



CORNELL CHRONICLE

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Governor's Proposal

Statutory Budget Cuts: \$1 Million

Officials in the statutory colleges are looking at ways to meet a projected state budget cutback of roughly \$1 million for the 1976-77 budget year.

That is the approximate reduction contained in the budget submitted to the Legislature by Governor Hugh Carey, but University Treasurer Arthur H. Peterson said it could well be a larger cut when the Legislature is finished with its version.

"The final appropriation will bear little resemblance to the Governor's budget," he said. "The Legislature will tear it apart and put it back together again." However, the Legislature can, by law, only reduce the budget. It cannot make it larger.

The Governor's budget proposal, based on estimates of the State Budget Office, showed a total of 78 positions cut in the statutory units at Cornell — 12 faculty, 16 faculty

support and 50 other positions.

However, Peterson said, this includes 20 positions which were occupied Dec. 8 and must be vacated by Feb. 29. Those persons already have been notified, he said.

Peterson expects that the total may be somewhat less than that, depending on the salary level of positions chosen for elimination at Cornell. He said it probably would not be fewer than 40 more positions, and possibly more than that.

One change this year from past state practice has been that Cornell has been given a single lump-sum budget, rather than individual college budgets the state has maintained in the past.

This puts the administration of the funds and the distribution of the cuts in Cornell's hands, Peterson said, and gives the administration here

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Mission Possible: Emission Control

Impressive reductions in troublesome nitrogen oxide (NOx) and other pollutants have been achieved in official emission tests on a late model automobile whose spark plugs, pistons and intake and exhaust manifold were slightly modified by Cornell University engineers.

The emission control system, which reduces pollutants without compromising performance or gas mileage, could be manufactured commercially with only slight retooling of present manufacturing processes, according to the inventor Edwin L. Resler, the Joseph Newton Pew Jr. Professor of Engineering and director of the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at Cornell, and research associate Herbert Kosstrin, Ph.D.

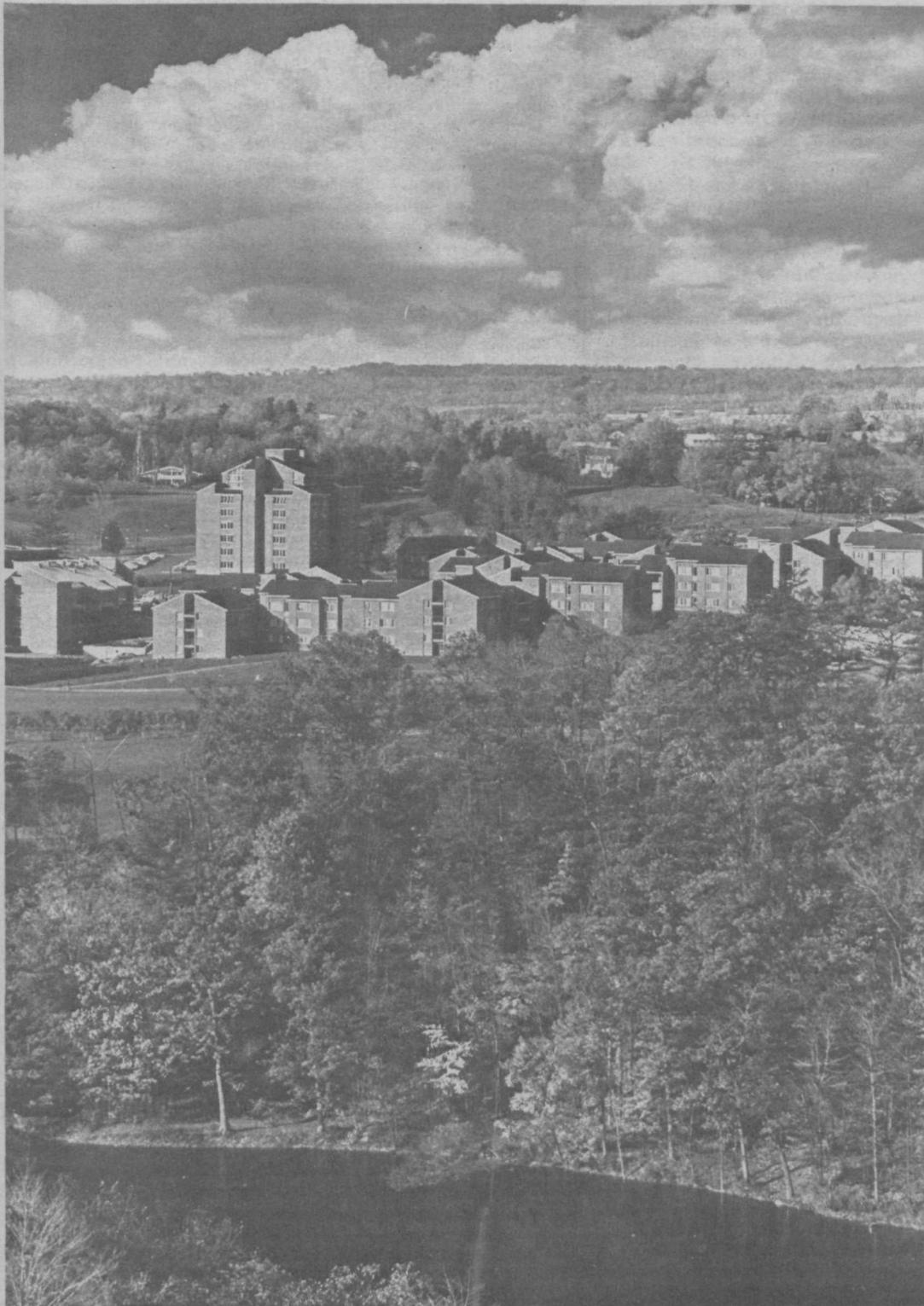
The prototype emission control system was developed on two vehicles furnished by New York Telephone Co. and Southern New England Telephone Co. Resler and Kosstrin received cooperation

from vehicle specialists at both companies and representatives from AT&T and Bell Laboratories in this effort.

Official testing of the system by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation was performed on Southern New England Telephone Co.'s 1971 Matador equipped with a 232-cubic inch, six-cylinder stock engine.

Preliminary tests of system components were done on the Matador and New York Telephone Co.'s 1973 Dodge Dart at Cornell, using pollution measuring equipment purchased with a grant from Bell Laboratories. The complete emission control system will be installed on the Dart, and both test vehicles will be returned to telephone company fleets for further testing under normal operating conditions.

All parts for the control system were fabricated and tested over the past three years in the Cornell College of
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North Campus (pictured last fall) will serve as the campus conference center.

North Campus Headquarters

Conferences Centralized

The Cornell University Conference Office plans to provide more centralized conference facilities in the North Campus area for its conference groups beginning this summer, according to Kristine Molt, conference coordinator.

The use of the North Campus area for conference and adult education programs is designed to improve the quality of campus conferences, she said. The North Campus area has more facilities available in one location than any other campus area, is within walking distance of the main campus

and contains newer facilities, Molt said.

The facilities include the new North Campus low- and high-rise dormitories; the North Campus Union, providing meeting and recreational rooms; Helen Newman Hall, providing athletic and recreational facilities including tennis courts and an indoor swimming pool; a nearby University golf course; and conference parking and campus bus service. Catering service and meal plans can be provided through the Cornell's Department of Dining Services.

Previously, the North Campus area served, in addition to conference groups, some 800 to 900 high school Advanced Placement students for six weeks during the summer. This group will be moved to the West Campus area beginning with the upcoming summer, freeing the North Campus area for young adult and adult groups.

Molt said the Conference Office can make reservations for meeting rooms, housing, dining and recreational activities; coordinate all details of setting
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Senate Seats Petitions Due

ATTENTION: STUDENTS, FACULTY, EMPLOYEES — Deadline for petitions for Senators and Student Trustee for the Cornell University Senate are due by 5 p.m. tomorrow, Jan. 30 in the Senate Office. Challenges to any petition must be presented in writing to the Senate Office, 133 Day Hall, no later than 48 hours after the end of petitioning.

Community Input Sought

Title IX Evaluation Begins

Cornell has initiated a self-evaluation to identify any discriminatory policies or practices which may exist and to take remedial action in accordance with Title IX, according to William D. Jones, assistant to the provost.

With some exception, Title IX forbids sex discrimination in any education program or activity in any educational institution receiving federal assistance.

The Cornell community has been invited to participate in the evaluation by making suggestions or providing information about potential violations of Title IX to the respective evaluation committee coordinators. Such input should be made by March 1976. A list of the areas and the coordinators is at the end of this article.

By July 21, 1976, each institution must complete a self-evaluation to:

(1) evaluate current policies and practices and effects thereof concerning admission of students, treatment of students, and employment of both academic and non-academic personnel.

(2) modify any of the policies or practices which do not meet Title IX requirements and

(3) take appropriate remedial steps to eliminate the effect of any discrimination which resulted or may have resulted from adherence to these policies and practices.

Jones will coordinate the University's effort consisting of an evaluation committee covering some 14 areas affected by Title IX. The committee has been designated to perform the actual evaluation and to make recommendations to President Dale R. Corson. Jones said a public meeting on the Cornell self-evaluation reports will be held in mid-April, following an opportunity for public review of copies of the reports scheduled for early April. The final evaluation report is scheduled to be submitted in early May.

The final recommendations will be divided into two sections: Those necessary for compliance with the law, which takes effect July 21, 1976, and those not specifically required but suggested areas for improvement where services and

facilities are under-utilized on the basis of sex.

During the drafting of Title IX regulations, certain areas generated controversy. In the final regulations some of these controversial areas appear as follows:

—Physical education classes: Title IX allows separation of the sexes during participation in contact sports and explicitly permits grouping of students by ability. It also allows separation during classes in sex education;

—Financial Aid: Awards of sex-restricted scholarships and other assistance must follow a two-step process. The first step requires an institution to select students to be awarded financial aid on the basis of criteria other than a student's sex. Once students have been thus identified, a school's financial aid office would award the aid from both sex-restrictive and nonsex-restrictive sources. If not enough aid is then available through non-restrictive sources for members of one sex, the school would then be required either to obtain funds from other sources or award less funds from sex-restricted sources;

—Foreign scholarships: Schools may administer single-sex scholarships and awards for study abroad, provided that the school also makes available reasonable foreign study opportunities for students of the other sex;

—Pension benefits: Employers are allowed to provide either equal contributions or equal periodic benefits to members of each sex;

—Curriculum and textbooks: Sex-stereotyping in textbooks and curricular materials is not covered under Title IX regulations;

—Athletics: The basic Title IX requirement states schools must provide equal opportunity for both sexes to participate in intramural, interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics. In addition, Title IX allows for separate teams in contact sports and in those sports in which competitive skill is the basis for selecting team members. Dollar-for-dollar matching is not required. Postsecondary schools have up to three years in which to comply.

Compliance procedures for Title IX are the same as those for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Inquiries concerning Title IX may be directed to Joel Barkan, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 3908, New York, New York 10007. Barkan is regional director of the Office for Civil Rights, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), Region II.

