



Lecture Series Begins July 1

Otto to Discuss German Architecture

An individual approach in 18th-century German architecture and its possible relevancy to a new movement in modern architecture will be discussed by Christian F. Otto in a lecture scheduled for 8:15 p.m. Wednesday, July 1, in Alice Statler Auditorium.

Otto's lecture, part of the university's 1981 Summer Series, is titled "Architecture, Illusion, and Delight in South German Architecture of the 18th Century Dedicated to the Marvelous and the Splendid."

A member of the Cornell faculty since 1970, Otto is an associate professor of the history of architecture in Cornell's College of

Architecture, Art and Planning. His talk will be illustrated with numerous slides.

He says he intends to show the collaborative approach of architects, painters, sculptors, plasterers, wood workers and other artists in creating the churches of 18th century Germany.

Unlike buildings constructed during most of this century under the singular control of one architect's artistic vision, the buildings of the 18th century were built by artists and architects in creative dialogue with one another. This community of interaction resulted in buildings unusually rich in self-expression but

with a surprising overall artistic cohesion.

"These men," he said, "would have understood in many ways today's notions about self motivated work, perhaps even better than we do, because they were living it while still remaining within the community structure."

A collaborative approach to architectural design, utilizing the artistic expressions of various artisans is a new theme growing among architects in this country and Europe, he said, in reaction to the austerity of most modern design.

"We have a great deal to learn

from the 18th century if this so-called new collaborative approach to design is to flourish and above all make any significant contribution to the evolution of architecture," Otto said.

From a sociological point of view, he said, it is interesting that there is an ever-growing base of artisans and handcrafters available for such a collaborative approach. They have been spawned, he said, largely in the counter-culture movement that has grown up in the last 30 years in reaction to the alienating aspects of work in an industrial society.

Otto graduated from Swarthmore College in 1962. He studied at the

Universities of Freiburg and the Saar in Germany and earned his master's degree in 1966 and his doctorate in 1971 at Columbia University. From 1974 to 1981 he was editor of the "Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians," the major periodical for the history of architecture in this country. His research has focused on Baroque and modern architectural history. He has written a book on the churches of the 18th-century architect, Balthasar Neumann.

Slive Named Athletic Director

Lawyer, Former Pac-10 Administrator

Michael L. Slive, assistant executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, a lawyer and former administrator at Dartmouth College, has been named athletic director.

The appointment of the 40-year-old Slive as Cornell's director of physical education and athletics was announced June 18 by President Frank Rhodes.

Slive succeeds Dick Schultz, who will become director of athletics at the University of Virginia July 1. Schultz was director of athletics at

Cornell for five years.

Slive has been assistant executive director of the Pac-10 since 1979. He previously served five years as judge of the Hanover, N.H., District Court, after seven years in the private practice of law in Hanover, N.H.

A 1962 graduate of Dartmouth, Slive earned his law degree at Virginia and a master's of law at Georgetown University. He returned to Dartmouth as assistant director of financial aid for one year, then worked two years as

assistant athletic director and business manager there.

"In every position Michael Slive has held, he has shown high integrity as well as outstanding skill as an administrator, manager and executive," said President Rhodes.

"He has demonstrated leadership and diplomacy at several levels of intercollegiate athletics," Rhodes said. "Mr. Slive has a style, an enthusiasm and an intellectual ability that should make him a leader not only at Cornell but in the Ivy League."

"Cornell continues to have the same commitment to excellence in athletics that it has to excellence in all programs," said William G. Herbster, Cornell's senior vice president who chaired the athletic director search committee.

"Mike has a real appreciation of both the nature of a university like Cornell and of the function of athletics and physical education in such a university," he continued. Through his appointment I believe we reaffirm our commitment to a quality program that is in the best interest

of all Cornellians."

Slive said he is convinced that "an athletic program should provide an opportunity for men and women to participate at different levels of competition in a broad-based program which is a part of, and not separate from, the academic purposes of the institution. Cornell has such a program.

"With the support of all of Cornell's constituencies, I'm confident that we can be second to none — whether it be mountain climbing

Continued on Page 2

Slive Has Cornell Connections



Elizabeth and Michael Slive

Continued from Page 1

or playing for national championships."

