

CORNELL Chronicle

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SUPER-PACKED YOGURT

Researchers have come up with a way to fortify yogurt with beta carotene as a source of this much-needed nutrient.

5

BUILDING ECOVILLAGE

Several Cornell faculty, staff and students are helping "to redesign the human habitat" by joining in EcoVillage at Ithaca.

7

Shot in the park



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Patty Garnett '70, left, of Goshen, and Joan Souder of Mountainside, N.J., prepare to take a photograph at Robert Treman State Park July 12. The two were participating in a Cornell Adult University workshop titled, "Seeing With a Camera."

Neighborhood influences college plans, study shows

By Susan Lang

High school seniors are more likely to go to college if they see evidence in their neighborhoods that further education pays off, according to a new Cornell study.

High school seniors complete more years of college when they grow up in neighborhoods where professionals earn more than their peers of equivalent education, said Dean Lillard, Cornell assistant professor of consumer economics and housing, who controlled for a wide range of factors in his analysis.

Lillard also found that students seek less education when the adults in their neighborhoods are more highly educated, compared with students from neighborhoods with less-educated adults, in neighborhoods of similar average income.

"The reason may be that the students saw fewer economic returns of getting more

education," Lillard said. "We have long known that young people choose to get more schooling when they can see an economic payoff to the extra time they must spend in school."

"But this is one of the first times we have found evidence which suggests that students may infer something about that payoff not only from parents and the general economy but also from observations they make in their local community."

Lillard also found that how much college education girls pursue tends to be linked with the educational payoffs they observe of women in their neighborhood. "This suggests that girls gauge what they expect to get from further education by looking at the experiences of women in their community."

A growing body of research links neighborhood characteristics with various socioeconomic decisions people make, such as

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Summer College students tackle books, get taste of campus life

By Darryl Geddes

For Guadalupe Soriano and Daniel Reyes, students from Jefferson Davis High School in Houston, Texas, Cornell's campus in upstate New York is just about the last place they expected to be this summer.

Soriano, 17, thought she'd spend the summer on the beach keeping out of the way at home, where she lives with her mother and seven siblings. Reyes, also 17, said he'd probably be listening to freeway traffic and working at a Houston deli.

But instead Soriano and Reyes are tackling college courses and learning firsthand what college life — more accurately Cornell life — is really like. They are among the more than 600 high school juniors who have traded beaches and summer jobs for the rigorous academic climate of Cornell's Summer College. The six-week program, which ends

Aug. 9, enables students to sample college life by living in residence halls and earning college credit in subjects ranging from Africana studies to theater arts.

For Soriano, who maintains honor roll grades while excelling in soccer and track, college life now seems less intimidating after nearly four weeks at Cornell. She's doing well in her English class and enjoys reading her latest assignment, *Beloved* by Toni Morrison. She's cured herself of homesickness, too. "I was calling my mother every day, but now that I'm so busy and have made many friends, I only talk with her once a week," she said.

Even Soriano's concerns about her roommate never materialized. "She's wonderful," Soriano said. "She reminds me of my sister." Soriano recalled a humorous experience that broke the ice between roommates. "I was

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CU veterinarians to test rabies vaccine plan in Tompkins County

By Roger Segelken

Veterinarians, wildlife management specialists and students from Cornell will test a raccoon rabies-vaccination strategy this month with placebo baits dropped from an airplane in southern Tompkins County.

The flavored baits, which do not contain the proposed recombinant rabies vaccine or any other medicine, are expected to be eaten by raccoons, which will then be live-trapped and tested for a biological marker. Veterinarians hope to determine the optimum number of baits per square mile so that — when a proposed oral vaccine against raccoon rabies finally is approved — the costly medicine is not wasted.

Approximately 3,600 pieces of bait were scheduled to be dropped on Wednesday, Aug. 3, over an 18.5 square mile area.

"The placebo bait is not harmful to animals or humans, even if it is touched or eaten, and the recombinant vaccine will not be either," said Susan Stehman,

V.M.D., a coordinator of the raccoon rabies vaccine testing program at the Cornell College of Veterinary Medicine's Diagnostic Laboratory.

The oral rabies vaccine, which is awaiting approval by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is made from a genetically recombined form of the rabies virus. The vaccine cannot cause rabies in animals.

Raccoon rabies, which is spreading through the Northeast United States toward Canada, first reached the Ithaca area in 1992. For several months that year, the disease reached "epidemic" proportions, generating dozens of reported raccoon-rabies cases per month in Tompkins County and killing hundreds of the animals.

The disease is now considered to be at an "endemic" level in the Ithaca area, meaning that raccoon rabies persists at lower-than-epidemic levels. April 1994 was the first month since the disease reached Ithaca that no raccoon rabies cases were reported in

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Peter Morenus/University Photography

Susan Stehman, V.M.D., holds two tablets of raccoon bait for the rabies test.

NOTABLES

George A. Kiersch, professor emeritus of geological sciences, was the recipient of the C.P. Holdredge Memorial Award from the Association of Engineering Geologists for the second time in 1993. He was recognized for his contributions for more than half a century to the theory and practice of environmental/engineering geology. He also received the award in 1965 for his widely known publication on the causes of tremendous slope failure and ensuing disaster that killed 2,065 at Vaiont Dam/Reservoir, Italy, in October 1963.

College plans *continued from page 1*

drug use, vocabulary acquisition, labor force attachment, teen-age pregnancy rates, school dropout rates and even educational attainment, said Lillard, a labor economist in Cornell's College of Human Ecology.

"But before our analysis, we did not know whether the higher educational attainment was directly linked to neighborhood characteristics, to more access to resources, or to unobservable family behaviors that happen to be correlated with neighborhood of residence."

So Lillard analyzed data on 4,611 individuals from the National Longitudinal Surveys of the High School Graduating Class of 1972, which includes extensive information on personal, family and school characteristics, including educational plans. He also used the 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

He compared student plans for college and their educational attainments, comparing students by ZIP codes and school districts, while controlling for parental education, job and income, quality of high schools, grades, family structure, race, birth order, education of oldest sibling, student perceptions of parental expectations and the number of older siblings in college.

Lillard presented the research findings to faculty seminars at Syracuse, Fordham and Cornell universities and the University of Chicago.

"From a policy perspective, it is important to know the factors that influence college attainment," said Lillard, who teaches the economics of consumer policy, introduction to econometrics and the distribution of wealth and income.

The research was supported by the Hatch Grant program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CORNELL Chronicle

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Cornell in times past



Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections/Carl A. Kroch Library
Married students were rare before World War II. Immediately after, Vetsburg emerged along Maple Avenue. The Cornell Laundry is north of the street in this 1946 photograph. South of the street a coal yard distributed fuel that was delivered by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Cornell scientist to testify before Congress today

By Larry Bernard

Carol S. Nichols, Cornell assistant professor of materials science and engineering, will testify before a U.S. House panel today, Aug. 4, on the subject of "Science in the National Interest," the White House policy report on science. The report was scheduled to be released Wednesday, Aug. 3, by Vice President Al Gore in Washington.

Nichols' testimony will be before the House Science Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Rick Boucher (D-Va.), which will discuss the report and hear from several witnesses. The hearing begins at 10 a.m. Thursday in Room 2318 Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill.

Others scheduled to testify include John

Gibbons, President Clinton's science adviser; Peter Likens, president of Lehigh University; Virginia Weldon, vice president of Monsanto Corp.; and John McTague, vice president at Ford Motor Co.

Nichols is expected to comment on the difficulties young faculty members face in securing research funding and maintaining an active teaching role at the same time.

"As established scientists continue to leave industrial research laboratories for university posts, they compete against less well-known and well-established 'fresh' scientists for the same resources," Nichols said. "It is extremely difficult for young faculty to establish vigorous research programs."

She was expected to call on Congress to create or support a national framework to

help the situation.

Nichols, at Cornell since 1990, has written more than 50 articles and a textbook, *Structure and Bonding in Condensed Matter*, to be published this fall by Cambridge University Press. Her research focuses on determining the mechanical and physical properties of materials containing internal interfaces, with potential impact for materials on everything from integrated circuits to automobile frames.