Cornell area coordinators are:

—Donald G. Dickason, dean, admissions and financial aid, and Nancy Farber, College of Arts and Sciences, '76, will review recruitment, financial aid, student employment in the undergraduate schools and in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, the Law School, and the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

—Eva Poysa, student record coordinator II in the Graduate School, will review graduate admissions and fellowships;

—Barbara Morse, counselor, academic services, New York State College of Human Ecology, and Pamela Curry, director, state programs, Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP), will review advising and counseling services in the colleges and central administration and guidance and testing services;

—Gailyn Casaday, graduate student, and Charlotte Shea, assistant director, Career Center, will review career services;

—Sally Ginot, assistant professor, will review academic employment, non-professorial academics and libraries;

—Thomas Simmons, assistant, Affirmative Action Office, will review non-academic employment;

—Nancy Arnosti, Arts '76, will review medical services and student insurance;

—Ruth Darling, associate dean of students, will review housing;

—Constance Murray, assistant dean of students, will review student activities and organizations, and awards and prizes for merit sponsored by the University or University-affiliated groups;

—Madeleine Hemmings, assistant to the director, Office of Personnel Services, will review publications;

—Henry Kramer, director, employe relations, Personnel Services, will review grievance procedures;

—June Fessenden-Raden, vice provost for undergraduate education, will review course access; and

—Martha Arnett, director, women's physical education and athletics, Jan Russak, Arts '76, Rodney Walton, Law School, and Harold (Bud) Hall, business manager, Department of Physical Education and Athletics, will review physical education and athletics.

Ramon Rivera, affirmative action officer, and Michael Wolfson, assistant University counsel, are ex officio members. Ann Roscoe, coordinator for the Status of Women Committee, serves as staff person.

Job Opportunities

The following are regular continuing full-time positions unless otherwise specified. For information about these positions, contact the Personnel Department B-12, Ives Hall. Please do not inquire at individual departments until you have contacted Personnel. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Individuals in lay-off status will be given preference in referrals.

POSITION (DEPARTMENT)

Administrative Asst. I, A-22 (Geological Sciences)
Sr. Administrative Secretary, A-17 (Provost)
Secretary/Steno, NP-10 (NYC) (NYSSILR)
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Hotel Administration)
Department Secretary, A-13 (Ofc. of Financial Aid)
Corresponding Secretary I, A-13 (Personnel)
Clerical-Stenographic, NP-4 (Agricultural Economics)
Grading Clerk, A-14 (Dean's Ofc.-Arts & Sciences)
Advertising Manager (University Press)
Assistant Budget Administrator, (Budget Analyst III) CP05 (Budget Office)
Sr. Systems Programmer-CP06 (Office of Computer Services)
Sr. Systems Programmer III, CP05 (Office of Computer Services)
Manager, Personnel Operations, CP06 (Personnel)
Computer Staff Specialist, CP05 (Ofc. of Computer Services)
Application Programmer III, CP05 (Ofc. of Computer Services)
Assistant Director, CP07 (Ofc. of Computer Services)
Clinical Psychologist, CP06 or Psychiatric Social Worker, CP05 (Health Services)
Development Officer II, CP06 (University Development)
Development Officer I, CP04 (University Development)
Budget Analyst II, CP03 (Nat'l Astronomy & Ionosphere Cntr.)
Dining Supervisor, CP02 (Dining—North Campus)
Associate Admin. (Area Manager), CP06 (Dining Services)
Senior Vice-President (Administration)
Curatorial Assistant, CP02 (Museum)
Personnel Officer, CP05 (Administrative Services, Planning & Facilities)
Admin. Supv., CP01 (Public Affairs-Council)
Director of Phys. Ed. & Athletics (Physical Education & Athletics)
Assistant Manager, CP03 (Life Safety Services)
Coop. Ext. Specialist (Community Resource Development) (Coop. Extension Admin.)
Extension Associate I, CP03 (Coop. Extension-Fredonia)
Research Support Specialist, Type IV (Veterinary Pathology)
Head Coach of Soccer (Physical Education & Athletics)
Technical Aide II, A-17 (Chemical Engineering (1 year))
Sr. Medical Technologist, A-18 (Health Services)
Sr. Lab Technician, A-18 (Biochemistry)
Research Specialist (Divn. of Nutritional Sci. (1 yr))
Field Veterinarian (LAMOS-Mastitis Control)
Research Tech. III, NP-12 (Vegetable Crops)
Physical Therapist (University Health Services)
Lab Technician, NP-8 (Avian & Aquatic Animal Med)
Lab Technician, NP-8 (Animal Science)
Lab Technician I, NP-8 (Vet Pathology)
Offset Pressman, A-20 (Graphic Arts Services)

ACADEMIC AND FACULTY POSITIONS (Contact Department Chairperson)

Professor in Post-1500 Literature (Dept. of German Literature (July 1, 1977))
Assistant Professor in the General Area of Petrology/Geochemistry/Economic Geology (Geo. Sciences, College of Eng'g)
Asst. Professor of English (2) (Dept. of English)
Asst. Professor of Theoretical & Applied Mechanics (Theoretical & Applied Mechanics)
Asst. Professor of Theatre Arts (Dept. of Theatre Arts)
Asst. Professor of Chemical Eng'g (School of Chemical Eng'g)
Lecturer (Nutritional Sciences)
Director-Women Studies (Woman Studies Program)
Research Associate (2) (Vet Physical Biology)
These are all regular full-time positions unless otherwise specified.

PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY POSITIONS

(All Temporary and Part-time positions are also listed with Student Employment)

Administrative Aide, A-18 (Personnel (temp f/t))
Sr. Account Clerk, A-13 (B & PA (temp f/t))
Department Secretary, A-13 (Physics (temp p/t))
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Dining Services (temp f/t))
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Biochemistry (perm p/t))
Temporary-Secretary (Cntr of Urban Dev. Research (temp p/t))
Department Secretary, A-13 (Carpenter Chair-C.I.S. (perm p/t))
Temporary-Serv. NS (Community Ser. Education (temp p/t))
Part-time Steno, NP-6 (Vegetable Crops (temp p/t))
Department Secretary, A-13 (Biological Science (p/t))
Department Secretary, A-13 (Economics (9 month))
Lab Technician, NP-8 (Diagnostic Lab (temp f/t) (Monticello) (April))
Lab Technician (Chemistry (perm p/t))
Sr. Lab. Technician (Biochemistry (perm p/t))
Searcher I, A-13 (Univ. Libraries/Acquisition (Dutch) perm p/t))
Res. Technician III, NP-12 (Diagnostic Lab (temp f/t) (Monticello) (April))
Res. Technician II, NP-10 (Food Science (temp f/t))
Applications Programmer I, CP03 (MSA (temp f/t))
Programmer C, NP-13 (Plant Breeding & Biometry (temp f/t))
Programmer II, A-21 (2) (MSA (temp f/t))
Programmer C, NP-13 (NYSSILR (perm p/t))
Personnel Associate I, NS (Extension Administration (perm p/t))
Research Specialist (Agricultural Economics (temp f/t))
Research Specialist (Divn of Nutritional Sci (temp f/t))
Housekeeping Worker, A-11 (2) (Health Services (temp p/t))
Asst. Cook, A-14 (Dining Services (temp p/t))
Graphic Designer (Media Services (temp f/t))

Trethaway Assistant To Veterinary Dean

Edward J. Trethaway has been appointed to the new position of assistant to the dean for public affairs at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell.

In announcing the appointment, College Dean Edward C. Melby Jr. said, "The establishment of an office responsible for the college's public relations, development and alumni affairs is long overdue, for I am convinced that we must increasingly rely upon assistance from alumni, friends, corpora-

tions and foundations in the months and years ahead if we are to remain in the forefront of veterinary medicine."

Trethaway was graduated from Cornell's Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1949. After 13 years with industry, he returned to the University in 1963 as director of the Corporate Gift Committee in the Centennial Campaign in the New York City headquarters.

Affirmative Action Report Submitted

The Affirmative Action Advisory Board established in the fall 1975 by President Dale R. Corson has submitted its first report to the President. The committee is chaired by Judith T. Younger, professor and deputy dean, Cornell Law School.

The report also contains two separate statements by some minority group board members who dissented from the board's report.

The board's report is addressed primarily to the issue of hiring, which the board perceived "as the first and most important part of any affirmative action program."

According to the report, "It soon became clear to us that affirmative action is not effectively built into the hiring process at Cornell at either the search or offer stages for academic, exempt or non-exempt personnel. The affirmative action form is filed when hiring is complete. This is too late to correct or remedy non-compliance."

The board's report then makes a number of suggestions for remedying the situation by "building affirmative

action responsibilities directly into the administrative line organizations at the University." The proposed models would, according to the report, "help to make (affirmative action) an integral part of university policy and practice rather than a neglected appendage."

In addition to the board's primary model, two supplemental models were proposed by portions of the board.

A portion of the board also dissented from the overall report of the board. Four minority group members signed a dissenting report which states, in part: "With regard to Affirmative Action at Cornell, the law is not enough ... The board did not speak to the causes of apparent failure of Affirmative Action at Cornell ... We must return to the task of analyzing barriers to a strong program ..."

"We dissent most strongly from the lack of programmatic content to the board recommendations," it said.

Full copies of the report are available from the Office of Public Information, 110 Day Hall.

Apprentice Program Puts Ideas Into Action

Whether they're trying to find how education and real life mesh or bolstering a resume with on-the-job experience, Cornell students can get new perspectives on their futures by doing meaningful work in the community.

"New Perspectives," a program coordinated by the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP) and CIVITAS, in cooperation with other units of Cornell's advising and off-campus learning network, attempts to place interested students in master-apprentice relationships with professionals in the community.

Opportunities for work in health service fields, tutoring and day-care, which traditionally have been available to Cornell students, are being supplemented by openings in business, government,

agriculture, medicine, crafts, trades and other fields.

"We try to match up the interests of a student with those of a community professional — and Ithaca has a broad enough range of people to make the match possible most of the time," said Michele Whitham, New Perspectives coordinator.

"Some people who have participated informally in master-apprentice programs with our help have had very specific career interests. We had one student interested in geriatrics who could not find the experience she wanted in the Arts College," she continued. "We arranged for her to work with local senior citizens."

More often, however, students seeking apprentice positions feel they need "hands-on" experience in order to decide what they really want to do with their lives. It's not unusual to apprentice a liberal arts student to a local carpenter, she said.

New Perspectives is an informal program not necessarily tied to a student's academic program, added Philip Snyder, facilitator for CRESP.

"The program is a way of translating ideas into motion — of combining reflection and action — on the theory that both are critical in the education of a whole person," Snyder said.

For more information about the New Perspectives program contact Whitham at CRESP, 318 Anabel Taylor Hall, 256-6486 or Mary McGinnis at CIVITAS, 125 Anabel Taylor Hall, 256-7513. Information on the program is also available through other advising and counseling centers on campus.

Profile Meet Cornell's Batman

They comprise the second largest group of mammals in the world. They occur on all major land masses except Antarctica, are obtainable in large numbers, can be kept in captivity and can be used as models for study of many fundamental problems in biology.

William A. Wimsatt, professor of zoology in the section of Genetics, Development and Physiology at Cornell, "discovered" these virtues of the order Chiroptera, the bats, more than a quarter century ago and has since been working to unravel mysteries of their physiology — especially their reproductive systems.

"I came to Cornell as a field biologist planning to study ornithology, but after exposure to other biological disciplines I changed to microscopic anatomy," Wimsatt recalled. "I wanted a project that would combine field and laboratory work. Bill Hamilton (professor emeritus of zoology) introduced me to bats; they provided the bridge."

Affectionately known as Cornell's "Batman," Wimsatt has learned a great deal about bats since his years as a graduate student. All bats, he said, are long-lived — an unusual trait for animals of their size — and most produce only one or two offspring a year. The gestation period is unusually long, and the young are large and generally well-developed at birth.

"A human infant of comparable size would weigh about 40 or 50 pounds at birth," he said. "Imagine trying to deliver that!"

Bats in the Central New York area hibernate from about October until April, Wimsatt said. Although the female is inseminated before hibernation, ovulation and fertilization of her egg do not occur until she awakens in the spring. Wimsatt was originally intrigued by how viable sperm could be stored by the female for such a long period of time. He is currently investigating the role of various hormones and the brain's hypothalamus in regulating the reproductive cycle.