Slive won wide praise on the West Coast for his work last year when an academic scandal brought sanctions to five Pac-10 schools.

Wiles Hallock, executive director of the Pac-10, said that as a result of Slive's "legal training and experience, his knowledge of intercollegiate athletics, his energy, judgment, courage and personal sensitivity to our people, Mike literally accomplished a miracle in the administration of the Pac-10's compliance procedures...."

"He conducted himself impeccably during the investigation, which he performed," said Andy Geiger, director of athletics at Stanford University. "He emerged with his respect intact, his friendships intact, and with appropriate action taken by the (Pac-10) Council."

Slive's Pac-10 duties also included

preparation of conference schedules in football, basketball and baseball; negotiation of television and marketing contracts; rules review and interpretations for coaches; auditing eligibility and financial aid for Pac-10 schools; assistance in the management of conference championships.

During his five years as the judge of the Hanover (N.H.) District Court, Slive set up a "diversion program" which served as a model for similar programs throughout New Hampshire.

The program directs young people out of the criminal justice system while holding them accountable for their behavior and its consequences.

While he was a partner in the law firm of Stebbins and Bradley, Slive represented three Dartmouth graduates in their negotiations with teams in the National Football League.

Slive has served as an alumni

member of the Dartmouth College Athletic Council and as president of the Friends of Dartmouth Basketball.

A native of Utica, N.Y., Slive graduated from Utica Free Academy before attending Dartmouth where he won three letters in lacrosse. His wife, the former Elizabeth Rapoport of Brooklyn, is a 1966 graduate of Cornell and holds a master's from Bank Street College of Education. Her father, Jack, graduated from Cornell in 1929. The Slives have a daughter, Anna, 8.

Slive's appointment ends a search process that began in March. Rhodes made the selection based on the recommendation of a 14-member search committee.

Committee members representing Cornell students, coaches, faculty, alumni and administrators were:

Sam Edwards '81, a member of the Cornell wrestling team; Lisa

Nilsson '81, a member of the women's field hockey team; Steven Plumb '81, men's intramurals supervisor; Martha Arnett, associate director of athletics for women; Findley Meislahn, men's crew coach; David Wohlhueter, sports information director; David Call '54, dean of agriculture and life sciences; Larry Palmer, vice provost and professor of law; Harry T. Stinson, professor of genetics; Virginia Utermohlen, associate professor of nutritional sciences; Albert J. Kaneb '60, president of Northeast Petroleum Industries; Virginia G. Seipt '60, sports producer with National Broadcasting Co.; Roger J. Weiss '61, partner in the investment firm of Weiss, Peck and Greer. Robert W. Smith, senior staff writer in the university news bureau, served as secretary.

Harwit Book Recalls Astronomical Discoveries

Strategy for Future Suggested

"Cosmic Discovery," a new book by Professor of Astronomy Martin Harwit, will be the main selection for Macmillan's Astronomy Book Club in July and an alternate selection of the Book-of-the-Month Science Club in mid-summer.

Subtitled, "The Search, Scope and Heritage of Astronomy," the work to be published June 26, 1981, by Basic Books, New York, is simulta-

neously issued by The Harvester Press in Great Britain and will be brought out in translation by Piper Verlag in West Germany.

The book is a first attempt to collect the kind of information that might be needed to answer questions on the promise of a particular science. The author concentrates on one part of one scientific discipline, astronomy, asking (and answering,

with a minimum of specialized jargon) a number of questions: How was it that we first came to discover the major phenomena we now observe in the universe? Who were the individuals responsible for the discoveries? How had they prepared for their careers and what methods led to their successes?

The author provides a best current estimate of how many more

discoveries still lie ahead in astronomy, concludes that we already have discovered some 10 to 30 percent of all the phenomena we shall ever be able to uncover, and estimates that the number of these discoveries should triple in the course of the next century.

The last chapter of the book examines how current Federal plans for astronomy compare to trends

that have marked successful astronomical searches in the past, points to important factors overlooked by the planning documents, and shows how the conduct of modern science would benefit from closer historical and sociological studies of earlier scientific advances.

Physiology: The Next Decade

Symposium Here July 21-24

The Section of Physiology of the Division of Biological Sciences, in cooperation with the Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, will sponsor a symposium entitled, Physiology: The Next Decade, July 21 to 24 on the Ithaca campus.