Prior to Cornell, Nichols was a postdoctoral researcher at the IBM Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights. She earned a master's and doctorate in physics from the University of California at Davis and an undergraduate degree in chemistry from U.C. at San Diego.

APPOINTMENTS

The following faculty were promoted to full professor, effective July 1, 1994:

Martha A. Mutschler, plant breeding and biometry, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; **Paul H. Steen**, chemical engineering, College of Engineering; **Barry S. Strauss**, history, College of Arts and Sciences; and **Gordon L. Teskey**, English, College of Arts and Sciences.

The following administrative appointments were approved:

Stanley J. Bowman, professor in the Department of Art and associate dean for administration in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, reappointed associate dean for a two-year term, effective July 1, 1994; **Robert L. Constable**, professor in and acting chair of the Department of Computer Science, College of Engineering, appointed chair of the Department of Computer Science for a five-year term, effective July 1, 1994; **Terence H. Irwin**, professor in the Department of Philosophy, College of Arts and Sciences, appointed chair of the Department of Philosophy for a five-year term, effective July 1, 1994; and **Bryan L. Isacks**, the William & Katherine Snee Professor of Geological Sciences in the Department of Geological Sciences and director of the Institute for the Study of the Continents, College of Engineering, appointed chair of the Department of Geological Sciences and

reappointed director of INSTOC for five-year terms, effective July 1, 1994.

Malvin H. Kalos, professor in the Department of Physics, College of Arts and Sciences, and director of the Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Engineering (Cornell Theory Center), reappointed director of the Cornell Theory Center for a five-year term, effective July 1, 1994; **Isaac Kramnick**, the Richard J. Schwartz Professor of Government, College of Arts and Sciences, appointed acting chair of the Department of Government for the fall 1994 semester; and **Gilbert Levine**, professor emeritus, Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, appointed interim director of the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies for one year, or until a new director is selected, effective July 1, 1994.

Wendell L. Roelofs, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Insect Biochemistry and chair of the Department of Entomology, Geneva, reappointed chair of the Department of Entomology, Geneva, for a five-year term, effective July 1, 1994; **John Silcox**, the David E. Burr Professor of Engineering in the School of Applied and Engineering Physics, College of Engineering, and director of the Materials Science Center, reappointed director of the Materials Science Center for a one-year term, effective

July 1, 1994; and **Shibley Telhami**, professor in the Department of Government, College of Arts and Sciences, appointed director of the Near Eastern Studies Program in the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies for a three-year term, effective July 1, 1994.

MEMORIAL

A memorial service for **George C. Eickwort**, professor and chair of the Department of Entomology at Cornell, will be held Sunday, Aug. 7, at 2 p.m. in the Big Red Barn on campus.

Eickwort died July 11 of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while vacationing in Jamaica. He was 54.

There will be an open house after the service at the home of Marian Hartill.

Those who cannot attend are encouraged to share their thoughts in writing, either to be read at the service or to be included in a book of memories being edited by Sandy Lednor. For further information on the service, call Nancy Jacobson, 255-2096 or 257-2985, or Mike Engel, 255-2096 or 256-1957. For information on the book of memories, call Sandy Lednor at 539-7275.

CU professor tries 'flashy' pest control experiment

By William Steele

The flashing lights you may see near the Cornell orchards on Route 366 are not some sort of outdoor disco or UFO landing site — they are an experiment in non-violent pest control.

Marvin Pritts, Cornell associate professor of fruit and vegetable science, and Paul Curtis, senior extension associate in the Department of Natural Resources, are testing the idea that strobe lights may keep birds away from blueberry patches. "Even in the

daytime it irritates birds," Pritts says. "If it works it will be a real advance. Birds are a real pest problem in blueberries, cherries, and wine and table grapes."

The test uses five 1.2 million candlepower strobes made for police cars, set to flash about once a second. Pritts estimates the cost of the installation at about \$600 for a half-acre plot, paid from his departmental budget.

The lights are turned on from dawn to dusk. The test started when the berries began to turn blue and will continue until they are ready to harvest, in about 10 days. Pritts

will compare the results with an unprotected blueberry patch a short distance away, all on Cornell property. The test plot is located in the Cornell orchards on the south side of Route 366 west of Varna, a short distance behind the Orchard Store.

Growers have tried all sorts of modern variations on the scarecrow idea, Pritts reports: kites shaped like hawks, balloons with big eyes painted on them and inflatable human figures that pop up like an automobile airbag are some of the possibilities. In every case, Pritts says, the birds quickly get

used to the devices and ignore them.

Experiments also are under way with artificial Concord grape flavoring to spray on the berries. While the birds feast on wine and table grapes, it seems they don't like the stronger Concord taste. The problem with this approach is that the flavoring breaks down quickly in sunlight.

The only technique that really seems to work is to cover an area with netting, and that's expensive — from \$2,000 to \$14,000 an acre, Pritts says, and the cheaper netting wears out after about two years.

Wildlife specialists have begun to nibble away at pest problem

By Roger Segelken

Garbage-gobbling gulls are crashing into airplanes, deer are tasting the tulips, geese are squatting on golf courses and people are not happy. The peace-makers in the eternal battle of humans vs. everything else are a rare breed, the integrated pest management (IPM) wildlife specialists, and they are making progress.

Experiments under way at Cornell, for example, show that a naturally occurring compound repels cherry-eating birds when properly applied to ripening fruit. Found in orange blossoms and Concord grapes, the substance called methyl anthranilate (MA) is federally approved as a food flavor, according to the leader of the Cornell studies, IPM wildlife specialist Paul D. Curtis.

"We were looking for non-toxic, biodegradable chemicals that repel birds," Curtis reported. "MA is unappealing to some fruit-eating birds, probably because they lack the digestive enzyme sucrase, and they learn to avoid complex sugars." But straight MA is phytotoxic (it damages plants, including

ping' fresh garbage with a layer of soil at the end of each day, and especially before weekends, to encourage gulls to forage elsewhere," Curtis reported. "If you reduce the food supply, the birds' flights will not be 'cost effective' in terms of the energy expended." Gulls that still don't get the point can be scared off the runways with loud-but-harmless pyrotechnics fired from hand-held launchers, the Cornell team recommended.

Previous Cornell research led to an orchard management practice that reduces damage by voles, the small rodents that make their own runways in the grassy thatch beneath trees and chew away at bark during the winter. Now orchard owners remove thatch in the fall, depriving voles of a place to hide.

A variety of sources have supported the research and outreach of Cornell's Wildlife Damage Management Program, including the Cornell Department of Natural Resources, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and the Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Rockland County, the Broome County Division of Solid Waste Management and PMC Specialties Inc.