In his basement bat room in Emerson Hall, Wimsatt keeps a variety of bats — some caught locally; some, like the infamous vampire bat, collected as far away as Mexico. Wimsatt adapts his bat-catching techniques to the situation. Some bats can be caught in delicate "mist" nets as they fly to or from caves. Untangling the bats from the nets — especially if the handler must wear gloves — can be quite a chore, however.

Many local bats simply can be picked off cave walls during torpor. In summer, when they are more active, Wimsatt sometimes scoops up flying bats from behind with a butterfly net. He has even been known to use the smoke from his ever-present cigar to drive bats from the nooks and crannies of a favored attic in Brooktondale.

With all the bats he's collected and handled in his life, isn't Wimsatt afraid of rabies? "I have enough respect for the possibility of rabies to insist on a certain amount of care," he said.



William Wimsatt

He uses loose-fitting deerskin gloves to handle vampire bats which, although small, are quite ferocious. The bats remove little chunks of the deerskin with each bite.

Once while collecting bats in an active rabies area of Mexico, Wimsatt was bitten by a vampire bat. He decided to take the Pasteur series of intramuscular rabies shots as a precaution, but the only needle available to administer the vaccine was a huge 18-gauge contraction he normally used to inject a preservative into his bat specimens. With the help of a former Army medical man turned motel owner and several tequila cocktails he managed to obtain — and survive — the injections.

Near the end of another collecting trip, he grew impatient trying to remove large numbers of bats from his nets. He removed his gloves and was bitten 70 or 80 times by the struggling bats. Although he had washed his hands thoroughly after the experience, his colleagues at Cornell convinced him to submit again to the rabies shots.

When handling local bats, Wimsatt rarely wears gloves — although he insists that less experienced students wear them — but he always washes his hands carefully with strong soap and water after handling bats.

"Except in the case of deep, multiple lacerations, prompt and thorough washing is the best preventive medicine against rabies," he said. Wimsatt and his associates also keep up their immunity to rabies with bi-annual injections of rabies vaccine.

Wimsatt is instigator and editor of a four-volume series on the biology of bats. He will be spending most of an upcoming sabbatic leave at the Department of Anatomy, University of Arizona Medical College writing three chapters on bat reproduction for the final volume of the series. He will also take advantage of his proximity to collecting sites in Mexico to capture tropical bats for studies when he returns to Cornell.

Connie Bart

Campus Power Is Interrupted

A power interruption put out lights and machinery in parts of the central and north campus Monday.

The interruption was caused by a cable failure in Olin Research Laboratory, which was the last building to which power was restored, about midnight Monday.

Power also was off in Uris Hall, Olin and Uris Libraries, Barnes Hall and the Campus Store from about 10 a.m. to shortly after noon, and in Baker Laboratory and the North Campus from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Senate Boards Openings

The University Senate is soliciting applications for the University Hearing Board and the University Review Board. Student, faculty and staff positions with one- and two-year tenure are available, beginning with the new Senate year (March 1). Those interested may obtain applications from the Senate Office. Applications should be returned by Feb. 17.

Parking and Traffic Open Hearing Announced

The Senate Subcommittee on Parking and Traffic will hold an open hearing at 4:30 p.m. Friday, Jan. 30 in the board room on the third floor of Day Hall. The committee is considering amendments to Cornell University's "Regulations Governing Motor Vehicles," including towing and appeals procedures. Copies of the proposed guidelines are available in the Senate Office, 133 Day Hall. Community opinion and comment is encouraged.

CORNELL CHRONICLE

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Chronicle Comment

(Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for the Cornell community. Address comments to Elizabeth Helmer, managing editor, Chronicle, 110 Day Hall.)

Postdoc Salary Claim Disputed

Editor:

I am pleased that you give the administration the opportunity to reply promptly to letters such as mine printed January 22, 1976 in the *Chronicle*. Having a charge and a response printed at the same time halves the time necessary for public airing of an issue. Dr. Fisher's reply, however, is as specious as I had expected, and I am glad for the further opportunity to expose to fresh air and public attention the reasoning sustaining the exemplary situation of postdocs in the Chemistry Department. The situation exemplifies, that is, the menial status, the state of exploitation, of postdocs at Cornell. These PhD's are a small part of the non-professorial force of employes at Cornell, whose neglect and contempt by the "prestigious" faculty, including many of the faculty-become-administrator, have led to their dissatisfaction and discontent, attested to by several committees and study groups in recent years at Cornell. I cannot hope to even dent the complacent, protected, defensive opinions of tenured all-powerful faculty members towards postdocs, secretaries, custodians, instrument makers, electricians, clerks, administrative employes, and the rest of us 5,000 members of the Cornell community. I shall focus on just one, small part of this large group of employes, Chemistry postdocs, and hope to move the establishment a little bit on this restricted front.

1. Dr. Fisher is self-contradictory in his response of January 22. In paragraph two of his letter, he claims that postdoc salaries at Cornell are competitive with other chemistry departments, but in paragraph six he says that salary is not a relevant parameter in the competition. He seems not able to resist the opportunity to preen himself in the esteem with which the Cornell Chemistry faculty is supposed to be held by prospective postdocs.

2. He attempts in paragraph five to set graduate students against postdocs, in competition for a finite amount of salary funds. This is the most damnable aspect of his letter, both for his attempt to set one exploited group against another, and for his distortion of the contract proposal process, which we usually leave to the professors to handle. He

knows that research assistant (graduate student) salaries and postdoc salaries are separate items in any research budget, and that raising postdoc salaries to a level consistent with the rest of the University would not imply a reduction in funds for research assistants or equipment or computers.

3. In paragraph three, Dr. Fisher implies that the Chemistry Department has already recognized, and acted on, the problem I pointed out in my letter, by paying new postdocs \$8,000-9,800. He leaves unanswered these questions:

A. Why do NIH contracts in Applied Physics support postdocs at a higher level than in Chemistry?

B. Why are new postdocs in Chemistry paid more than old postdocs? For, if the whole group of Chemistry postdocs earn an average of \$7,000-\$8,000, and if, as Dr. Fisher writes, new postdocs earn \$8,000-\$9,800, therefore the old postdocs must receive less than the average \$7,000-8,000.

4. Dr. Fisher, in paragraph seven, misses my point that the Chemistry Department has exploited the distinction between Postdoctoral Associate and Research Associate. Postdocs in Chemistry are almost exclusively postdoctoral associates, while other science departments have much higher proportions of research associates. The Chemistry Department treats postdocs like half-students on half-pay.

Department, such as Chemistry, should not be permitted the loophole of Postdoctoral Associate, an almost completely unregulated class of employes who are presently left to the mercy of individual faculty members. The treatment they have received in Chemistry argues against continuation of this University non-policy.

Edgar Durbin Jr.
Senator for
Non-professional Academics
Research Associate,
Applied Physics

'Speaker Selection Needs More Direction'

Editor:

Do speakers invited into the Ithaca community have to include jail birds (James Hoffa, John Dean (Watergate) and unconvicted criminals (Ky)). To criticize those who disrupted Ky because they supposedly were preventing "a learning experience" or interfering with his right to free speech is ridiculous.

There were undoubtedly persons in the audience who had lost friends, brothers or relatives in Vietnam or saw them return maimed or addicted to drugs or affected psychologically. Humans are creatures of emotion. It would be naive to expect such persons to listen placidly and objectively to Ky's talk. Instead they could be expected to "see red" regardless of what he said. To believe otherwise is like expecting Jackie Kennedy to have maintained her composure while Lee Harvey Oswald was allowed to mingle among the mourners at J.F.K.'s funeral.

Those who condone Ky's right to speak based on freedom of speech would probably condone someone who shouts "fire" in a crowded theater on the same basis. Freedom is a two-edged sword and the other edge is responsibility. One can exercise his freedom to drive 50 m.p.h. if that is the legal speed limit but only a fool will do so if the road is icy.

There appears to be elements at Cornell who get their kicks from sponsoring events such as the Ky visit and the pre-

dictable actions that follow. As long as invited speakers include jail birds and other criminal types, one can only expect an "Attica"-type response. Those who arrange and approve such persons as speakers should be censured lest next we witness members of the Ku Klux Klan, the Manson family or you name it brought in as speakers under the guise of "providing a learning experience." The next time we hear that some fellow is coming in to speak here let's make sure they mean "fellow" and not "felon." Referring to Cornell as an "institution" will soon have some believing we mean a penal institution.

Donald J. Lisk
Food Science Department

Investigation of Ky Payment Suggested

Editor:

I do not think the basic issue in the Ky controversy has really been addressed in the debate in the faculty. How could a University organization, presumably using University funds, invite such a man to speak for a fee? There is no constitutionally guaranteed right to be paid for the exercise of one's freedom to speak. Certainly this University has no business financing the exile of the like of Mr. Ky. My hunch is that, given his record, Mr. Ky would not have been so anxious to exercise his right to

Special Seminars, Colloquia

Agriculture and Life Sciences

JUGATAE: "Evolution and Geography of Ants," William L. Brown, 4:10 p.m., Monday, Feb. 2, Caldwell 100.

NEUROBIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR: "Mating and Communication Systems in the Spotted Sandpiper," Lew Oring, University of North Dakota, 12:30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 4, Langmuir Penthouse.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY: "Chloride Transport by a Filamentous Ascomycete," A.G. Miller, Cornell, 11:15 a.m., Friday, Jan. 30, Plant Science 404.

VEGETABLE CROPS: "Researchable Areas Which Have Potential for Increasing Crop Production," Jim L. Ozburn, Cornell, 4:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 29, Plant Science 404.

Arts and Sciences

ORGANIC-INORGANIC CHEMISTRY: "Oligocyclic Explorations," M.J. Goldstein, Cornell, 8:15 p.m., Monday, Feb. 2, Baker Laboratory 119.

PHYSICS: "Stochastic Model for Molecular Motion in Dense Media," K. Lindenberg, University of California, 1:25 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 29, Clark 701-702.

Engineering

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING: "Film Blowing," J. Funt, Imperial College, London, 4:30 p.m., Monday, Feb. 2, Olin A 145.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: "New Design Techniques For Broadband Solid-State Amplifiers And Analog and Digital Filter Structures," Walter H. Ku, Cornell, 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 3, Phillips 219.

COMPUTER SCIENCE: "The Role of Schemata in Proving the Correctness of Programs," Susan L. Gerhart, Duke University, 4:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 29, Upson 111.

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES: "Sea Level Changes as a Cause of Transgressive and Regressive Sequences at Continental Margins," Walter Pitman, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 3, Kimball B-11.

LABORATORY OF PLASMA STUDIES: "Recent Experimental Results on High Power Laser Irradiation of Gas-Filled Glass Microballoons," David M. Woodall, University of Rochester, 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 4, Grumman 282.

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED MECHANICS: "Mechanics of Film Blowing," J.R.A. Pearson, Imperial College, London, 4:15 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 3, Thurston 205.

Courses Announced

An interdisciplinary course on "America and World Community" is being held Monday and Wednesday evenings through May 5 from 7:30 to 9 in the One World Room of Cornell's Anabel Taylor Hall.

The course may be audited by all interested persons — students and non-students — in observance of the Bicentennial. Graduate and undergraduate students may take the course for three hours of college credit.

The first lecturer in the series is Michael Parenti, government professor, who will speak on "The World Community That Is: American Globalism, a Tragic Success Story," on Feb. 2, the second lecture in the series. He will speak on "The World Community To Be: Emergence of Regional Cooperation and Communalistic National Society" on Feb. 4.

Other speakers in the series include Daniel Sisler, agricultural economics; Daphne Roe, nutrition; Richard McNeil, natural resources; Adrian Srb, genetic development; Harold Feldman, human development; Joel Gajardo,

theology and James Turner, Africana studies.