Subtitled Functional Regulation at the Cellular and Molecular Levels, the symposium will highlight some of the outstanding

achievements of the 1970s and focus on direction and expectations for the 1980s.

The scope of the symposium is deliberately broad, according to Dr. Robert A. Corradino, chairman of the symposium committee, and will encompass the cellular and molecular bases of hormone action, cell proliferation and differentiation, neuro-endocrine function and epithelial transport. Twenty-eight

distinguished scientists, who have been responsible for some of the major advances of the last decade and whose work exemplifies the utility of broad interdisciplinary approaches, have been selected to speak on the topics.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Paul Greengard, who was just elected an A.D. White Professor-at-Large, and Dr. Robert Holley, who

did his Nobel Prize-winning research at Cornell. Round table discussions will aid in the synthesis of new concepts, outline problems and outlooks, and propose potentially-useful new approaches and biomedical applications.

The scientific program will be held in the Statler Auditorium and is open to Cornell faculty, staff and graduate students at no charge.

The Section of Physiology has been in existence for two years and consists of physiologists of the former Department of Physical Biology and joint appointees from most of the other sections of the division.

For further information on the symposium and copies of the scientific program, contact Dr. Robert A. Corradino at 256-7626.

Cornell Chronicle

Editor, Randall E. Shew. Staff writers, H. Roger Segelken, Robert W. Smith, Barbara Jordan-Smith, Martin B. Stiles. Photographers, Sol Goldberg, Russ Hamilton. Circulation Manager, Joanne Hanavan. (USPS 456-650)

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

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

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

Jobs

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

Administrative/Professional
Associate Director for Opportunity Programs, CP7 (COSEP)
Assistant Director/Student Devel., CP3 (Career Center)
Research Support Aide, CP2 (6) (Human Development & Family Studies)
Radio News Reporter, U000 (WHCU Radio)

Clerical
Research Aide, GR21 (University Development)
Administrative Aide, GR21 (Near Eastern Studies)
Accounts Assistant, GR20 (Pharmacology)
Secretary, GR19 (Modern Languages & Linguistics)
Secretary, GR19 (Office of Instruction - CALS)
Secretary, GR18 (Business & Public Administration)

Secretary, GR18 (Human Service Studies)
Office Assistant, GR18 (A & S Admissions)
Secretary, GR17 (I & LR School - Extension & Public Svc.)
Secretary, GR16 (Entomology (IPM) Geneva)
Secretary, GR16 (Johnson Museum)
Office Assistant (Residence Life)
CRT Operator I, GR14 (3) (Animal Science)
Secondary Rights Assistant, GR18 (University Press)
Technical
Computer Oper., GR22 (Animal Science)

Technician, GR21 (Toxic Chemicals Lab)
Accelerator Technician, GR20-26 (Lab. of Nuclear Studies)
Electronics Technician, GR20-26 (2) (Lab. of Nuclear Studies)
Technician, GR20 (Veterinary Microbiology)
Technician, GR18 (Equine Drug Testing Program/Finger Lakes Racetrack)
Technician, GR22 (Plant Breeding & Biometry)

Service and Maintenance
University Service Officer (Public Safety)
Food Service Worker, SO16 (Statler Inn)
Cashier, GR15 (Cornell Dining)
Part-Time
Secretary, GR16 (Vet Microbiology)
Research Aide, GR22 (Human Service Studies, Oakland Calif.)
Temporary
Accounts Assistant, t-3 (Division of Nutritional Sciences)
Academic
Senior Extension Associate CA-08 (Co-operative Extension)

The Job Opportunities list is mailed to all Cornell departments. In addition, it will be posted in the following places: Day Hall Information Desk, second floor lobby; at the Circulation and Reference Desks of all university libraries; in the Map and Newspaper Section, Olin Library; all college and technical libraries; Roberts Hall Post Office substation and in the Upper Activities Corridor, Willard Straight Hall.

Newman Directorships Established

Arnett, Lewis Named

Two new endowed directorships have been created at Cornell University through the generosity of F.R. "Flood" Newman, a 1912 Cornell graduate.

The directorships honor Newman's wife, Helen A. Newman, and his daughter, Elizabeth Newman Wilds.