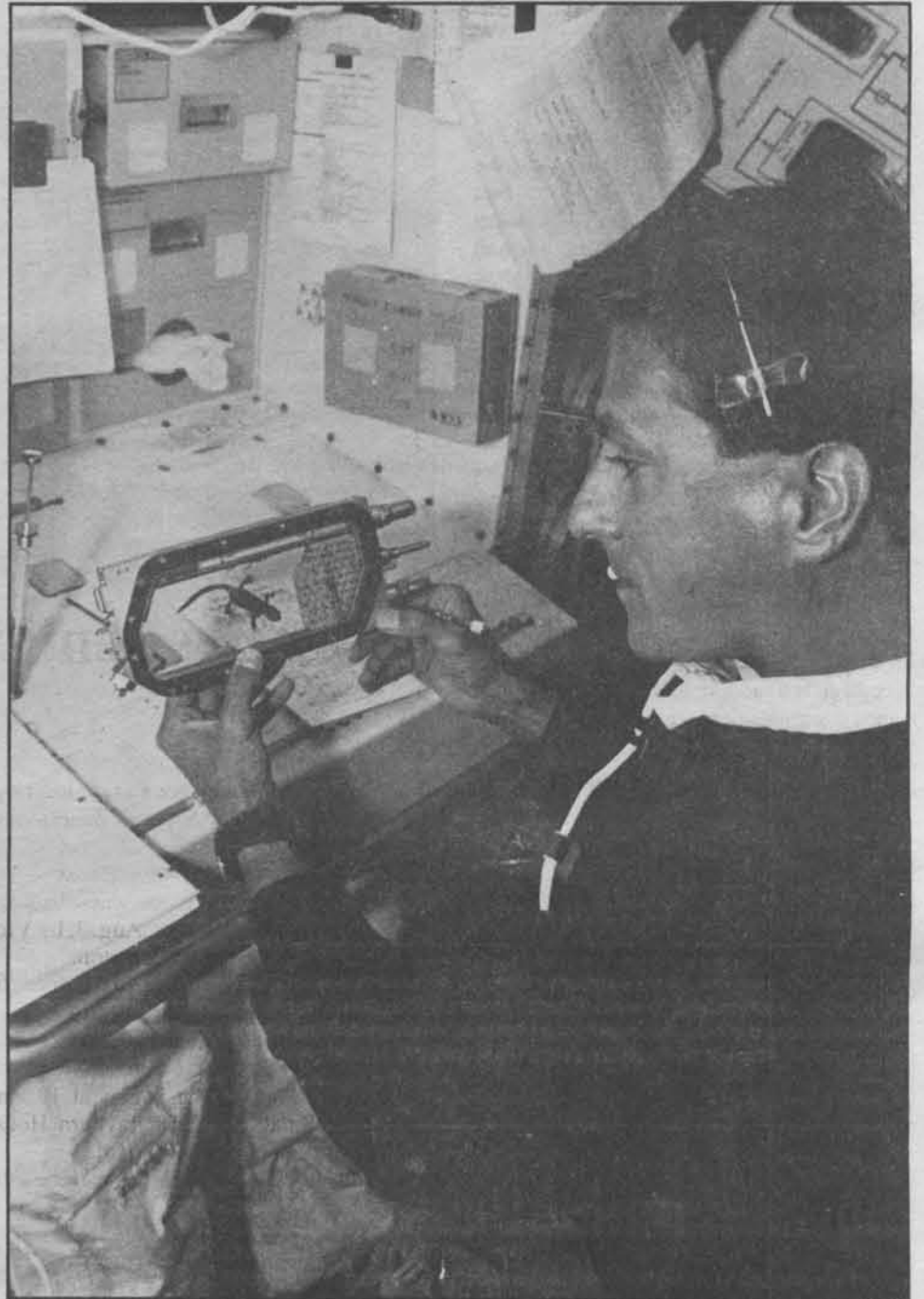
Sometimes the animal problems seem endless, Curtis acknowledged. Woodpeckers are attacking sides of houses. Bats are bothering people, although the fear of rabies is largely unwarranted, Curtis noted, because only a small fraction of bats have the disease. Of greater concern, he said, are the histoplasmosis spores in bat feces, and people should wear breathing protection when cleaning attics of feces.

Surveys of nuisance wildlife trappers, the experts people call to remove animal pests, show that the most troubling creatures in New York state are raccoons and squirrels, followed by skunks and bats. Raccoons are a public health concern because of the current raccoon rabies epidemic in the Northeast, and they are thriving, Curtis noted, because the fur industry has less demand for their pelts; hardly anyone traps raccoons anymore.

Trends in the fur trade also are responsible for overpopulation of another New York pest, the beaver. The industrious, dam-building animals with few natural predators are flooding highways and valuable timber stands in northern New York, and their numbers are predicted to triple within eight years.

The damage caused by wildlife has spawned an industry of animal repellents, and not all the advertised devices work, Curtis warned. There is no documented research to validate the effectiveness of ultrasonic devices against mammals, including deer that run onto highways, the biologist said. Nor are birds deterred for long by plastic owls and snakes. However, one effective way to keep pigeons from roosting in eaves and ornate structures of buildings is to install physical barriers, such as netting or the so-called porcupine wire. But doing that simply shuffles pigeons to other buildings.

Still, the wildlife specialists keep trying. Experiments under way on New York's Fire Island are attempting to reduce deer populations with reproduction inhibitors, better known as birth control. Because the inhibitors, which are fired in dart guns, must be renewed each year for the island deer, the technique will be useful only for small herds in relatively confined areas, Curtis predicted.



Astronaut Donald A. Thomas, a Cornell Ph.D. alum in materials science and engineering, is seen in the science module making an observation of one of the newts onboard the recent space shuttle flight.

Grad completes space mission

By Larry Bernard

NASA astronaut Donald A. Thomas, who just completed a mission aboard the space shuttle Columbia, earned master's and doctorate degrees in materials science and engineering at Cornell.

Thomas, 39, received his master's in 1980 and doctorate in 1982. His dissertation involved the effect of crystalline defects and sample purity on the superconducting properties of niobium. He worked in the laboratory of Edward J. Kramer, the Samuel B. Eckert Professor of Materials Science and Engineering.

"He was an excellent student and a very creative individual," Kramer said. "He was a natural leader among the graduate students, and I think he always had this idea of wanting to be an astronaut."

The space shuttle crew, aboard the Microgravity Laboratory Spacelab mission that was in space July 8 to 23, used furnaces and other facilities to produce a variety of material structures, from crystals to metal alloys, in an effort to understand the forces that affect material development in microgravity.

Also, Thomas, a mission specialist, and

other scientists studied fluid processes that are masked or distorted on Earth, to help develop the next generation of materials for high-technology applications, such as semiconductors, superconductors and exotic ceramics and glasses.

This was his first space flight. In addition to the materials work, the Columbia crew studied the role of gravity on life and how organisms react and adapt to microgravity. Reduced gravity in space allows certain characteristics of cells and organisms to be studied using innovative laboratory hardware and techniques.

Thomas earned a bachelor's degree at Case Western Reserve University. He left Cornell after earning his doctorate in 1982 for AT&T Bell Laboratories in Princeton, N.J. He left there in 1987 to join Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co. in Houston. In 1988 he joined the Johnson Space Center as a materials engineer. He was selected by NASA in 1990 for the astronaut corps and became an astronaut in 1991.

Thomas is a private pilot, with more than 250 hours in single engine aircraft and gliders, and more than 400 hours flying as a mission specialist in NASA T-38 training jets.

'Deer are a problem in many suburban neighborhoods because we plant many of the same plants that they eat in the wild in our yards, then we water and fertilize the plants to make them extra appealing.'

— Paul Curtis

cherry trees), so Curtis and his colleagues asked the chemical manufacturer for an encapsulated form, which protects cherries until they are ready for harvest.

"The first step in successfully managing wildlife problems is to try to understand the ecology of the animals and the environment they live in," Curtis said, pointedly including human animals in his ecological studies. "Deer are a problem in many suburban neighborhoods because we plant many of the same plants that they eat in the wild in our yards, then we water and fertilize the plants to make them extra appealing." There's a range of human tolerance for wildlife, Curtis observed. "Some people like deer enough to tolerate low-level damage; others see one tulip eaten and they're ready to eradicate the herd."

One solution to freeloading deer is careful plant selection. Curtis advises eliminating ornamentals that deer like. Other control tactics were developed to divert gulls from airports, such as E.A. Link Field near Binghamton, where the Cornell IPM specialists determined the birds' point of origin (50 miles away on Cayuga Lake), their source of food (the Nanticoke Sanitary Landfill, less than 2 miles from Link Field) and their daily flight path. Similar bird problems exist at New York's JFK Airport, with the fish-rich Jamaica Bay on one side and a nesting colony of laughing gulls on the other.

"We advised the Nanticoke Landfill operators to do a more thorough job of 'cap-

Senior named policy adviser to state commission

By Susan Lang

Jared Genser, 22, a senior in human service studies at Cornell, has been appointed by Gov. Mario Cuomo to serve as a policy adviser to the New York State Commission on National and Community Service.

Genser also is one of two individuals to receive the 1993 Voluntary Service Excellence Award from the governor's office for serving "as a powerful example of what advocacy and active involvement can accomplish for the common good." He was presented the award in December by Matilda Cuomo, the governor's wife.

Genser, from Potomac, Md., will serve as one of six policy advisers to the new 25-member commission, mandated by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 to develop a comprehensive plan for national service and service learning in New York state.