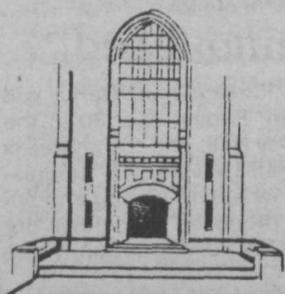
The course is sponsored by the Cornell Center for World Community and the Inter-religious International Ministry.

Employe training and development courses are scheduled through March, according to Gerald S. Thomas, director, training and development, Office of Personnel Services.

These short courses are offered either without charge or for a fee of not more than \$40 to be paid by the employe's department.

Course titles are: Principles of Supervisory Management; Conducting Effective Problem Solving Meetings; Effective Discipline and Grievance Handling; Telephone Techniques; Transactional Analysis; New Employe Orientation; Effective Use of Time; Women in the Work World Series; Excel Course for Office Employes; Applied Accounting II; Improving Work Group Communication; Solving Problems Creatively; Communicating with Your Public; Teaching Strategies for Supervisors; Using the Computer as a Management Tool; High School Equivalency Test Preparation; and Function Training sessions in the following subjects: Emergency Procedures; Printing; Purchasing Procedures and New Non-Academic Appointment Form Pre-Test.

For further information call the Training and Development Section at 256-4869.



Jeffrey Levi
Graduate Student
Government

Glee Club, Chorus to Sing With Rochester Orchestra

Mozart's "Requiem Mass in D Minor," Husa's "Apotheosis of This Earth," and Kellner's "O Sacred Head, Now Wounded" will be performed by the Cornell Glee Club and Chorus and the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra at 8:15 p.m. Friday, Feb. 6 in Bailey Hall.

Karel Husa, Cornell's Kappa Alpha Professor of Music and composer of "Apotheosis," will conduct the orchestra and chorus.

Tickets for the performance are on sale at Lincoln Hall ticket office, Willard Straight ticket office and McNeil Music in Ithaca. Prices range from \$3 to \$6 with a dollar discount to students presenting a Cornell identification card.

Mozart's "Requiem" was commissioned by Count Franz Walsegg zu Stuppach in July 1791 as a requiem for his wife. Mozart, who imagined he was writing the piece for himself, died in December 1791 before completing the work. It was



Karel Husa to conduct

finished by one of his most talented pupils, Franz Sussmayr, from notes left by the composer. The piece was first performed in Vienna in 1792.

Husa's "Apotheosis" was written in 1971 and was motivated by Husa's concern that "this beautiful earth" might be destroyed by violence, pollution or a combination of these causes.

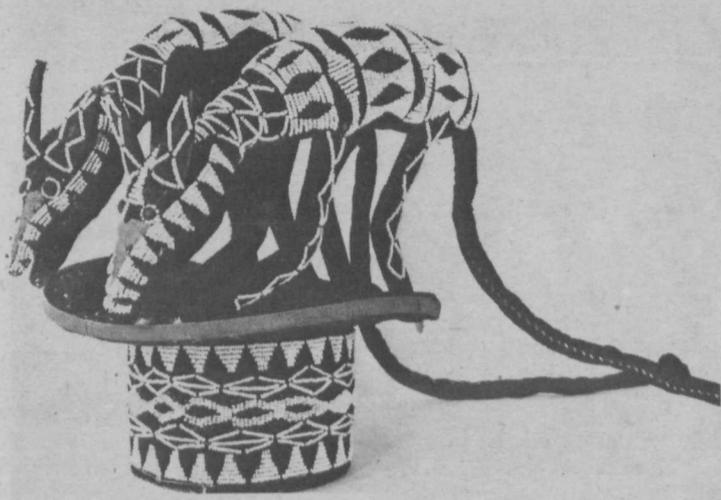
In the first movement the earth appears as a point of light in the universe, and the au-

dience approaches it as if from a spaceship. The tragedy of the earth's destruction is musically projected in the second movement, and the desolation of the aftermath is conveyed in the postscript of the third movement.

The chorus is used as a wordless vocal complement to the orchestra — sometimes cooing, hissing, howling, clapping hands, stamping feet.

Kellner's "O Sacred Head, Now Wounded" is actually the work of three composers who collaborated unknowingly to create the chorale prelude and chorale setting of Paul Gerhardt's passion hymn.

Hans Leo Hassler (1564-1612) composed the original tune which became the great Lutheran chorale. Johann Peter Kellner, a pupil of J.S. Bach, published an organ prelude to the chorale in 1750. An anonymous Moravian, probably either Geisler or Herbst, then transcribed the material for chorus and orchestra.



Headdress Exhibited

The beaded dance headdress from the Province of Bamileke is part of an exhibition of art from Cameroon on display at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art Jan. 28 through March 14. A public lecture at the museum on the exhibit by anthropologist Tamara Northern of Dartmouth College, principle organizer of the show, is scheduled for 3 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 12. In addition to the artifacts, the exhibit includes 50 photographs illustrating the use of the objects at the time they were collected at the turn of the century.

Sandpiper Mating Talk By Fuertes Lecturer

Lewis W. Oring, associate professor of biology at the University of North Dakota, will speak on "Monogamy and Polyandry in the Spotted Sandpiper" at 7:45 p.m. Monday, Feb. 2, at the Laboratory of Ornithology.

Oring is the second speaker in the laboratory's Louis Agassiz Fuertes Lecture Series. The series was endowed by Olin Sewall Pettingill, former director of the laboratory, and George M. Sutton, noted wildlife artist and zoologist, in order to bring outstanding lecturers in ornithology to the laboratory.

Oring, whose primary research interest is the evolution and expression of avian mating systems, has found that the female spotted sandpiper can have from zero to four mates in quick succession during a nesting season. The number of mates she has seems to be correlated with population density, and within a population, remains fairly consistent from year to year.

He is currently examining the correlation of the number of

mates a female has with environmental factors such as food and cover and with the spacing of nests within the nesting area. His studies have been carried out at two study sites in central Minnesota under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation (NSF).

His other research interests include studies of interspecific communication in the prairie grouse, functional analysis of mink frog vocalizations and song dialects in the bobolink. He has published more than 20 papers on these and related topics.

Oring is a graduate of the University of Idaho and received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in zoology from the University of Oklahoma. He held an NSF postdoctoral fellowship in ethology at the University of Copenhagen in 1966-67 and a National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellowship in ethology at the University of Minnesota in 1967-68.

'The Bathroom'

Professor's Book Lauded

Professor of architecture Alexander Kira's second book in 10 years on the bathroom is making a big splash (all puns unavoidable) in the book world.

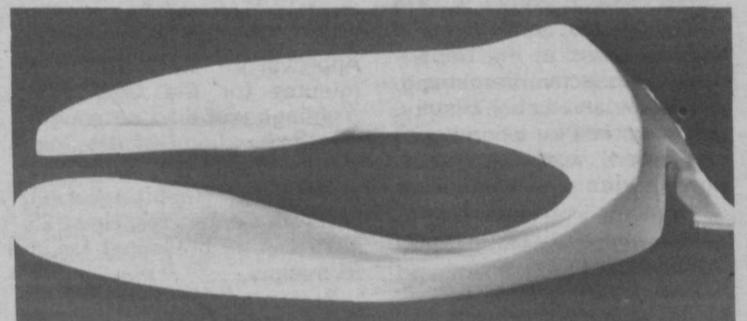
As reviewer Elliot Fremont-Smith wrote in The Village Voice, "Laugh if you want, but this revised and expanded edition of the 1966 classic is perhaps the most intriguing architectural/interior design book of the year. It's good history, for one thing, and witty — in just the right deadpan, disarming way — for another. It is also an indictment of current (i.e., Victorian) design and a call for concepts that are revolutionary only in their attentiveness to human form, function, and frames of mind."

Published earlier this month, "The Bathroom" (Viking, \$18.95; \$7.95 paper) is a greatly revised and expanded new edition of Kira's "The Bathroom" published in 1966. The first book astounded publishers by exceeding 100,000 in sales and elicited such high-brow critical appraisal as this from The New York Times: "...serious, knowing, fascinating ... It will produce giggles but it may also unburden us of some of our more idiotic attitudes toward the bathroom and its many functions that have stagnated design development until now."

The latest edition points to signs of progress made in the past years in dealing with Kira's thesis that the standard bathroom is uncomfortable, unsanitary and unsafe. The second edition has already been the topic of extensive articles in Time and The New York Times as well as a laudatory reference in the current issue of Playboy: "It might seem an easy target for cheap

shots, but it's a fine specimen of a book, a delightful, fact-filled study of our most useful living space — and all that it stands and sits for ... this update is a new, expanded version full of humor, erudition and practical advice. You get history (James I of England is said to have regularly and splendidly beshat himself in the saddle, since he refused to pause in the hunt). You get sociology ('The Frenchman washes his hands before

urinating, the Englishman after'). But most of all, you get hard information on how to wash, soak, rinse, squat, sit and eliminate waste from your life. Sinks should accommodate arms and elbows, tubs should have seats, toilets should be redesigned to put more weight onto your feet, men's urinals should be deepened to do away with the 'backsplash factor.' This book could start a whole new movement."



This award winning design by Alexander Kira is in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art and also encourages the ideal posture for defecation: the squat, which provides the stomach muscles with the proper support (a posture practiced by most of the world's population).

Sage Convocation Talk On Recovery of Law

John Lee Smith, director of the new Law, Ethics and Religion Program of the Cornell Law School, will discuss "The Twilight of Authority: Toward a Recovery of Law" at the Sage Chapel Convocation at 11 a.m. Sunday, Feb. 1.

Smith served as executive director of Cornell's Centre for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP) for four years before assuming the direction of the Law, Ethics and Religion

Program. He is currently an associate of CRESP.

A graduate of the University of Texas and of Yale University, Smith first came to Cornell in 1963 as an associate director for Cornell United Religious Work.

The Sage Chapel Choir will perform the anthems "Now God Be Praised" by Melchior Vulpius and "To Thee Alone Be Glory" by J.S. Bach at Sunday's Convocation.

Next Statler Concert To Be Chamber Music

The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center will present the third concert of the 1975-76 Statler Concert Series at 8:15 p.m. Friday, Feb. 13.

Mozart's Quartet for oboe and strings in F Major, K. 370, Dohnanyi's Serenade for string trio in C Major, Op. 10, Bartok's Contrasts for violin, clarinet and piano, and Schuman's Quartet for piano and strings in E flat Major, Op. 47, will be performed by six of the Society's permanent artists — Leonard Arner (oboe), Gervase de Peyer (clarinet), Jaime Laredo (violin), Walter Rampler (viola), Leslie Parnas (cello) and Richard Goode (piano).

According to one New York

Times music critic, writing reviews of concerts by the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center is like "reviewing an endless succession of gorgeous sunsets; you run out of adjectives."

Organized in 1969, the society is largely the creation of its artistic director, Charles Wadsworth, whose goal was to bring together "from all parts of the world strong musical personalities whose combination and interaction will create new excitement in chamber music performance."

A limited number of single admission tickets for the concert are on sale at the Lincoln Hall ticket office (256-5144).

Senate Schedules Emergency Meeting

The University Senate has scheduled an emergency meeting tonight to consider the regular business it was unable to



Philip Ross

Ross Named State Industrial Commissioner

Philip Ross, professor of industrial and labor relations, was named state industrial commissioner-designate by Governor Hugh Carey last week. His appointment is subject to approval of the New York State Senate.

After he assumes his new post, Ross will head the state's Department of Labor and will be an ex-officio member of Cornell's Board of Trustees. Ross will be on a leave of absence from the University during his tenure as commissioner.