Martha B. Arnett, associate director of athletics, will be the first Helen A. Newman Director of Women's Athletics. Richard M. Lewis, director of Cornell Plantations, will be the first Elizabeth Newman Wilds Director of the Cornell Plantations.

The directorships, which will be

funded from Newman's program of gifts to Cornell, are the latest in a long series of contributions to the university by Newman.

Among his previous gifts are the Floyd R. Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies and Helen Newman Hall, which is devoted to women's athletics at Cornell. He has also established four fully endowed professorships.

Newman's program of gifts calls for additional major support of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, the Plantations, the College of Engineering, and the endowment of two more professorships.

Cornell President Frank Rhodes recently told Newman that "your desire to do so much for the university is a source of very special inspiration.... I want to express my heartfelt thanks for your generosity and farsighted planning."

Newman served Cornell as a member of the Board of Trustees from 1951 to 1958 and has been a member of the Cornell University Council since 1951. In 1966 he was named a Presidential Councillor, the university's highest honor.

Newman helped found the Allied Oil Co. in 1925. In 1948, when Allied merged with Ashland Oil and Refining Co., Newman became a director

of Ashland. During the years preceding the merger, Newman was considered to be the foremost expert in the country in industrial fuel oil marketing.

Martha Arnett, the Newman Director of Women's Athletics, joined the Cornell athletics staff in 1960 as a physical education instructor. She taught swimming, tennis, field hockey, exercise classes and bowling, and coached tennis and field hockey for two years. She was named head of the women's program in 1962.

Arnett holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Wellesley College. She was director of physi-

cal education in the Hazard (Ky.) City Schools for 13 years.

Richard Lewis, the Wilds Director of the Cornell Plantations, served as curator of the Plantations from 1962 to 1966 when he was named director. Plantations, which manages some 2,600 acres of university property, provides an outdoor laboratory of labeled living specimen trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Lewis is a graduate of the University of Florida and holds a Ph.D. from Iowa State University, where he taught before coming to Cornell.

Does Methane in Ocean Prove Gold's Theory?

"I fully expected what is happening," says Thomas Gold, Cornell's John L. Wetherill Professor of Astronomy, director of the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, and originator of the Deep-Earth-Gas Hypothesis.

Since Gold first propounded his story, as he calls it — that enough nonbiological methane (CH₄) fuel, a product of the earth's primordial store of hydrocarbons, lies trapped within the planet to last thousands of years — the controversy has swirled around the theorist like natural gas escaping from an oil well.

The hypothesis runs counter to the more commonly-held explanation that most, if not all, of the earth's oil and natural gas was formed near the surface from buried organic matter. An ad hoc committee of the National Academy of Sciences, assembled at the urging of five prominent scientists

helium-4, which is continuously being produced in the earth by the decay of uranium-derived minerals, any helium-3 that now exists was present in the original materials that formed the earth. "If we find a place where concentrations of helium-3 are high," Soter says, "this must be an outlet for deep-earth gas. No known chemical process can concentrate helium-3. When the ratio of helium-3 to helium-4 is much higher than is normally found in the atmosphere," Soter maintains, "that is a good indication that the methane accompanying the helium-3 is from the deep earth."

Two such places have now been identified, according to Gold and Soter, and they point to the findings of Harmon Craig, a professor of geochemistry and oceanography at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego. Using a submersible craft to search for gases escaping from the

Institution of Oceanography, provide new evidence for your theory of deep earth gas?

GOLD: Yes indeed. We have known of such places before and have used them to substantiate our theory. It was regarded as a pretty strong case that methane was coming, not from biogenic sources, but from deep down in the earth. What has happened now is that they have seen a much larger quantity than they had previously suspected, making clear that it is not just traces of methane but really substantial amounts.

The other thing that is now known is that trace gases come up with the methane, of which helium-3, an isotope of helium, is very significant. Helium-3 is regarded, quite correctly, as the tracer to show that you are expelling gases from a very large internal volume in the earth. It is a very strong case that the earth is puffing out large amounts of methane from deep down.