Genser will play a major role in developing a statewide group of young persons to serve as an advisory board to the commission on youth voice issues. By this time next year, New York will have 500 to 700 of the 20,000 national service volunteers doing community service working for minimum wage and health benefits for one year; if the

volunteers have college loans, they will receive a voucher worth \$4,725 toward those loans at the end of service.

This summer, Genser is the director of training for the Department of Justice's national service program. Overseeing a \$250,000 budget, he is designing the training for the 210 persons who will be working in seven low-income, high-crime urban communities across the nation and conducting peer mediation, conflict resolution, peer tutoring and mentoring and community policing programs.

Genser started volunteering in a soup kitchen in the seventh grade and went on to

become the youngest hospice respite volunteer at age 17 for the District of Columbia Hospice Care. He has organized fundraisers for drug rehabilitation programs, toiletry drives for the homeless, has taught a college course on homelessness, taught adults to read and started a Best Buddies chapter in Ithaca, pairing students with developmentally disabled adults.

Genser took last year off to work as a Youth Engaged in Service (YES) Ambassador. It was one of nine positions nationwide, funded by the Points of Light Foundation, to work as an advocate for young people in community service.

Summer *continued from page 1*

talking about my roommate on the phone to my girlfriend back in Texas," she said. "We were speaking Spanish, which is my first language. All of a sudden I noticed a funny expression on my roommate's face. She had understood everything I said; she was fluent in Spanish, too. We had a good laugh."

Reyes, who describes himself as a "slightly above average" student, said his Summer College experience has been tough. Reyes finished his midterm Wednesday and was contemplating his essay for English due Monday, a research paper and the inevitable final exam in Theories of Human Communication.

Nearly everything about Summer College mirrors the undergraduate experience. Take the application process, for example. Applicants must send copies of grade reports and scores from a recent standardized test as well as a personal statement. Also required is a recommendation from a guidance counselor or teacher.

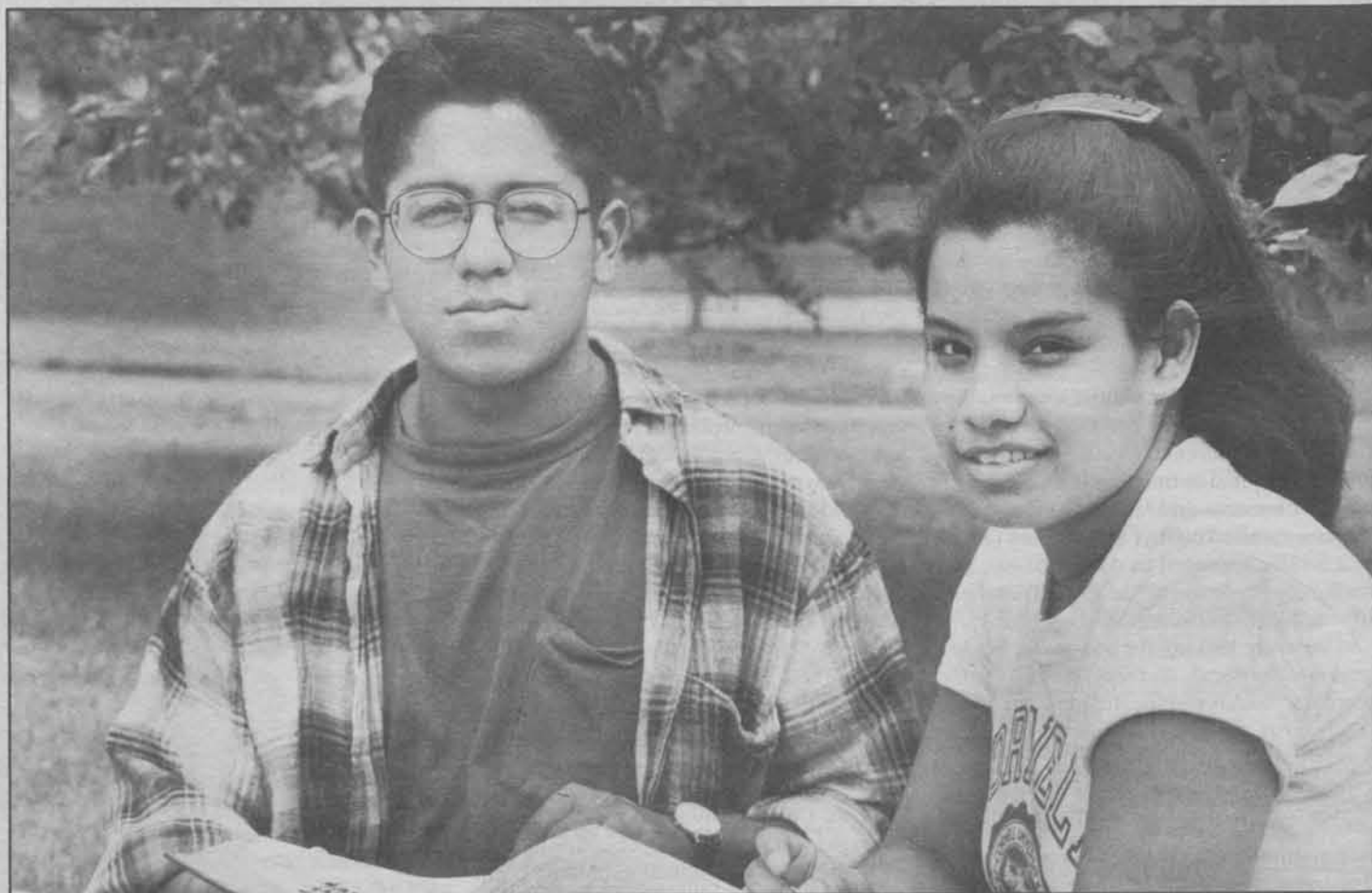
"We're looking for academically motivated students who want to spend their summer in school doing college-level work," said Abby H. Eller, director of Summer College. Of the 1,152 who applied to Summer College, 1,105 were accepted. Extraordinary in these numbers is the percentage of students from underrepresented populations who attend the program. In last year's Summer College class, 46 percent of those enrolled indicated that their ethnic background was other than Caucasian. This figure, in large part, is due to various special relationships Cornell has with high schools and human service agencies across the country.

The most enduring of these relationships, now in its third year, is with Boys Harbor Inc., a publicly and privately financed organization in New York City. This year the agency sent 24 students to Summer College, most from Harlem high schools—A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King and Park East.

"Students are eager to apply after hearing how rewarding Summer College can be from those who have gone before," said Kanari Blake, who, as assistant director of Talent Search at Boys Harbor, helps find qualified students for Summer College.

Boys Harbor counselors meet with students to guide them through the Summer College application process and to answer their concerns. They also meet with parents, many of whom never attended college.

"Most parents are strongly supportive of



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Summer College students Guadalupe Soriano, right, and Daniel Reyes, both of Houston, study on campus July 28.

their child's desire to attend Summer College," said Crystal Floyd, project director of Talent Search. "Parents realize that this program will offer their child the preparation for college they might not be able to give."

Cornell's relationship with high schools in the Washington, D.C., area has added 11 students, mainly African Americans, to the

"Summer College is critical for these students because it proves to them that college is something they can excel at," Miller said. "The additional scholarship support they receive also bolsters their confidence because it demonstrates that people care about their success."

Two generous Cornell alumni, one in

cluding tuition, housing, dining and fees—is \$4,350, a price tag Soriano could not afford.

If it wasn't for the scholarship support from Tenneco Inc., Soriano would not have come to Cornell this summer. "Scholarships are the only way I'll be able to afford college," said Soriano, whose brother, a construction worker, loaned her spending money for the summer. "I am very thankful for the corporations and others who are making this opportunity possible."

Soriano and Reyes hope to return to Cornell next year, this time as freshmen. It's not uncommon that Summer College participants follow up their precollege experience with an application for enrollment as an undergraduate. Two years ago, 114 Summer College participants were admitted to Cornell as freshmen.

Reyes, who plans to apply for early admission to Cornell, said the academic experience he had this summer is exactly what he wants from college. But there's another reason Cornell is so inviting to him. "It's faraway from home," Reyes said with a smile.

'It's quite intense, especially when you consider that we're completing requirements for a college course in six weeks.'