Ross came to Cornell in 1974 as professor of industrial and labor relations in the Department of Collective Bargaining, Labor Law and Labor History. He has worked for a number of government agencies including service as executive secretary of the National Enforcement Commission of the Wage Stabilization Board and special assistant to the chairman, National Labor Relations Board. Since 1967 Ross has been a panel member of New York State's Public Employment Relations Board.

All items for publication in Cornell Chronicle must be submitted to the Chronicle office, 110 Day Hall, by noon on the Monday preceding publication. Only typewritten information will be accepted. Please note the separate procedure and deadline for Calendar entries, as explained at the end of the Chronicle Calendar on the back page.



cover for lack of a quorum at its regularly scheduled meeting Tuesday. The special session is slated for 7:30 p.m. in Bache Auditorium, Malott Hall.

The executive committee scheduled the emergency session at about 8:10 p.m., some 40 minutes after the regular session was to have begun. During the period the closest the Senate came to having a quorum of 40 voting members was 35.

The key bill to be considered at the special session tonight is one calling for a referendum on community self-governance. It was pointed out that if such a referendum is to be included in the February Senate elections, it must be adopted by tonight.

Other bills up for approval concern special considerations by the University for students who are Vietnam era veterans, rejection of fast food franchises on campus, and an act on mandatory attendance at Senate meetings.

University Trustees Meet This Week

Summary Agenda for the meetings of the Executive Committee and the full Board of Trustees of Cornell University to be held Jan. 29, 30, 31, 1976 in New York City follows.

(NOTE: This summary agenda as released for publication may not include certain confidential items which will come before the meetings. Also, other items may be added to the final agenda prior to the meetings.)

1. The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings of Nov. 11 and Dec. 9, 1975 will be presented for approval and the minutes of Sept. 9 and Oct. 9 meetings will be presented to the full Board of Trustees for ratification and confirmation. Approval of the full board minutes for the Oct. 10-11 meetings will also be sought. The proceedings of the Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center for Nov. 25, 1975 will be presented for information.

2. University Treasurer Arthur H. Peterson will report on the University's current fiscal position.

3. University President Dale R. Corson, along with Vice President for Administration Samuel A. Lawrence, will present, and recommend approval of, the proposed budgets for the fiscal year 1976-77 for the endowed colleges at Ithaca, the Medical College and the School of Nursing in New York City. These budgets include proposed adjustment in tuitions and other fees and application of capital and gift funds.

4. The president will make recommendations to the trustees concerning allocations from contingency funds and for a revision in the Medical College's 1975-76 budget. He will also recommend that the heating plant rehabilitation be funded through an investment



Human Ecology Holds Stuffing Party

A SIGN OF THE TIMES — Nearly sixty students, staff, faculty and friends of the New York State College of Human Ecology met Tuesday, Jan. 27, either noon or evening for a stuffing party. The stuffing was an annual report and brochure to be mailed to 10,885 college alumni and friends. Organized to reduce the expense of the mailing, the evening party ended in 2½ hours, job completed, with the stuffers, ages 8 to 80, munching on pizza. Professor Gwen Bymers, (far left) chairman of the Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy, and students set up an assembly line.

of the Endowment Fund.

5. The president will recommend the establishment of several memorial and scholarship funds, and will report on the receipt of bequests and establishment of a professorship. He also will make recommendations concerning consolidation and transfers within the Engineering College Facilities and Programs Fund as well as consolidation of funds in an Engineering College Fund for Graduate Programs.

6. The president will recommend, subject to Buildings and Properties Committee approval, that the University administration be authorized to proceed with construction of a Laboratory of Ornithology storage facility, the costs to be met through a special gift received for this purpose. Further he will seek authorization, also pending Buildings and Properties Committee approval, to proceed with alterations in certain Medical College buildings.

7. The minutes of the Buildings and Properties Committee meeting held Dec. 9, 1975 will be presented for information and Trustee Bruce Widger, the committee chairman, will report to the trustees.

8. The president will make several other recommendations affecting the Medical College. They deal with funding demolition of the former nurses residence, an agreement between the University and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, Inc., and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Capital Financing and Financial Planning at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

9. The president, along with Vice President for Research W. Donald Cooke, will present the University master plan for 1976. He will recommend that the trustees approve the

master plan and submit it to the New York State Board of Regents by way of the Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities of the State of New York.

10. The president will present recommendations for amending the University Bylaws to accommodate the establishment of the Office of Senior Vice President. He will also nominate a person for election to that position.

11. The president will recommend amending further the University's policy of equal educational opportunity to add "ethnic origin" to the list of proscribed criteria.

13. The president will recommend a series of personnel actions.

14. The president will present a report on so-called "early warning indicators" through Dec. 1975. This report, which is distributed to trustees semi-annually, was developed in response to recommendations of the Trustee Ad Hoc Committee on Capital Financing.

15. The Secretary of the Corporation, Neal R. Stamp, will report on trustee deaths and other changes in the composition of the Board of Trustees.

16. The president will report to the trustees on the state of the University. He will discuss such matters as minority education and athletics.

17. The chairman of the Trustee Audit Committee, Richard F. Tucker, will report.

18. The vice president for research will report on the status of sponsored research at Cornell.

19. The president will recommend revisions in the Council on Physical Education and Athletics.

20. The trustees will hear remarks by Robert S. Morison, the Richard J. Schwartz Professor of Science and Society, Emeritus.

21. Trustee Nelson Schaenen Jr. will present the report of the Trustee Investment Committee.

22. There will be a report on activities of the Trustee Committee on State Relationships.

23. The full board will hear reports and recommendations from the Executive Committee as presented by Charles T. Stewart, Executive Committee chairman.

24. Trustee Jansen Noyes Jr., chairman of the Trustee Development Advisory Committee, will report on the expanded gift campaign. There also will be a report on total giving and on the progress of the Cornell Fund.

25. The president will seek formal authority to confer degrees in January, May and August 1976.

Recycling Program Expanded

The Cornell Recycling Program has been expanding steadily since its inception in 1973. At present there are 53 locations throughout the campus, in academic and administrative areas, where newspapers, computer paper, cards and colored and white paper may be deposited for recycling.

Kendall Minter, administrative assistant to the vice-president for Campus Affairs, urges other offices and departments in the Cornell community wishing to participate in the conservation program to notify him at 6-3352. Containers will be placed in new areas requested and the material will be picked up weekly by Ithaca Scrap Processors, he said.



Cornell University Senate: '70-'76

"It's a necessary function. It's naturally restricted in its powers by the nature of the University, so I don't expect an awful lot out of it." — student

"The Senate is probably its best when it's concerned with Campus Life budget, Parking and Traffic, the calendar and so forth but it gets into trouble and winds up with people losing interest when it tries to talk about affairs that don't relate to campus life." — faculty member

"I would think any body which represents various factions of the University needs to have things like a lot of people interested in being members, clear lines of what the authority and responsibilities are, clear debate on the issues and specific progress reports at the end of the year, and I haven't seen too much of that." — employe.

"The Senate performs a very valuable function in expressing the concerns and interests of its constituencies. I also feel that it frequently gets all mixed up in parliamentary questions and wastes a lot of its time in this sort of debate which leads nowhere. The Senate is having considerable difficulty in expressing its authority and it cannot feel it has the authority unless it commands greater participation by the voting community." — administrator

"My opinion on the University Senate is that I know little or nothing about it." — employe

"Nobody really knows what the jurisdiction is, what it can do. I see it as a body where occasional subcommittees get something done, but you never hear of what happens at the major Senate sessions and it never really seems to affect anything anyway." — student

"If anything, it is useful in that it causes the administration to answer some questions whether or not action is taken." — student

"They try to make decisions to help the University and the students." — employe

"I feel that the Senate is just an establishment to satisfy what a few students around here feel is necessary. Whatever they do I don't feel is publicized enough and for that reason I am not aware of it. If anything positive comes out of the Senate, I would like to hear about it." — student

"It is a great potential power for students. However, I don't think it's used to its full potential. I guess perhaps the biggest fault is apathy on the campus. Many people either don't know what the Senate is or don't really care." — student

"I believe it is made up of representatives of the people on campus — students, faculty and employes. I know that they do studies of various concerns to the campus life, but I think it's not necessary that they do some studies that are being done through other groups." — employe

"No one seems to know what the Senate does, why it does it, and why it hasn't done more. It is the Senate's fault for not getting out to the community and letting it know what is happening. This publication is an attempt to give a feel for the Senate, its past, its problems and its prospects." — Art Steinberg ('76), Secretary of the Senate.

"The main problem of the Senate is that they're not able to communicate with their constituents to tell them what they're doing" — employe

How Did It All Get Started?

By BARNETT LERNER ('79)

No look at the Cornell Senate can be complete without a view of the circumstances surrounding its creation. It did not arise in a vacuum, but was shaped by the interplay of many forces and ideologies that were active on this and other campuses during the late 1960's.

In 1968, Cornell was a much more politicized place than it is now. Sentiment against the Vietnam War was strong, an increasing number of people opposed the presence of ROTC on campus, and there was visible resentment of corporate recruitment of students on school grounds by companies producing war materiel.

1968 was also the year that certain groups at Cornell became engaged in a serious examination of the situation of Blacks on campus. Characterizing the year were two parallel developments: the formation of a Black Studies Program, and the threat and use of violence to effectuate change. The prime mover in both cases was the Afro-American Society (AAS), a group of Black Cornellians concerned with the Black experience here and elsewhere.

Perhaps best exemplifying the issues involving Blacks during that period was the Economics 103 controversy. A number of Black students in the course that spring felt that the professor was guilty of several racist remarks, implying the superiority of western civilizations over all others on one hand, and about the nature of the ghetto on the other.

This feeling grew until it eventually sparked an incident: On April 4, several students read a statement to the class, against the instructor's wishes, and the resulting disruption caused him to dismiss the class. The students who had read the statement gathered a group of supporters, mostly but not entirely Black, and proceeded to occupy the offices of the Economics Department, detaining the chairman of the department for several hours. A student-faculty commission appointed to investigate the incident labeled the use of force

"unprecedented" and condemned it, but went on to say, *The students did indeed attempt to use existing administrative channels but the hearing of complaints was far from satisfactory....There is no evidence that the students received adequate information or counseling....Both academic and non-academic administrators were a party to...delay and lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the complaint.*

During the same general period, a joint group of faculty and AAS members had been working on recommendations for an Afro-American Students Study Program. From a number of meetings, both preceding and following the April 4 incident, two courses of Black Study were developed, to be introduced the next semester: one in Black Literature and one in the Economic Development of the Ghetto. Though the AAS and a number of the faculty wished for a more comprehensive program, the administration offered these courses as a first step and they were accepted as such.

Both 1968 and 1969 were marked by extensive demonstrations and confrontations. Disputes flared across campus, over issues ranging from whether white students should be allowed to enroll in Black Studies courses, to the University's policy towards banks that loaned money to South Africa. Ominously, the seriousness of the incidents increased until, by April, 1969, (then) President Perkins had been threatened and jostled at a public event by a group of students brandishing two-by-fours, and a Black women's cooperative had been the scene of incidents involving a firebomb and a flaming cross. Efforts to deal with the students connected with some of these incidents further revealed the confusion and dissonance already surrounding the University's existing system for adjudicating student misconduct. In particular, five black students were threatened with suspension for not cooperating with the Board



The 'Barton Hall Community'.

on Student Conduct.

Finally, in the early morning of April 19, the lid blew off when a large group of Black students took over Willard Straight Hall. In the process, they managed to thoroughly scare some parents staying in what was then a guest area and to force WVBR, then headquartered in the Straight, off the air.

