 7:45 p.m.

"From the Journals of Jean Seberg," 9:45 p.m.

"Much Ado About Nothing," 9:45 p.m., Uris.

"The Shining" (1980), directed by Stanley Kubrick, with Jack Nicholson and Shelley Duvall, midnight.

Sunday, 5/5

"From the Journals of Jean Seberg," 4:30 p.m.

Monday, 5/6

"Hiroshima mon Amour" (1959), directed by Alain Resnais, with Emmanuelle Riva and Eiji Okada, 7:15 p.m.

"Much Ado About Nothing," 9:15 p.m.

Tuesday, 5/7

"Much Ado About Nothing," 7 p.m.

"The Shining," 9:45 p.m.

Wednesday, 5/8

"The World of Apu" (1959), directed by Satyajit Ray, with Soumitra Chatterjee and Sarmila Tagore, 7 p.m.

"The Usual Suspects" (1995), directed by Bryan Singer, with Chazz Palminteri, Kevin Pollack and Stephen Baldwin, 9:30 p.m.

Thursday, 5/9

"Nico Icon" (1995), directed by Susanne Oettinger, 7:30 p.m.

"The Usual Suspects," 9:25 p.m.

graduate bulletin

• **Move to Caldwell:** The Graduate School offices will move from Sage Hall to Caldwell Hall. Anticipated moving dates are:

Records Office, Thesis Adviser, Admissions Office, and Fellowships and Financial Aid Office – May 3 to 5.

Deans' offices and Publications and Statistics Office – May 14.

• **Closed for move:** The Graduate School offices will be closed on Friday, May 3, because of the move (see exception for thesis adviser). Phone and e-mail service also will not be available on May 3. On Monday, May 6, limited services will be available in Caldwell Hall. On Tuesday, May 14, the Deans' Offices and Publications and Statistics Office will be closed. We apologize for the inconvenience.

• **ISSO moves:** The International Students and Scholars Office will move from Barnes Hall to Caldwell Hall with the following schedule: May 2: The office and phone lines will be open in Barnes Hall with minimal staff. Immediate needs will be met, but routine matters will be handled after May 6. May 3: Closed to walk-in clients. Phone lines are open to meet urgent needs. May 6: ISSO opens in B50 Caldwell. Full service resumes. Phone numbers for office and staff members will remain the same.

• **Thesis Adviser:** The thesis adviser will be available for walk-in student appointments on Friday, May 3, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. in the lounge of Sage Hall. On Monday, May 6, the thesis adviser will be available in 192 Caldwell Hall.

• **May degree:** All requirements for a May degree must be completed by May 17, including submitting the dissertation/thesis to the Graduate School. Professional master's candidates should check with their field regarding earlier deadlines.

• **Commencement:** Commencement is on Sunday, May 26. Commencement information packets have been mailed to all recipients of August 1995 and January 1996 degrees. Candidates for May 1996 degrees: professional master's degree candidates may obtain packets in graduate field offices; M.A., M.S. and Ph.D. degree candidates may pick up packets at the Graduate School information desk, first floor, Caldwell Hall (or Sage Hall until May 2).

• **Ph.D. recognition event:** The ceremony to honor Ph.D. recipients will be held in Barton Hall at 5 p.m., Saturday, May 25. Family, friends and faculty advisers are invited; reception will follow. Candidates who participate must wear a cap and gown and must register in Barton Hall between 3:45 and 4:15 p.m. before the ceremony.

• **Travel:** Conference Travel Grant Applications are due at the Graduate Fellowship and Financial Aid Office, Caldwell Hall, by June 1 for July conferences. Application forms are available at graduate field offices. Grants for transportation are awarded to registered graduate students invited to present papers.

• **Volunteer:** Volunteer as a graduate adviser for Graduate Orientation Week, Aug. 21-31. Interested graduate and professional students should contact Victoria Blodgett, manager of the Big Red Barn Grad Center (254-4723 or vab2@cornell.edu) or Sarah Bigham, graduate assistant (255-1123 or sgb4@cornell.edu).

lectures

Physics

Beth Lectures: Margaret Geller of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, will present the following, all in Schwartz Auditorium of Rockefeller Hall: a physics colloquium, "The Stickman, the Great Wall and the Hectospec: Large-Scale Structure in the Universe," May 6, 4:30 p.m.; a public lecture, "So Many Galaxies . . . So Little Time," May 7, 8 p.m.; and an astrophysics colloquium, "Groups, Clusters and Cosmology," May 8, 4:30 p.m.

Society for the Humanities

Psychoanalytic Forum:
"The Origins of Sexual Identity in the Case of Female Homosexuality," Joyce McDougall, psychoanalyst, May 2, 4:30 p.m., Guerlac Room, A.D. White House.

A discussion of the Psychoanalytic Forum presentations will be held May 3, 10 a.m., A.D. White House.

South Asia Program

"Subjugated Peoples, Social Rage and Modernity: The Case of Dalits in India," D.R. Nagaraja, Centre for Kannada Studies, Bangalore University, May 2, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Theory Center

"Monte Carlo Computation of Eigenvalues of Stochastic Matrices: The Dynamic Exponent of the Two-Dimensional Ising Model," M. Peter Nightingale, University of Rhode Island, May 7, 2:30 p.m., 310 Rhodes Hall.

Women's Studies

"Trusting 'First' and 'Second' Selves: Reflections on Annette Baier and Virginia Woolf," Jennifer Whiting, Society for the Humanities, May 3, 3:30 p.m., 280 Ives Hall.

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