— Daniel Reyes

Summer College roster.

Cornell alumna Susan Miller, a teacher at Jefferson Davis High School in Houston who is a member of the Teach for America Corps, identified seven academically talented but financially disadvantaged Latino students, including Soriano and Reyes, from Houston's north side, to apply to Summer College.

New York, the other in Washington, D.C., and corporations from the Houston area have made a commitment to provide financial assistance to deserving students in Summer College. Such contributions make the difference between wanting to attend and actually being there.

The total bill for Summer College—in-

Raccoon rabies study *continued from page 1*

Tompkins County, and only about one case per month has been documented since then.

However, another outbreak is expected here as the raccoon population rebuilds itself—perhaps in three- to five-year cycles—although the disease probably will never again reach epidemic peaks, Stehman predicted.

The oral bait tests are being conducted to study the incidence of raccoon rabies in the Ithaca area, to plan for future vaccine trials and to help other areas where the disease is heading. One of those areas is Ontario, Canada, where fox rabies is a problem but the related disease of raccoon rabies has not yet reached.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources assisted the Cornell experiment by providing a plane and a pilot and engineer.

Specially trained Cornell veterinary students were to drop baits from the plane over a sparsely populated area that includes parts of the towns of Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield and Danby, as well as state parks. Prior to the experiment, Diagnostic Laboratory officials obtained permission from residents directly in the line of flight. They also notified others in the general area, because the distinctively marked baits may be moved by animals from where they land.

The placebo bait is about 1-1/2 inches square and 3/4 of an inch thick. An off-white color, it is made of rancid tallow, food-grade wax and marshmallow-flavored sugar. An edible iodine compound is contained in a foil capsule that would normally

contain the vaccine.

Two to three weeks after the bait distribution, Cornell veterinary students will set humane traps in the same area, then live-trap raccoons and test their blood for iodine before releasing the animals unharmed. The test will determine what percentage of raccoons will eat bait with oral vaccine and how much to distribute in the future. The goal is to vaccinate at least 60 to 70 percent of all raccoons in a particular area with the least amount of vaccine.

The placebo bait is labeled with the universal "do not touch" symbol, a brief explanation about the anti-rabies vaccination program, a request not to disturb the bait and a telephone number for further

information, 253-3900.

An earlier Cornell experiment, begun in 1992, live-trapped hundreds of raccoons in the Ithaca area for vaccination with hypodermic needles. Oral vaccines that can be distributed by air are considered to be a less expensive and less time-consuming alternative to the so-called TVR (trap-vaccinate-release) method.

This is the first time that raccoon baits with the potential for holding vaccines have been distributed by fixed-wing aircraft in New York state. The method routinely is used in Canada to distribute anti-rabies vaccine for foxes. Canadian biologists expect to eliminate fox rabies from southern Ontario by the year 2000.

Lunar samples rocked his career

By Larry Bernard

George H. Morrison has heard it before that analytical chemistry is the least glamorous kind of chemistry. Organic chemists come up with new compounds, for example. But all the analytical chemists do is analyze someone else's samples.

"Boy, I bet a lot of 'em would like to have been analytical chemists back in 1969," said Morrison, Cornell professor of chemistry emeritus. "This was a golden opportunity."

That's when NASA picked 142 principal investigators around the world to analyze rocks and soil brought back from the moon. The 25th anniversary of the first man-on-the-moon was July 20, and Morrison put his memorabilia on exhibit for the public in the lounge of Baker Laboratory.

His mission: "To analyze the chemical makeup of lunar rock samples for evidence of the moon's original composition, chemical changes over the centuries and contamination from meteorites or cosmic dust."

Said Morrison, "It was one of the most exciting things in my career, obviously." Morrison initially had seven rocks and several samples of soil to analyze. Eventually he analyzed samples from all six lunar landing missions of the Apollo program, using techniques that he developed. From 1969 until 1974, he and his lab workers analyzed many Apollo samples.

"We determined there were 65 elements in lunar soil," Morrison said. "Some elements were enriched, some were depleted. We didn't solve the problem of where the moon came from, but we added to the body of knowledge. You can learn a tremendous amount. The chemicals are indications of the history of the sample."

They were exciting times. More than 8,000 people lined



George Morrison, left, professor of chemistry emeritus, shows lunar rock samples to Josh Rueckheim, 9, of Freeville, center, and his mother, Joan Jedeke at Baker Lab on July 19.

up around the block outside Olin Library one weekend in September 1969 to view the samples, Morrison recalled. The scientists themselves were not supposed to collaborate. "We weren't supposed to talk to anyone about what we found until the Lunar Science Conference in Houston in

1969. But we couldn't help it. Everyone was calling everyone else, 'What'd you find, what'd you find?'"

But after 1974, the missions completed, the samples stopped arriving.

Said Morrison, "It was fun while it lasted."

Can't stand those carrots? Try yogurt fortified with beta carotene

By William Steele

Some kids just won't eat their carrots. Other people can't: The elderly often have trouble chewing fresh vegetables. Whether they won't or can't, these people may not get enough vitamin A or beta carotene in their diets.

Now, Cornell researchers have proposed fortifying yogurt with beta carotene as a way to supply this much-needed nutrient. And they have come up with a way to do it.

Joy E. Swanson, a research associate in Cornell's Division of Nutritional Sciences, has added beta carotene to yogurt in the form of tiny "beadlets" in which the nutrient is mixed with gelatin. The beadlets are visible in the product as orange speckles.

The peach-flavored fortified yogurt was produced in collaboration with Joe Davidson and Eric Hallstead, research support specialists at the food processing laboratory in

the Department of Food Science.

Beta carotene supplies much of the coloring in red and yellow vegetables, and is present in smaller amounts in green vegetables. It is partially converted to vitamin A in the human body and also has nutritional value on its own. Vitamin A is necessary for healthy skin, good vision and resistance to disease. Beta carotene has been shown to help protect persons who are oversensitive to sunlight and seems to have other benefits. Both vitamin A and beta carotene are thought to help reduce the risk of some cancers.

Vitamin A is regularly added to milk, but the lactose in milk can cause stomach cramping or gas in infants and elderly people. Yogurt is easier to digest, Swanson pointed out.

To see if beta carotene in yogurt is absorbed by the body, Swanson fed fortified yogurt to 30 men and women aged 55 to 81 for three weeks. Each subject ate 8 ounces of peach-flavored yogurt fortified with 30 mil-

ligrams of beta carotene each day. Blood samples taken at the end of the three weeks showed an average six-fold increase in the amount of beta carotene in the bloodstream in men, and a nine-fold increase in women. The reasons for the difference are not yet clear, Swanson said.

"The participants in our study were quite healthy, so the added beta carotene did not change their vitamin A levels," Swanson said. "But for people who have difficulty drinking milk or eating fresh fruits and vegetables, or are vitamin A deficient, beta-carotene fortified yogurt would be a valuable source for both vitamin A and beta carotene."

Most studies have investigated supplementation in the form of a pill, she pointed out. "This shows that it will be taken up when added to yogurt, which is more palatable and easily absorbed, and provides additional nutrients not found in pills, like calcium and protein," Swanson said. "We plan to do more

studies comparing it with oral supplements."

The tests also showed that beta carotene absorption was slightly better in low-fat than in non-fat yogurts. Swanson believes that because beta carotene is soluble in fats, the additional fat helped it to be absorbed through the wall of the intestine.

Swanson also tested the stability of the product in storage and found that beta carotene in yogurt does not deteriorate significantly for at least four weeks. The rated shelf life of yogurt is about six weeks, and most packages are sold in three weeks or less.

Swanson reported her results June 29 at the annual conference of the Institute of Food Technologists in Atlanta.

The dairy industry and the National Dairy Council have shown interest, Swanson reported, although a commercial product still is at least a year away. The project was funded by the Northeast Dairy Foods Research Center.

High schoolers work as interns

By William Steele

Twenty New York state high school seniors chosen from among more than 200 applicants are working as interns this summer on the Cornell campus, helping to conduct research in environmental sciences.

The students discover what research scientists do and explore career opportunities in the environmental sciences, according to program director Tim Marchell.