Shortly after the occupation of the Straight, some white fraternity members entered the Hall to "retake" it but they were beaten off. At no time did the Safety Division attempt to reoccupy the building, but during the next day there were widespread rumors of potential attacks (including the use of firearms) by others. Those inside proceeded to arm themselves, while outside the local chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society organized a picket line in support of the Blacks. Fearing an escalation of violence, the administration agreed to most of the Blacks' demands, including a promise not to prosecute those involved. That brought the occupation to an end. A statement issued by the AAS read, in part,

"We decided to occupy the Student Union building at Cornell to demonstrate to the University our continued commitment to the illegitimacy of the Faculty-Student (judicial) Boards....When we took over this building we did so in the spirit of non-violence and simply to raise legitimate demands....Failure on the part of the University (to carry out the agreement) may force us to again confront the University."

Another promise given the Blacks was that a recommendation would be made to the faculty that "the judicial procedures taken against the five students...be nullified by action of the full faculty." At its meeting on Monday, April 21, the faculty refused by a vote of 726-281 to reverse the decision, but offered to cooperate in setting up a fair judicial system. On Tuesday night, several thousand students gathered in Barton Hall. Rejecting calls for more extreme measures, they voted to "occupy" Barton while awaiting

the results of a second faculty meeting, called for noon of the next day. At this second meeting, the faculty reversed its previous action. President Perkins came to report this to the gathering in Barton, which by then had grown to fill the hall. His report was greeted with enthusiasm.

Following the second faculty meeting on April 23, Professor Allen Sindler, Chairman of the Government Department, resigned, stating, "I do not think I can perform effectively my teaching, scholarly, and institutional duties in the changed context at Cornell." Sindler was followed by another member of that department, Professor Walter Berns.

That afternoon classes were cancelled so that students could attend a "non-political teach-in" in Barton. Ideas were churned out by the various factions and thrown about for debate. President Perkins later referred to the strangely persistent "Barton Hall Community" as "one of the most creative the campus has ever seen."

By the beginning of May, the Barton Hall Community had endorsed a proposal for a Constituent Assembly to represent all members of the Cornell community. The faculty voted to accept the Assembly the same day, and the Ford Foundation granted \$25,000 towards "restructuring the University." A series of Summer Study Groups was formed to examine some of the issues that had rift the school during the previous two years.

The Assembly found itself with two major problems on its hands. One was establishing some sort of election procedure and moving towards a permanent representative body. The other was to deal with the requirements of a new state law (the Henderson Act) to combat student disruption, which prohibited "Using language or actions likely to incite the use of physical force or violence by others" and "Engaging in any other reckless, tumultuous, or unlawful acts or course of conduct."

The Assembly's final decision on the Henderson Act followed the pattern that has continued in the present Senate. Some wanted to join an ACLU suit against the constitutionality of the Act, while

others preferred to do nothing. A compromise was eventually reached in an agreement to call for certain passages to be stricken from the law.

In like manner, the Assembly dealt with the matter of creating a permanent body. One group, composed primarily of faculty, was against granting the new body any real power, feeling that the direction of the University should be left to the Trustees, the faculty and professional administrators. Another group wanted to make this body the controlling force in the University.

Eventually, a compromise was reached and a plan formulated under which a new "Senate" would have responsibility for nearly all non-academic matters on campus. Like the administration, this body would be under the authority of the Board of Trustees. Actually, the proposal called for the establishment of a "second administration" at roughly the same level of authority as the first. The two bodies would have specified areas of authority, and the administration would act as the executive agency for both bodies.

The plan successively gained the support of the Constituent Assembly, the faculty, and the community as a whole (as determined through a referendum). The Board of Trustees finally "recognized," though it did not formally ratify, the Senate constitution. So was formed the Senate.

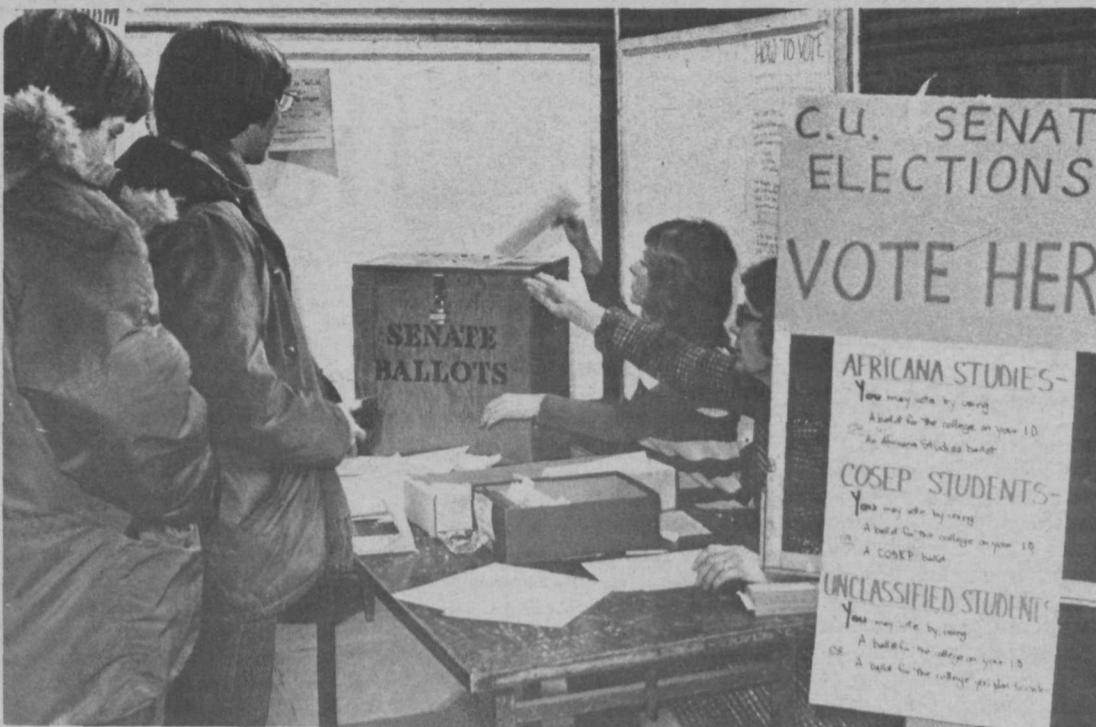
As an epilogue, it should be noted that the problems and complaints facing the Senate today tend to be symptomatic of the nature of the body. A letter appearing in the Sun of October 20, 1969, complained that

The formation of the Cornell Constituent Assembly, indeed, the rationale for its very existence, is typical of the American liberal philosophy of problem solving and so-called social progress. The action of the Constituent Assembly has run true to form. A series of committees were created to study almost every facet of the University and society. A great deal of money was spent. Essentially, nothing was accomplished save the compilation of six pounds of

Continued on Page 2



The occupation of Willard Straight Hall ends.



Report to the Community

By BEN NICHOLS
Speaker, 6th Senate

With the exception of a very few graduate students who were undergraduates at the time, none of the students now on campus were here when the University Senate was conceived and born. Many may not even be aware of the turmoil and excitement that accompanied its birth. Similarly, new faculty and employees have joined the University since that time. If only for the benefit of that large majority of relative newcomers to the Cornell community, it would be appropriate to provide a history of the origins of the Senate, its actions and accomplishments, and its frustrations and problems.

The Senate is newly composed each spring and counts its life by that annual cycle. Thus this report appears at almost the end of the life of the 6th Senate. During those six years, hundreds of faculty, students and employees have participated directly in its work, either as senators or as members of Senate committees. Many others have served on boards created by the Senate, or staffed in whole or in part by it. Even those who participated are unlikely to have a broad picture of all the activities going on at the time, and no brief report can hope to present the full flavor of the minor and major arguments that took place in all those groups over a period of six years.

The concept of the "Cornell community" arose in the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Senate's constitution. The Senate as the common, open meeting ground of faculty, students, employees and administrators, with broad powers to legislate, investigate and recommend, was designed to be the means by which the community discussed its concerns and exercised its will. This report tries to tell the community what its Senate has done. How well it has done is for the community to judge. What its future shall be is for the community to decide.

Continuous Community Input, Influence

What Is the Senate?

By Robert Koppel ('79)

Its Jurisdiction

Two needs were highlighted by the events of '68-'69: the need for a better system to safeguard individual rights of all members of the Cornell community, and the need for continuous community input and influence on the quality of life at Cornell.

The Senate has met the first through its powers in regard to policy and appointments for the judicial system described on pages 4-5, and by continuing study of and action on such diverse issues as minority programs, equal access to athletic facilities for men and women, and grievance procedures for employees. Its influence over the quality of campus life is most clearly exercised through its control of policies and budgets for the Division of Campus Life. The Senate's Campus Life Committee, together with its specialized sub-committees, prepares policy proposals and budgets for such services as housing, dining, unions, campus store, student health and counseling. Its recommendations are sent to the Senate, which makes the final decisions.

Although legislative responsibility for academic affairs lies with the faculty, the Senate does have the power to make recommendations to various faculty groups and to place items on their agendas. Moreover, by a majority vote, it can require reconsideration of any legislation enacted by the

... The Beginning

Continued from Page 2

rhetorical nonsense. Can the Constituent Assembly point to any specific accomplishment toward achieving whatever goal it was they hoped to achieve? If not, could it be that there is something inherently wrong with the idea that mere appropriation of funds and "mutually beneficial relevant dialogue" is all that is needed to solve the ills of this University and this society?

Faculty Council of Representatives, making that legislation invalid until the faculty takes another vote on the issue. Through AGEDI (Agency for Educational Innovation), a creation of the 1st Senate, it also plays a small role in sponsoring and financing innovative academic programs for which credit hours may be granted.

There are many important matters over which the Senate does not have any direct control and seems to have little influence. But it has been able to play the role of gadfly, by asking pertinent (or impertinent!) questions that require a public answer. Tuition rates, for instance, are a subject on which the Senate has served the community by investigating, even though it could not directly affect the final decisions.

Who is in it?

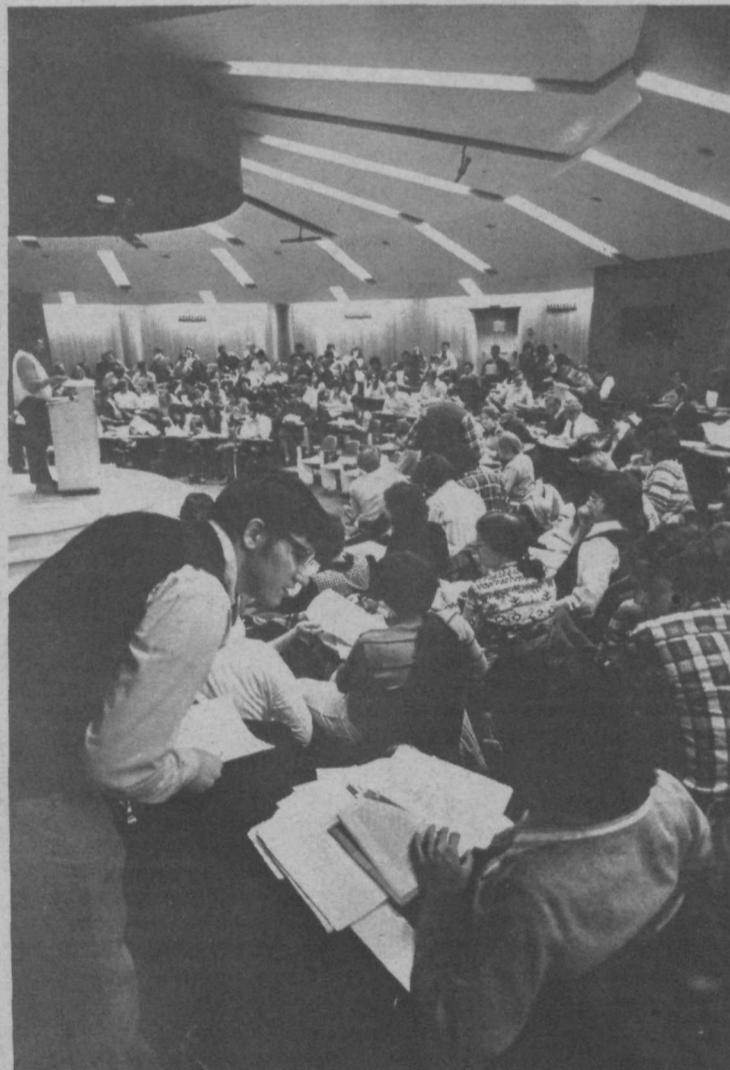
The Senate is not a student government. An equal number of student and faculty representatives is required by its constitution, and there are senators representing employees, alumni, librarians, non-professional academics, the military science department, health services, the Africana Studies Center, and the Vice Presidents and Vice Provosts. It also has a number of ex-officio members, who have all but voting privileges, including the University President, the Provost, the deans of the various colleges, and trustee representatives. Over the years, some 263 students, 213 faculty, and 54 employees (figures include multiple counting of individuals who have served more than one term.) have served in the Senate itself, a substantial number of each have been on Senate committees, and many have served on both. Every three years Senate seats must be reapportioned, to make sure that all segments of the community continue to receive fair representation; in the first reapportionment, the voting membership was reduced from 140 to 95.