The same investigator in California, Harmon Craig, is making the investigation on Lake Kivu in the African Rift Valley. This lake was known for a long time to have an enormous amount of methane dissolved in the water, between one and ten thousand times as much methane per unit volume as any other substantial body of water, an enormous anomaly in methane. What Craig found out was that not only was it an enormous anomaly in methane, it is also an enormous anomaly in helium-3.

This strongly suggests that you are looking at gases that come from deep down. These two things would have been purely coincidental if the methane were produced by biological deposits in the lake. Why would this one lake have 10,000 times more methane than any other? Biology is not that selective.

CHRONICLE: Are any of these points where the methane is being found — in the African Rift for instance — in a position where the gas is recoverable for fuel?

GOLD: The lake, yes. The rift, no. The lake contains two trillion cubic feet of methane, which is about a tenth of the annual usage of gas in the United States. The methane is not being replenished terribly fast — probably on the timescale of around a hundred years or so — but even that amount is worth quite a bit. Nobody is doing anything about it because of the location. It is in a very difficult part of Africa. It is not in a place where there is a lot of industry.

CHRONICLE: In general, in what sort of places on the earth's crust should we be looking for this type of methane?

GOLD: What I am saying is not that this is a different type from what we normally find. We normally find this type of methane, but it is merely that it was arrested in different locations on the way up. My story means that you can expect to find methane in many other locations that

previously were not investigated because the quantity that is coming through the earth is very large and many other places could have captured a bit of it here and there. The criteria for search are quite different. It would no longer have anything to do with biological deposits. All you need is a porous rock, at a deep but accessible level, between 15,000 and 30,000 feet. The majority of rock at those depths will have methane. It is no longer a strange coincidence to find methane in that circumstance.

In the previous picture, the deeper you went, the less you had expectation to find methane. In this picture, the deeper you go, the greater the expectation. It is coming from below. It is easier to arrest it going down than coming up. If it were coming from above, there would be less as you go deeper. That is the essential thing.

CHRONICLE: What will it take to convince the skeptics?

GOLD: The passage of time. I know full well that many people are so firmly wedded to their outlook of the past that they are not going to shake it for many years. They were brought up saying, "It has been amply proved that all hydrocarbons are of biological origin," and they are going to stick with that.

CHRONICLE: What other types of research are you involved in?

GOLD: This is the main thing now. At present and at least in the coming year I won't be able to do much else because this is so important. At the moment I am going to try and influence drilling programs. I am working together with some substantial sized capital to really try and go after it. My aim at the moment is to make a significant impact on the world energy picture.

CHRONICLE: Considering that you started with a rather radical idea, one which, if you are correct, will revolutionize our understanding of the geology of the earth, are you satisfied with the reception this theory has received from the scientific community?

GOLD: No, of course not, but then I fully expected what is happening. However good the evidence and however good the story, it takes years to bring people around. The bigger the thing is, the harder they resist it.

CHRONICLE: Are you satisfied with the report of the panel that was put together by the National Academy of Sciences?

GOLD: I should never have gone there. That was absolutely organized by the opposition to try and get me off their backs. There were three people, three very distinguished people, who I had asked to be included in the panel, and I made it my condition that I would only come to testify before this panel if it included these people. By "clerical oversight" they were not

Continued on Page 4



Thomas Gold

(including Hans Bethe of Cornell), reviewed the evidence, quizzed Gold, then concluded: "The outlook is dim for accumulations of abiogenic methane ever becoming a substantial energy source."

Undaunted (and unfunded by the National Science Foundation), Gold continues a vigorous campaign to convince government, industry and the scientific community of the correctness of his view of cosmochemistry. His research is now being supported by the Gas Research Institute, in Chicago, and he is presently in Europe, where his theory is receiving a somewhat better reception.

One key to proving the Deep-Earth-Gas Hypothesis is the association of the methane in question with helium-3, according to Steven Soter, research associate at the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research and co-author with Gold on a number of scientific papers on the topic.

Unlike the much more plentiful isotope

mantle of the earth, Craig has found helium-3 together with methane seeping from the East Pacific Rise, a 3,000-mile long seam across which the sea floor is spreading about six inches a year. The Scripps scientist has also reported high helium-3 and methane concentrations in the waters of Lake Kivu, which straddles the African Rift between Rwanda and Zaire.