The interns come from many different backgrounds and economic levels. Some are from the state's smallest rural high schools, while others are from the largest urban schools.

The program is as diverse as its students. The first week, spent in cabins at Cornell's Arnot Teaching and Research Forest, is devoted to learning about the scientific method and the techniques of field ecology.

Then, back on campus, the students begin working on university research projects. This year's projects include hydroponics, plant genetics, corn and pumpkin cultural practices, biological control of alfalfa pests, acoustic studies of finback whales and the influence of forests on atmospheric methane.

The program also includes a weekly semi-



Jeremy Taylor, 17, left, of Lansing and Dan Triant, 12, of Harford Mills look through the grass at Beebe Beach for living creatures. Taylor is an environmental intern at Cornell this summer.

nar on scientific ethics, computer training and opportunities to discuss career options with professionals from a wide range of disciplines. In addition, the interns serve as mentors to younger children, teaching hands-on ecology lessons to 8- to 12-year-olds in the Cornell Summer Day Camp.

When they return to their home counties

they will apply this experience by teaching in local schools and youth clubs. They also will give presentations on their research to their home schools.

The six-week summer program, which concludes Aug. 6, is funded by the National Science Foundation and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell.

CU gets award for new program

Cornell has received the Excellence in Human Resources Award from the Eastern Region of the College and University Personnel Association. Cornell was honored for the design and implementation of a point-of-service managed-care program that provides comprehensive health benefits to employees.

Cornell's program, called "Managed Choice," covers 46,000 employees worldwide. One of the challenges facing Cornell was to devise a far-flung network of health-care providers that could meet the diverse needs of employees who live throughout New York, the United States and overseas.

Managed Choice provides care in the areas of managed physical and behavioral health (including substance abuse) and disability management. The program, which is based on a philosophy of prevention and early intervention, is projected to provide a substantial check on the escalation of health-care costs; Cornell is expected to save an estimated \$1.5 million in the first year of implementation.

The College and University Personnel Association is a non-profit membership organization representing more than 5,500 human resource professionals at 1,700 institutions in the United States and abroad.

British baritone, former prof, leaves collection to Cornell

Sir Keith Falkner, one of England's most distinguished bass baritones and a former Cornell professor of music, has donated his personal collection of sheet music to Cornell's Music Library.

The Falkner collection, which was received this spring, contains hundreds of pieces of sheet music, most notably the works of Benjamin Britten and Bach oratorios. Some of the collection is believed to be the sheet

music used by Falkner in performance.

Falkner established himself as the premier singer of Bach during a career that spanned more than three decades, beginning in the mid-1920s. He was especially noteworthy in the role of Christus in the *St. Matthew Passion*, a role he would sing numerous times throughout his career.

He was appointed visiting professor of music at Cornell in 1950, becoming the first

voice teacher on the faculty. He was promoted to full professor in 1958. At Cornell, Falkner organized or coached performances of operas and similar productions, such as Ralph Vaughan Williams' *Riders to the Sea* and Henry Purcell's "Masque of Night" from *The Fairy Queen*. He also launched and became the first editor of the *Cornell Music Review*. Falkner was responsible for bringing Vaughan Williams to Cornell in

1954 to serve as a guest professor. Falkner left Cornell in 1960 to become director of the Royal College of Music in London.

"Keith had such fond memories of his days at Cornell that it was fitting that he would leave his collection to the university," said Thomas Sokol, professor of music, who helped arrange the Falkner contribution.

Falkner died May 17 at his home in England. He was 94.

Leopold wins award for life of research

A. Carl Leopold, the W.C. Crocker Scientist Emeritus at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, is the 1994 recipient of the Charles Reid Barnes Life Membership Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists.

The award was presented July 31 at the society's annual meeting in Portland, Ore. It has been given annually since 1925 to a scientist over 60 years of age for lifelong achievement in plant physiology research.

"I'm thrilled to receive this award," Leopold said. "I've always thought ASPP was my home terrain, and that makes it very rewarding to have the society come back and honor me this way." Leopold served as president of the society in 1966.

Leopold's lifetime of research has covered almost every important aspect of plant growth and development, but in recent years has focused on the ways in which seeds survive long periods without water. He has found that a seed's covering consists of many layers, each holding a small amount of water. "The outer layers of water are loosely bound," he explained, "and can be dried away. But take too many layers away and the seed dies."

Leopold graduated in 1941 from the University of Wisconsin and received his doctorate from Harvard University in 1948. He was a senior policy analyst for the National Science Foundation and dean of the graduate school at the University of Nebraska before coming to Cornell in 1977. He retired in 1990 but continues active research.

Preparing to perform



Professor Malcolm Bilson practices on a fortepiano in Alumni Auditorium prior to performing one of Beethoven's piano sonatas for the Summer Sessions Concert Series July 26. Bilson and six other artists performed the complete cycle of Beethoven piano sonatas over four days last week before standing-room-only audiences. In September Bilson will perform the same program at Merkin Concert Hall in New York City. For ticket information contact the Department of Music at 255-4097.

Peter Morenus/University Photography

Central European educators visit in 'cross-cultural exchange'

By Kristin Costello

Last September, professors from Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations set out for the Czech and Slovak republics with textbooks, a \$440,000 grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation and the goal of participating in a "cross-cultural exchange" of ideas called the Central European Human Resource Education Initiative.

The idea was to help academic specialists solve workplace problems in the Czech and Slovak republics as they undergo transformation from centrally planned to free-market economies.

The final part of the project's first phase, which is taking place at Cornell, offers an opportunity to reflect on the value of the 18-month exchange. The teaching partners from Charles University in Prague and the College of Management at Comenius University in Slovakia, have been in Ithaca for the summer, studying at the ILR School and visiting business and labor organizations in the United States.

Jirka Kamenicek, who teaches at the university in Prague, said the project has had a two-fold value in developing their economy. "On the one hand, we are learning to teach the basic concepts of human resource management and, on the other, we are building relationships with American companies and American managers who are trying to establish contacts in the republics," Kamenicek said.

The teaching partners from the two republics have been exposed to American companies in Eastern Europe as well as here

in the United States. This summer, they visited GTE Corp., PepsiCo., Borg-Warner Automotive and IBM.

"We are learning basic concepts and gaining knowledge about the general culture of American companies: how firms make contacts and how they treat customers, for example," Kamenicek said. "At the same time, it is important to understand the practical application of concepts and be able to adjust them to our particular culture."

companies competing in a global environment. "Salary is the most important thing for workers at this point, not benefits," Kamenicek said. He and his colleagues noted that Czech workers are motivated in different ways than Americans. The group stressed that only after Czech companies have gained credibility in their own country and globally will the Czech motivation system incorporate other factors such as benefits packages.

Now, almost a year after the project's

'We are learning basic concepts and gaining knowledge about the general culture of American companies: how firms make contacts and how they treat customers, for example.'

— Jirka Kamenicek

John Boudreau, a professor in the ILR School and academic director of the project, said that corporate contacts through the ILR School's Center for Advanced Human Resources Studies have been a vital resource for enriching the program with real-life, practical experience. "We've been able to expose our colleagues from the two republics to vice presidents of human resource management, benefits people, directors of training, plant tours, formal presentations and open discussions on workplace issues."

As might be expected with any international exchange of ideas, in some instances, American business practices have not been the ideal approach for Czech and Slovak

inception, participants feel that there is reason both for celebration and despair. American and Eastern Europe teaching partners agree that the project was an overwhelming success. However, to their disappointment, this fruitful exchange is reaching the end of its first phase and, for political reasons, risks losing substantial funding that could impede or even preclude further development of human resource practices in the republics.

"Our government is sending a message to the United States that our country needs trade, not aid, but this threatens aid that is vital to education," Kamenicek said. Gasser said it is unclear whether there will be funding to continue the project in Prague next year.

"We don't want to see this exchange end now — just as we are getting started," said Gabriela Snobrova, a Czech student speaking on behalf of the other participants. For Kamenicek, the loss of funding would hinder his ability to translate ILR Professor George Milkovich's book on compensation into the Czech language. "I want to teach that course and I need training to do that," he said.