Senators are elected in February each year, for one-year terms starting March 1. The larger constituencies are subdivided in a carefully regulated way. For instance, the 40 student senators are divided proportionately between undergraduates and graduates, and between the various colleges. Three student seats are reserved for COSEP representatives and one student seat for an Africana Studies representative. Members are elected at large by their respective colleges or departments. Both the distribution of seats and the system of balloting are designed to give every segment of the community a chance to be heard.

Separate freshmen elections are held in October to select ten non-voting freshmen senators. In 1975, they were elected as representatives of single living areas (e.g., Mary Donlon Hall) rather than at large, in an effort to increase communication between senators and their constituents. This new election procedure produced the highest voter turnout ever for any Senate election.

Open to the Public

In addition to direct representation, the Senate enables community input by keeping its own meetings and its committee meetings open to public attendance and participation (except by special vote on rare occasions). These meetings, and the bills and budgets under discussion at them, are publicized in the Chronicle and the Sun. Each committee is required to hold at least one public hearing per year, and these are usually devoted to especially important legislation being considered by that committee. It is also required that sponsors of bills and those who will be affected by the legislation be invited to meetings at which the bills will be discussed. Finally, membership in the committees is not restricted to senators, but is open to any member of the Cornell community.



A senate meeting in Kaufmann Auditorium.

Senate Operate?

its many assigned responsibilities, the Senate has procedures, set forth in its constitution, by-laws and committee procedures can perhaps best be understood by seeing how on to some important changes that the community felt the Senate tried to bring about through its power to introduce legislation.

Complaint Departments...

Campus Judicial System

By BARBARA KAUBER
Judicial Administrator

The takeover of Willard Straight in spring, 1969, was touched off in part by alleged malfunctioning of the Student-Faculty Board on Student Conduct. When the Senate was created as the elective body for the entire campus community, its constitution included responsibility for legislating the codes and judicial procedures of a completely revamped campus judicial system. In 1972, a part of the Senate's new Campus Code of Conduct replaced the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order required by the Henderson Act. The Code ap-

plies to all members of the Cornell community. As of fall, 1972, the University Hearing Board hears all cases sent to a hearing under any part of the Campus Code. The University Review Board handles all appeals from such hearings. Students, faculty and other staff are appointed to these two boards by the Senate.

The Senate also passed a Statement of Student Rights, which the campus judicial system is directed to administer. The judicial system investigates and adjudicates alleged violations of the Statement, on which only students may file complaints.

Senate legislation on codes and judicial procedures appears in the first half of the Policy Notebook for Students, Faculty, and Staff. This legislation continues to be revised and improved during each Senate. Changes since 1971 include:

1) establishing the office of the Judicial Advisor, to provide counsel for defendants on campus;

2) providing for selection and approval of the Judicial Administrator and the Judicial Advisor, by the Senate and the President;

3) adding provisions for the right to procedural due process and the right to information to the Statement of Student Rights;

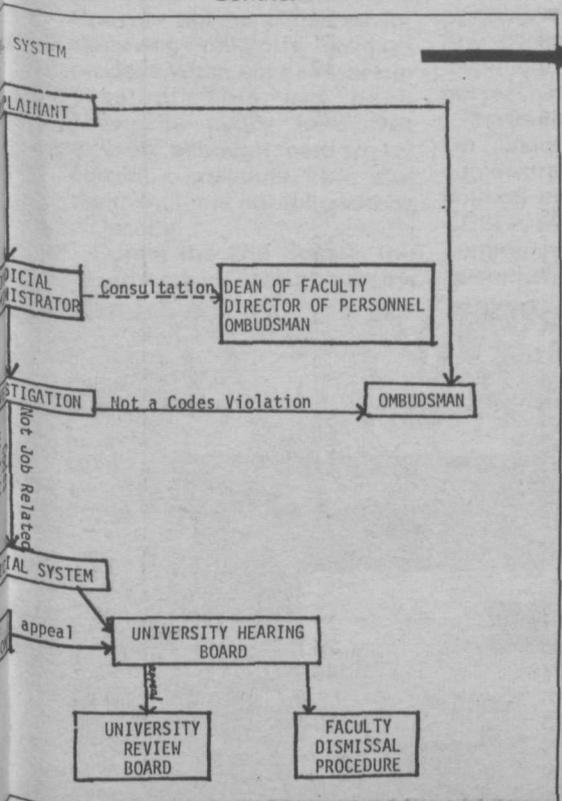
4) Providing that each defendant would be heard primarily by his peers (a majority of a Hearing Board panel for a student defendant must be students, etc.)

In its six years of operation, the Senate-legislated campus judicial system has gained wide respect in the campus community. Members of the system operate independently of any other office or body on campus. The codes and procedures they administer, however, remain open to community evaluation and change, through the Senate.

The Senate Codes and Judiciary Committee initiates or receives and reviews legislative proposals affecting the campus judicial system. In the 5th Senate, this committee also sponsored a Community Bill of Rights, which was approved by both the Senate and a community referendum, and now awaits faculty and trustee approval to become University policy.

Employees

passed in March, 1975. During the remainder of that spring, several high-ranking members of the University administration expressed the belief that CUE had overstepped its authority. To date, none of the policy changes recommended by the bill have been instituted. The Senate's interest in due process for employees continued, however, with a similar bill for student employees being introduced in the 6th Senate.



Women's Athletics: Progress

By Robert Platt (Law '76)

The Senate's role in obtaining equal athletics facilities for women illustrates how following up on a Senate bill after it is adopted is even more important than getting a bill enacted in the first place.

Before the Senate was established, there were no coeducational physical educa-

tion classes, women could not use Teagle or Barton, and men could not use Helen Newman except for a few co-educational swimming hours.

The 1st Senate adopted a Statement of Student Rights (SSR) which read, in part, "the physical education department shall be allowed to select students on the basis of sex, but

only insofar as such selection is necessary to provide for orderly use of dressing facilities." In other words, all physical education classes and facilities except for locker rooms would be open to both men and women.

Very little happened after the SSR was adopted in February, 1971, because it did not become effective until there was a judicial mechanism to process complaints of SSR violations, and the Senate-approved judicial system did not begin operation until September, 1972. The women could not yet use Teagle and meanwhile the men were using Newman during the permitted hours to such an extent that the women felt driven out of that facility. The 2nd Senate therefore passed another bill, requiring that the "use of Teagle Hall's facilities by women should be on the same basis as the use of Helen Newman Hall's facilities by men."

In the fall of 1973, one year after the SSR went into effect, Senators Laurie Zelon ('74) and Jane Danowitz ('75) went to Teagle to play basketball. Refused use of the gym, they filed suit with the campus judicial system, seeking an order from the University Hearing Board requiring desegregation of physical education classes and facilities. Before the Board handed down its decision, President Corson conceded the case and agreed to full compliance with the SSR. It was an important concession because some Teagle facilities, such as the weight room, are not duplicated in Newman, and because it opened such physical education classes as squash and scuba diving to women for the first time.

One key element of the agreement was that the President's office would publicize the new opportunities available to women, in order to encourage their use of the facilities after a tradition of exclusion. At the September 24, 1974 Senate meeting, Sen. Danowitz asked an administration official why the ads listed co-ed Teagle hours as "men only." She was assured that this was just a typographical mistake. However, other women have since reported being urged by department officials to leave Teagle when they have tried to use the facilities. But if some inequities continue, the Senate has provided a legal and judicial means of dealing with them, and a training ground in community awareness of how to use those means. As a result of Senate initiative, in several actions besides the one illustrated here, Cornell was far ahead of other universities in equalizing athletic opportunities for women by the time that federal requirements were finally established in June, 1975.

Special Reports

By Arthur Steinberg ('76)

Some of the issues considered by the Senate and its committees have been too complicated to be covered in a brief investigation, and in these cases a regular or specially-appointed committee may do a research project and publish its findings in a special report. These reports may form a basis for immediate Senate action, or they may simply serve as useful background information for continuing committee work.

Tuition Study

By the Planning Review Committee

One special report that served both these purposes was the tuition study published in March, 1974. The Senate asked the Planning Review Committee to make a thorough investigation of past University tuition policies, particularly aimed at finding out why tuition rises in the 1960's and 1970's have outstripped the rate of general inflation, and why the tuition increase in 1973 was \$50 more than expected. The committee was also asked to study and report on the relationship between university investment and budgetary policy and tuition increases.

From talks with three administration officials, it was learned that six major items are considered in setting the tuition rate:

1. Costs of operating the University.
2. Ability of families to pay
3. Level of financial aid available

4. Comparison with tuition rates at other colleges and universities

5. Income from other sources, such as gifts and investments

6. Pressure for new programs and services

According to the report, tuition is the income variable over which the University has the greatest control. Other sources of income — such as gifts, endowments and government support — are controlled by forces over which the University has little influence. The report dealt at some length with specific costs and income gaps incurred during the period in which the investigation was conducted, 1973-74: higher fuel costs, general inflation and performance below expectations of certain University investments. It also looked at financial aid as a way of softening the impact of tuition increases, and recommended increasing the former along with the latter.

Such a report can be incorporated into the thinking behind such legislation as, say, the 5th Senate's recommendation that the administration publish projected tuition increases in time for the community to make some input before the rates are finalized. This recommendation was implemented by the administration in Fall '75. If the problem persists, as it has in the case of tuition increases, it can be useful to later committees who will again deal with that problem, so that they do not have to spend time accumulating the same information.

Credits

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Photos

Page 2, Straight occupation ends — courtesy Cornell Daily Sun. All other photos — courtesy University Visual Services

What Has the Senate Done?

By Jonathan Rodnon ('79)
and Elizabeth Rakov ('79)

By the end of its sixth year, the full Senate will have taken about 400 actions, ranging from approval of a committee's membership to the passage of a multi-million-dollar budget bill incorporating many policy decisions. In addition, Senate committees were involved in many studies and policy decisions not requiring full Senate action. The following is a sample of the issues with which the Senate has dealt.

Division of Campus Life

Operating within a lump sum authorized by the Board of Trustees, the Senate each year reviews, modifies and finally approves budgets totalling around \$20,000,000 for the various departments in the Division of Campus Life. Each of the department's budgets has gone through the process of subcommittee review, Campus Life Committee overview, and full Senate consideration, with open meetings and public hearings at every stage. There are also more intensive reviews and surveys, such as a recent study of the Campus Store made in cooperation with faculty and students in Design and Environmental Analysis.