Reached by telephone at his Scripps laboratory, Craig said he agrees with the existence of abiogenic methane, but says his findings do not necessarily support Gold's idea that vast supplies of the fuel are contained deep within the earth. Roger Segelken, science writer for the Cornell News Bureau, interviewed Gold for the Cornell Chronicle recently. Portions of that interview follow:

CHRONICLE: Does the recent discovery of large amounts of methane seeping from the ocean floor at the East Pacific Rise, as announced by Harmon Craig of the Scripps

Brief Reports

Homestays Sought For Japanese Scholars

The university is seeking local residents interested in providing weekend and week-long homestays for 12 Japanese scholars who will be at Cornell for a six-week English language and cultural orientation this summer. They are all specialists in various phases of American studies.

The "intensive workshop" is in preparation for the scholars' stays as visiting researchers and professors during the coming academic year at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, MIT, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of North Carolina.

The program, the first of its kind for a Japanese academic group, is supported by the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission.

The participants will be living in Cornell dormitories, but short-term homestays are also planned, in particular during the following periods: weekend of July 31 - Aug. 1; weekend of Aug. 8 - Aug. 9; weekend of Aug. 14 - Aug. 15 and week of Aug. 21 - Aug. 28.

For further details, please contact Eleanor H. Jorden, the Mary Donlon Alger Professor of Linguistics at Cornell, at 321 Morrill Hall or by calling 256-6457.

Classes in English Offered this Summer

The Cornell Campus Club International Hospitality Committee will

be sponsoring summer English classes for anyone in the Cornell or Ithaca communities who wants to learn English as a second language.

Registration will be held from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Wednesday, July 1, in the Founder's Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. Registration fee will be \$1 and classes will begin Monday, July 6.

Class schedules are available at the International Student Office, 200 Barnes Hall. For further information call Bertha Gunn, 257-6215, or Shelley Lowenberg-DeBoer, 257-5491.

Beebe Lake is Site of Temporary Dam

A portable cofferdam is being installed in Beebe Lake to permit repairs and upgrading of the intake for Cornell's hydroelectric plant on Fall Creek.

The temporary dam will remain in place for six to eight weeks while silt is removed from the lake near Noyes Lodge and rehabilitation work is completed to the intake. Draining the small portion of Beebe Lake and installation of the portable cofferdam has been approved by the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

Cornell's hydroelectric plant, which was built in 1904 and is being refitted with \$1.25 million in aid from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (ERDA), will have a maximum capacity of 1,800 kilowatts when it resumes operation in early fall of 1981.

Lecture Series

The 1981 Summer Lecture Series speakers were inadvertently omitted from last week's calendar listings.

The free public lectures will be at 8:15 p.m. Wednesdays in Alice Statler Auditorium. The speakers and their topics will be:

July 1—Christian F. Otto, associate professor of architecture, "Architecture, Illusion, and Delight; South German Architecture of the 18th Century, Dedicated to the Marvelous and the Splendid."

July 8—Richard M. Jones, professor of psychology, Evergreen State College, "Dreams and the Human Condition."

July 15—Gerald R. Fink, professor of genetics in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, "Recombinant DNA, 1981."

July 22—Charles E. Walcott, executive director, Laboratory of Ornithology, "Animal Navigation: How Birds, Bees, Beasts and Humans Find Their Way."

July 29—Peggy Haine and the Lowdown Alligator Jass Band, "Hot Jazz: Sporty, Bawdy, Rowdy Beginning of The American Art." Haine is an assistant director in the Office of Sponsored Programs.

Aug. 5—Agehananda Bharati, professor of anthropology, Syracuse University, "India's Conquest of the West: Gurus, Yogis, and Their American Converts in the '80s."



The sky over Schoellkopf Field will be filled with fireworks again the night of Thursday, July 2, when the annual community show is scheduled. The event, in its 34th year at Cornell's football stadium, annually fills the crescent stands and roadsides along the hills surrounding Ithaca. Rain dates this year are July 10 and 11.

Sponsored Programs

The Office of Sponsored Programs, 123 Day Hall, 6-5014, wishes to emphasize that the information in this column is intended for post-doctoral research unless otherwise indicated.