Milan Fekete and Iveta Fodran, both from the Slovak republic, spoke about the influence of Cornell faculty on the developing teaching methods in the republics. "Formerly, our classes were taught in a lecture format; now, we are seeing the value of discussions in class," Fekete said. Fodran also noted the excellent research facilities that are available to American students. "We would like to develop libraries and research facilities that can provide students with more opportunities to broaden their knowledge," she said.

Gasser and Boudreau stressed that the exchange has been equally valuable to Cornell. Snobrova, who is conducting a case study for a Czech company, hopes that her research will help to explain how companies work in the Czech republic. "I hope that my case study will realistically reflect the economic situation there and help American students to understand that different mentality," Snobrova said.

Gasser said the ILR School plans to use the case study and videotapes made during the project as supplemental teaching material in undergraduate courses. "Most importantly, we hope to ensure a continual process of creating mutual cooperation," Gasser said.

Cornellians contribute to Ithaca's EcoVillage

By Ericka Taylor

Several Cornell faculty, staff and students have embraced the goal "to redesign the human habitat" by joining in the EcoVillage at Ithaca effort.

Conceived in May 1991, EcoVillage plans to build a model village fostering a sense of community while establishing a sustainable relationship with the environment.

Joan Bokaer is co-director of EcoVillage, which is a project of Cornell's Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP). CRESP recently began a new 10-year affiliation with Cornell. Bokaer developed the basic vision for EcoVillage, which owns 176 acres located on West Hill off Mecklen-

burg Road, after she organized and took part in the 1990 Global Walk for a Livable World. In June 1991 Bokaer and 100 others refined the plan, and all have been working hard on its realization since.

Now three entities exist which are separate legally but interrelated in their work for the development: EcoVillage at Ithaca, a non-profit educational organization responsible for buying the land; EcoVillage/CRESP, which coordinates the entire project; and the First Resident Group, comprised of the first 30 households that will live there.

Tom Johnson, Cornell professor of landscape architecture, had his class become involved with the EcoVillage vision in fall 1992. The graduate design studio created scale models of the site and offered a series of potential land use schemes at an EcoVillage planning forum.

Liz Walker, co-director of EcoVillage, moved from California in August 1991 to work on the project. She said the developers who owned the land before going bankrupt intended to spread out 150 residences over the entire parcel. EcoVillage plans on eventually having the same number of homes, Walker said, but plans to utilize only 10 percent of the land for housing. The rest of the land will be used for gardens, orchards, ponds and natural areas. Space will be provided for recreational and agricultural areas.

As Kate Benjamin '93 found out while working on her senior project for design and environmental analysis, that doesn't mean the residents will be living in high-rises. Instead, EcoVillage will practice "cohousing," inspired by model communities in Denmark. Houses will be clustered together in five to six neighborhoods with about 30 residences each and, instead of private driveways and garages, residents will share a common parking lot.

Benjamin, who is now a board member of EcoVillage, designed a potential Common House for the first group to live on the land. The Common Houses, which will be erected in each of the six neighborhoods, will be where residents can share dinner in a large dining hall, if they so desire, do laundry or just gather together.

The idea is to increase leisure time through community sharing — as with each person cooking for the group only once a month instead of cooking every night. EcoVillage also wants to maintain ties to the larger Ithaca and Cornell communities.

"We want to be very closely tied to Ithaca economically, socially and culturally," said co-director Walker. "We don't see ourselves as isolationists at all."

Another goal important to the villagers is ecological living. The group eventually hopes to have its own biological wastewater treatment system and is researching solar and wind technology to determine whether some of the group's electricity can be provided through renewable energy. Jeremy Snyder '93 used skills he acquired as a mechanical

engineering major to help determine the feasibility of wind-generated power.

In an effort to help determine precisely what plants are on the site, Chuck Mohler, a senior researcher in ecology and systematics, organized a daylong inventory of plants on the land. Organic gardens have been developed for the past two years. In the first year,



An unidentified woman works on the gardens that help feed members of Ithaca's EcoVillage.

gardeners headed by Jennifer Bokaer-Smith, a graduate student in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, yielded enough crops on a third of an acre of land to feed 50 people a week. This year, two-thirds of an acre was no less impressive, feeding 100 a week.

Information about EcoVillage is available at Anabel Taylor Hall, 255-8276.

PRIZES

Following are additional awards won by faculty and students this year:

Architecture, Art and Planning

Upstate New York Chapter of the American Planning Association Student Project Award, for outstanding paper or project in a planning curriculum, went to **Lee Hill, Pamela King, Marcy L. Mermel, Rachel N. Weber and Mary Beth Sheehan.**

Paige J. Swartley won the American Institute of Certified Planners Award for demonstrating achievement in planning.

Jeffrey A. Harris won the John W. Reps Award in city planning.

Douglas J. Manz received the Academic Achievement Award for the undergraduate program in Urban and Regional Studies.

Community Service Awards went to **Jeremy T. Callahan, Hazel D. Gunn, Marcy L. Mermel and Jessica D. Skintges.**

The City and Regional Planning Student Award, given to a Master of Regional Planning candidate who has demonstrated substantial potential for success as a planning professional, went to **Christopher Berry and Franck J.F. Daphnis.**

College of Arts and Sciences

Freda Kirkham won the \$150 Dorothy Sugarman Prize in Poetry for 1994.

English Department

The Guilford Essay Prize of \$600, awarded for a doctoral thesis exhibiting the highest standard in English prose, was **Brooks Appelbaum.**

Bordo says images of women reveal cultural beliefs

By Barbara Yien

The images of ultrathin models in popular culture do more than set standards of beauty and slenderness for women — they represent deeper cultural beliefs about how we think about power, desire and control in relation to women and food, said Susan Bordo, in a lecture on "Eating Disorders: Myths, Metaphors and Misperceptions."

Bordo is a professor of philosophy at Le Moyne College and the author of *Unbearable Weight: Feminism, Western Culture, and the Body*, which was nominated for a Pulitzer and selected as a "Notable Book" by *The New York Times* in 1993. The lecture, at Alumni Auditorium in Kennedy Hall, was the third in Cornell's Summer Lecture Series, called "Women's Lives."

Beginning with a slide of superthin supermodel Kate Moss on the cover of *People* magazine, Bordo first addressed the question posed by the cover caption, "Is a dangerous message being sent to weight-obsessed teens?"

Some groups respond with a resounding "yes," arguing that images like Moss' are responsible for the proliferation of anorexia and bulimia in recent years, Bordo said. Such groups point out that women who suffer from eating disorders often seek to emulate Moss, and that the latest craze in

cosmetic surgery is a procedure to vacuum out cheek fat to achieve Moss' "hollowed-out 'waif'" look, she said.

Defenders of the fashion industry disagree with this "all-consuming image argument," Bordo said. They argue that to believe women develop eating disorders because of images created by the industry is to participate in "victim feminism," and to not give women the credit to make their own decisions about the images they see.

Medical professionals agree that cultural images may contribute to or trigger eating disorders, Bordo said, but insist that "underlying psychological, familial and even biological factors are the true cause of disorders."

There are strengths and weaknesses to all of these arguments, Bordo said.

The medical professionals are right to insist that eating disorders are multidimensional, but overlook the fact that many of the factors they cite as the "true" causes of disorders are influenced by culture, Bordo said. "When parents encourage teens to become mini superwomen who get the best grades but never forget the importance of looking good, they too are responding to and perpetuating messages sent to them from their culture," she said.

The fashion industry's argument that women can distinguish between the "artifice of fashion images" and what is possible and desirable for themselves is appealing in today's society, where "power feminism is in," Bordo said. But it doesn't acknowledge that such images are created expressly to "arouse desire, fantasy and longing — that's the whole point, that's how product is sold,"

Bordo said.

While Bordo believes that such images are partly responsible for eating disorders, she agrees with the medical professionals and the fashion industry that "no one gets sick just from looking at pictures."

She argued, however, that "when it comes to dominant images [for example, supermodels like Moss], we are never 'just looking at pictures.'" These images hold deeper cultural significances, she said, and images of slenderness, in particular, carry implications far beyond ideas of how we think about body size and shape.