THE FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

THE FUND - The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education supports significant improvements in education beyond high school. Grants are made to universities that can play a role

in improving organized learning. Past projects have stimulated widespread improvement in: quality programs for new student markets, better uses of educational technology, educational brokering, competency-based education, learning at worksites, learning from and about other cultures, and a variety of other areas. The Fund is a place where highly diverse ideas for educational improvement are welcomed and taken seriously.

PROGRAM INFORMATION AND APPLICATION MATERIALS will be available in early fall. Now available are

a list of Fund publications and RESOURCES FOR CHANGE 1980-81 which describes all current Fund projects and how to contact their project directors for further information. RESOURCES FOR CHANGE 1981-82 should be available in November. All publications are free. To request application materials or other publications, write: The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3123, Washington, D.C. 20202, Telephone: (202) 245-8091.

John S. Knight

John S. Knight '18, editor emeritus of Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Inc. and recent benefactor of the Writing Program in the College of Arts and Sciences, died June 16 in Akron, Ohio. He was 86.

Mr. Knight, who had been hospitalized in May for a heart condition, died of a heart attack at the home of a friend.

Mr. Knight gave a total of \$750,000 to the Writing Program since 1979. The most recent of his three gifts of \$250,000 came to the university in mid-May.

He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1968

for "distinguished editorial writing."

The Knight newspaper organization, which he headed for more than 40 years, had the largest weekly circulation in the country. By 1981 it included 32 daily newspapers in 17 states with an aggregate weekly circulation of 25 million.

Among the newspapers: the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News, the Detroit Free Press, the Miami Herald and the Akron Beacon-Journal, the first Knight newspaper.

The organization also owns four television stations and its total rev-

enues in 1980 were \$1.099 billion.

A member of the Cornell Board of Trustees for 10 years, Knight was elected trustee emeritus in 1964, and a presidential councillor in 1966. He was honored by the university at a dinner in Miami in February 1980.

In 1968 he endowed the John S. Knight Professorship in International Studies at Cornell and had made many unrestricted gifts to the university. Over the years Knight served on the Cornell Alumni News Advisory Board, the Arts College Advisory Council and the Library Associates.

Gold: Too Little Diversity in Federal Funding

Continued from Page 3

invited. Out of 20, just the three who were on my list were not invited.

In fact, although the report looks pretty awful, nevertheless, that report says that \$5 million a year should be spent on research on this subject, and that is more than we get for all of astronomy. It is not as if they were negative on the whole thing. It was only the way it was written in Geotimes that put all the negative stuff first, in such a way they hoped people wouldn't read down to the last line where they gave the real conclusion. However, no appropriations have resulted from that recommendation.

CHRONICLE: How optimistic are you

for government-supported research in general?

GOLD: The decision-making of government research is a very chancy thing, and at the present time there is too little diversity in research funding and therefore too much capricious direction for those who happen to be in charge of a particular subject. The peer review system is unsatisfactory because it keeps driving subjects into narrower and narrower avenues and keeps combing out interesting new subjects. It is too single-minded a direction. There is no money left for anything original. It is a safe road to disaster.

CHRONICLE: Is there a way to restructure the review system so that new ideas, chancy ideas, are given some encouragement?

GOLD: There is, but at the same time it means that you lay yourself open to more criticism for supporting things that turn out to be no good. That is something that the Congressional committees have to understand. If I were the director of NSF, I would not know immediately how to go about doing that. I would have to educate the Congress first. Otherwise, any bureaucrat in charge of the NSF or any other organization will only be concerned that he gets his annual allocation of money. It doesn't concern him whether the research is any good or not. That's the problem. If the research is unimpeachable and has good reviews for what is selected and is approved by the Congressional committees, that is all he looks for. He doesn't know whether we failed to invent another transis-

tor or any other great thing because that is never known, how much the direction has failed to get into new ideas. In the past, greater diversity was a good thing.

CHRONICLE: How has your research on the deep gas theory been funded, through the Center?

GOLD: No, we have no internal funds. It is all externally funded. I had trouble getting funded in the first place. The NSF turned it down in a resounding way. The reviews were so shocking. They were incredible. The reviews were done by geologists who said, "Professor Gold ought to restrict himself to the subjects he knows something about. Evidently he knows nothing about this." That is the sort of thing that gets said. I will gleefully publish those reviews one day.