The slender, toned body represents a departure from the soft "domestic femininity" of 10 years ago. It has become a symbol of "practical control of female hunger," and metaphorically, the control of female desire in general. It is an expression of the "perfectly regulated self," Bordo said, in a society where "food refusal, exercise and ability to tolerate bodily pain and exhaustion have become cultural metaphors for self-determination, will, moral superiority and social power."

The most dangerous message being sent women, then, is "not about [body] size or shape but about the unattractiveness and inappropriateness of their hunger, of their desire," Bordo said.

This is where the large gender gap remains, she said. While eating disorders affect men as well, a hearty appetite is condoned, even encouraged, in advertisements directed at men, Bordo said.

In food ads directed at women, however, the message is clear: "Indulge a little, and only out of sight."



Bordo

CALENDAR

August 4
through
August 11

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

Cornell International Folkdancers

All events are open to the Cornell community and general public and are free unless otherwise noted. Beginners are welcome; partners are not necessary. For information, call 387-6547.

• Aug. 7: 7:30 p.m., dance instruction, Balkan dances; 8:30 p.m., open dancing and requests; Atrium, Veterinary Research Tower.

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. and Wednesdays to 8 p.m. Admission is free. Telephone: 255-6464.

• "Of a Feather: Audubon and Fuertes," four original volumes of John James Audubon's *Birds of America* and works by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, runs through Aug. 21.

• "Earth Tones: Landscape Photographs of the 19th and 20th Centuries," runs through Aug. 21.

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall

"Cross-Dressing: Exchange of Clothing Styles Across Cultures," through Aug. 22, 317 MVR Hall. Thirteen mannequins dressed in clothing borrowed

from the Cornell Costume Collection, among other sources, show how aesthetic, cultural and sociopsychological aspects of dress influence the apparel of other cultures. The exhibit is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. To enter the exhibit, request a key from 208 MVR Hall.

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), except for Tuesday night Cinema Off-Center (\$2) and Sunday matinees (\$3.50). Films are held in Willard Straight Theatre except where noted.

Thursday, 8/4

"The Scent of the Green Papaya" (1993), directed by Tran Anh Hung, with Tran Nu Yen-Khe, Lu Man San and Truong Thi Loc, 7:20 p.m.

"Sleepless in Seattle" (1993), directed by Nora Ephron, with Tom Hanks, Meg Ryan and Ross Malinger, 9:35 p.m.

Friday, 8/5

"Orlando" (1992), directed by Sally Potter, with Tilda Swinton, Quentin Crisp and Billy Zane, 7:30 p.m.

"Sleepless in Seattle," 9:40 p.m.

graduate bulletin

• **Travel:** Conference travel grant applications are due at the Graduate Fellowship and Financial Aid Office, Sage Graduate Center, by Sept. 1 for October conferences. Application forms are available at graduate field offices. Grants for transportation are awarded to registered graduate students invited to present papers.

• **Study abroad:** Applications for Fulbright grants for study abroad are available for the 1995-96 academic year; contact R. Brashear, director of Graduate Admissions, Sage Graduate Center, 255-3912. Applicants must be U.S. citizens; completed applications are due mid-September.

• **Fall registration:** Registration for graduate students is in Alberding Field House, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. New students only on Saturday, Aug. 20; new and continuing students on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 22 and 23.

• **Course enrollment:** Course enrollment forms will be available in graduate field offices and at Sage Graduate Center. Course enrollment continues through Friday, Sept. 16; return completed form in person to the Graduate School. Students who completed pre-course enrollment forms last spring do not need to complete a course enrollment form; if they have a schedule change, they should complete a Course Drop and Add form.

• **English test:** The English Placement Test will be held in Hollis Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, on Monday, Aug. 22, at 9:45 a.m. Entering international students who satisfied the language requirement with a TOEFL score below 600 must take this examination.

music

Summer Session

The Naked Blues Band will perform Aug. 5 at 7:30 p.m. on the Arts Quad. Rain location is Alumni Auditorium, Kennedy Hall.



A scene from "The Scent of Green Papaya," playing at Cornell Cinema this week. Check the Films listing for times.

Bound for Glory

Bound for Glory can be heard Sundays from 8 to 11 p.m. on WVBR-FM, 93.5.

religion

Sage Chapel

The Rev. Robert L. Johnson, director of Cornell United Religious Work, will give the sermon Aug. 7 at 11 a.m. Sage is a non-sectarian chapel that fosters dialogue and exploration with and among the major faith traditions.

African-American

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

Baha'i Faith

Fridays, 7:30 p.m., firesides with speakers, open discussion and refreshments. Sunday morning dawn prayers and breakfast, 7 a.m. For details, call 272-5320.

Catholic

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

Christian Science

Testimony and discussion meeting every Thursday at 7 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Episcopal (Anglican)

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

Friends (Quakers)

Sundays, 10:30 a.m., meeting for worship at the Hector Meeting House on Perry City Road.

Jewish

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

Reform: Fridays 6 p.m., chapel, Anabel Taylor Hall; Conservative/Egalitarian: Fridays, 6 p.m., Founders Room, and Saturdays 9:30 a.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall; Orthodox: Friday, call 272-5810 for time, and Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Korean Church

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

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.

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

Thursdays, 5 p.m., chapel, Anabel Taylor Hall.

seminars

Neurology & Behavior

"Studies on Acetylcholine Receptor Expression and Turnover in Rodent Muscle," Enchi Liu, Aug. 4, noon, A106 Corson Hall.

"Neuroethology of Flight Initiation in *Drosophila melanogaster*," Jim Trimarchi, Aug. 5, 1 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

miscellany

Alcoholics Anonymous

Meetings are open to the public and will be held Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. and Saturday evenings 7 p.m. in Anabel Taylor Hall. For more information call 273-1541.

Astronomical Observing

The Cornell Astronomical Society hosts an open house every clear Friday evening at Fuertes Observatory, located next to Helen Newman Gymnasium. Hours are from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Cornell Plantations

Landscape design class: "Color Primer," Aug. 13, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Through slides, discussion and evaluation of Plantations' gardens, this class will demonstrate how color can add weight, movement, depth, unity and texture to every garden. Advance registration, with payment, is required. Call 255-3020 for information.

Freshman Writing Seminar awards spring prizes

Following is a list of the Spring 1994 Freshman Writing Seminar award winners:

The John S. Knight Assignment Sequence Award

The Assignment Sequence Award of \$350 is given to the instructor submitting the best sequence of writing assignments for a freshman writing seminar. Honorable mention receives \$150.

Winning instructor: Jennifer Cornell.

Honorable mention instructor: Eleanor Courtemanche.

The Gertrude Spencer Award

The Spencer Award is given jointly to a

student and instructor (\$350 for the student & \$350 for the instructor) for work that culminated in the student's finished essay.

Student: David Kunkel for "Corruption as a Drug"; instructor: Elizabeth Remick.

Student: Robert Pratt for "The Insidious Behavior of Myth-Making"; instructor: Josephine Greene.

The James E. Rice Jr. Award

The Rice Award, sponsored by the Adelphic Cornell Educational Fund, is a \$100 prize given for excellent expository writing in a freshman writing seminar.

Winning students: Catherine Soriano for "Refinement and Baseness" and Jason

Cummings for "On Transvestites, Androgyny, and Gender Impersonators"; honorable mention: Lisa Sasaki for "Seeing is Saving."

The Adelphic Award

The Adelphic Award is a \$100 prize given for the best essay written in a freshman writing seminar by a student whose native language is other than English. This contest is sponsored by the Adelphic Cornell Educational Fund.

Winning student: Yu-Ming Chen for "A Comparison Between the Roman and the Han Empires' Grand Strategies: A New Insight Into the Cause of the Fall of Rome."

Employees can study part time

With department approval, regular full-time and part-time non-academic employees may enroll in on-campus courses through the School of Continuing Education and Summer Sessions. Tuition will be waived for up to four credits. The 1994 fall term classes begin Aug. 25. The deadline to register by mail is Sept. 2.

For further information, or if you would like to receive *Extramural Study: A Guide to Policies and Procedures*, drop by B20 Day Hall, 255-4987, or e-mail SCE@cont-ed.cornell.edu.