While much of the budgeting detail is the responsibility of the department heads, the Senate has had significant impact. In a number of cases, such as parking and housing, the Senate prescribed

economies so as to prevent or lessen proposed increases in fees or rent. In other instances, the Senate has been able to obtain funds to initiate new programs, such as counselors for minorities and women in the Career Center, contraceptive services in the Clinic, and a married students' counselor in the Dean of Student's Office. In apportioning funds among the various departments, the Senate can implement important policy decisions: it can protect needed services against budget cuts, and add services where they may be lacking. To the extent that senators and committee members are in touch with community sentiments and concerns, the Senate can put its finger on the services that are important to the community in a way that the administration cannot.

Complementing the annual budget-making cycle, there is the ongoing function of setting policies in Campus Life. For instance, the 5th Senate approved the provision of separate areas in dining and other facilities for non-smokers. Energy and materials conservation was promoted by the requirement that soft drinks be sold only in recyclable bottles in the dorms. The Student Employment Office was conceived by the Senate, and all Campus Life departments are required to give preference in hiring to students qualifying for financial aid.

Campus Environment

The academic calendar has been the subject of several opinion surveys and a referendum conducted by the Senate. One of the early decisions was to establish an early-start calendar so that the fall semester would be completed before the Christmas recess. Provisions for study periods and a three-week intersession were included.

To enable community input on the planning of new construction and major renovations, a joint Senate-Presidential committee on campus planning was created. This committee approved the renovations in Willard Straight and the Campus Store, but blocked the creation of new paved areas in front of Goldwin Smith and Sibley Halls when these met with community opposition.

Recommendations

The Senate has ranged far in using its recommendatory power. Among its more controversial recommendations was that ROTC be continued on campus. A Senate poll recorded community agreement on dropping the compulsory physical education require-

ment; while the FCR rejected the recommendation that the requirement be discontinued and replaced by voluntary credit courses, it has set up a committee to review the physical education program. A reversal of cutbacks in library hours was accepted. A recent recommendation to the Board of Trustees of changes in investment policy in order to generate more current income is being considered by the Board's investment committee.

Protection of Rights

Spelling out and protecting the rights of Cornell community members has been a continuing Senate concern. The 1st Senate produced a Statement of Student Rights covering the right of association, the right to study, to speak and to listen, to privacy of records and living quarters, and (under a later amendment) to procedural due process. While certain provisions involving academic matters still remain to be voted on by the FCR, the entire Statement is considered University policy and complaints under it are accepted by the Judicial Administrator.

The 5th Senate approved a Community Bill of Rights ap-

plicable to all Cornell community members, which was supported by a referendum of students and employees but has not yet been acted on by the FCR and Board of Trustees.

Other Senate recommendations have been made concerning limitations on when photographs may be taken by the Safety Division at demonstrations and safeguarding access to these photos afterwards, advance notification to individuals before the University submits their records in response to legal subpoenas, and the creation of a joint Senate-Presidential policy-making committee on the privacy of student records.

Together with the Dean of Students, the Senate developed a policy that permits political canvassers to go into the dorms and at the same time provides reasonable procedures to protect the safety and privacy of dorm residents. Another policy ensures assignment of rooms on a non-discriminatory basis while providing for groups with common interests to live together, as in Risley Residential College, the International Living Center and Ujamaa.

Senate Constitution

Continued from Page 8

provided. If the Senate finds the sum insufficient for the needs of the division, it may seek additional allocations from the appropriate University officers. The final budget for the Division of Campus Life must be approved by the Senate.

6. The Committee on Campus Life and its subcommittees shall formally originate Senate policies and actions required to carry out the intent of this article. Specifically, as a part of its duties, this committee shall formally originate Senate actions pertaining to the Budget for the Division of Campus Life and shall make recommendations on the selection of the Vice President for Campus Affairs.

ARTICLE VIII — PLANNING REVIEW COMMITTEE

This committee shall consist of nine members elected by the Senate plus the Provost, ex-officio. The chairman shall be a member of the Senate, elected by the committee from its number. All members of the committee need not be members of the Senate. The committee shall receive the long and short range plans of the University including the broad allocations of University resources, shall discuss them with appropriate officers of the University, and, where it deems necessary, make recommendations to the Senate on matters of

concern to more than one college of the University.

ARTICLE X — BYLAWS

The Senate shall establish its own bylaws by vote of two-thirds of those present and voting.

ARTICLE XI — PROTECTION AND RIGHTS OF APPEAL

The protection given by the Senate in the matters described in the Preamble applies to its debates and investigative procedures. When these make necessary the use of confidential information relating to unspecified person or persons (such as the records of a student, the compensation of an employee, or personnel files), no public disclosure of this information shall take place that identifies the individual or individuals.

If any member of the community feels that investigations or actions of the Senate or its committees are seriously infringing on that person's rights or the rights of a group to which he belongs, then that person or persons may appeal to the entire Senate, or may seek mediation through the grievance procedure for Cornell employees, the Ombudsman, or the Office of the President. If the matter cannot be resolved informally, a formal University Review Committee shall be appointed to ascertain the facts and make recommendations.

The full Senate shall have the right to limit or circumscribe the scope or procedures of investigations by any of its committees.

Voter Participation in Senate Elections

1971 - 1975

Constituency	Eligible Voters	Votes Cast	% of Voters Voting
1971			
Faculty	1,621	291	18
Students	14,833	2,628	18
Employees	5,350	395	7
Total	21,804	3,314	15
1972			
Faculty	1,574	891	57
Students	15,018	4,608	31
Employees	5,296	2,070	39
Total	21,888	7,569	35
1973			
Faculty	1,707	955	55
Students	15,292	4,861	32
Employees	5,947	1,936	33
Total	22,946	7,802	34
1974			
Faculty	1,279	730	57
Students	15,625	4,257	27
Employees	4,971	1,853	37
Total	22,235	6,845	31
1975			
Faculty	1,628	567	35
Students	15,760	4,105	26
Employees	5,549	2,221	40
Total	22,937	6,893	30

Committees Inside, Outside Senate

By ANDRE BALAZS ('79) AND
VINCENT NICHNADOWICZ
('79)

Standing Committees

The work of the Senate is done mostly by its permanent, or standing, committees. A complete list and description of them can be found in the Student Handbook (pp. 58-62 of the 1975-77 edition). Membership in most of them is open to any member of the Cornell community who wishes to apply (at the Senate office in 133 Day Hall). Members are chosen from among applicants by the committee responsible for staffing all committees, with emphasis on appropriate representation for each segment of the community on those committees dealing with its interests.

The story of one committee will serve to show the range of interests, the accomplishments, and the limitations of all Senate committees. Because the protection of individual and group rights and interests was such a key concern in the origins of the Senate as well as throughout its history, the committee on Minority and Disadvantaged Interests (MDI) has been chosen for this purpose.

Committee on Minority and Disadvantaged Interests

The responsibility of MDI is to "investigate the relationship of the University to minority groups, including blacks, other racial, ethnic or religious minorities, foreign students, women and homosexuals," "to review University programs and policies concerning these groups," and "to hear complaints of discrimination on the basis of minority group membership."

In the 1st Senate, MDI sponsored the resolution that students not be penalized for observing religious holidays on days when classes were in session. This has been University policy from that time on, although there are recurrent complaints from students that it is not followed by all faculty.

During the 2nd Senate, migrant workers' camps became

the focus for some faculty research projects and activities of religious and other community groups. The Cornell community was especially concerned about migrant camps on Cornell-owned or -operated farms, and it was due to MDI pressure, exerted through the Senate, that the College of Agriculture arranged for two special Extension Agents to work with migrants in nearby Wayne County. It was also during this Senate that the effort to improve women's access to athletic facilities and programs was successfully carried on through MDI, other Senate committees, and the Senate-created judicial system (see p. 4). Other successes scored by MDI in that period were a lobbying effort that resulted in increasing or restoring funds for the International Students Office and orientation program, the adoption by the Board of Trustees of new work rules and conditions for part-time employees, and the investigation by University personnel of the need for day-care centers.

One project of MDI during the 3rd Senate seems to have come to nothing: the development of a complaint procedure for those who feel they have been discriminated against on the basis of their membership in a minority group. No one has ever processed such a complaint through later MDI committees, and probably this is because no one knows the procedure is there to be used. (As was the case before MDI set up its own procedure, such complaints can be processed by the Ombudsman.) The MDI annual report for this year sounds an especially sad note when it says, "The Committee has been faced with the problem of an absence of opinions of students classified as COSEP students toward the program. Any complaints that COSEP-identified students have are not reaching the Committee."

It was the MDI, through the 6th Senate, that persuaded the administration in Spring '75 to hold off on decisions affecting COSEP, to allow time for more community input. It could not guarantee that timely input

would be forthcoming, nor could it insist that community input be heeded by the administration. As with all actions and activities in areas where the Senate has the power to recommend MDI could do in this case was provide the time and the means for the community to be heard. And that much it did.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Senates have found MDI actively supporting the continuation of Ujamaa against efforts to dismantle it coming from within and outside the University. It is actually the Senate, and not the administration, which as the final word on Ujamaa, subject to government regulation. Through its control over the Housing budget and policies, the Senate decides whether Ujamaa will continue as a special residential unit, with its own selection procedures, etc., or be absorbed into the rest of North Campus.

Outside committees and boards

The Senate provides other channels for community input through its authority to nominate or appoint members to various committees and boards outside the Senate itself. A partial list will show the range of their concerns:

—the Investment Advisory Committee, which considers the social and

political implications of the University's investments.

—the Organizations and Activities Review Committee, which approves the scheduling of all major events on campus

—the Committee on Privacy of Student Records, created as a result of Senate legislation, which acts as a watchdog over handling of student records.

The Senate also plays a role in nominations and appointments in the University's judicial system (see pp. 4-5).



Reflecting diversity of Senate representation, Executive Committee includes graduate and undergraduate students, tenured and non-tenured faculty, and employees.

What Can the Senate Do?

By JOHN HARDING
Faculty Member

It should be clear by now that there are a limited number of areas in which the Senate has final authority. One of the most important is its power to set the University calendar (subject to such restrictions as the requirements of the N.Y. State Board of Regents). Equally important is its authority to set policy for and allocate money to the different units of the Division of Campus Life. It also makes policy and determines procedures for the campus judicial system.

In addition to its policy-making authority, the Senate has great power over certain University appointments. The Vice President for Campus Affairs, the Ombudsman, the Judicial Administrator and the Judicial Advisor can be appointed only with the consent of the Senate, and it selects all the members of the judicial boards. Five members of the Board of Trustees are elected by the Senate.

Outside these areas, the Senate can only investigate and recommend. It can look into virtually everything Cornell does, from the disposition of

University investments, through the design of University buildings and the conduct of academic programs, to the procedures for snow removal, handling of employee grievances, release of academic and personnel records, and the observance of religious holidays. The faculty, administration or Board of Trustees may accept the Senate's recommendations or they may not, and acceptance may follow quickly or only after lengthy debate, negotiation and modification, but very rarely is a Senate inquiry or recommendation ignored entirely.

Besides its power to take action — by instituting new policies or recommending policies to other bodies — the Senate also has the power to block certain actions by others. This latter power is rarely used, however: in its first six years the Senate has never refused to confirm an appointment requiring its approval, nor authorized a limited suspension of new faculty legislation.

The Senate has also tried to speak for the Cornell community on issues that go beyond the

campus, through sense-of-the-body resolutions. These were more popular in the early Senate years, when students on many campuses wanted to make themselves heard through their campus organizations on issues of social concern and government policy. In recent years such resolutions have come under increasing criticism, mostly from those who feel that the Senate should restrict its pronouncements to matters directly affecting life on this campus. The difference in attitude is well illustrated by two resolutions relating to the Vietnam War. There was very strong support in the 3rd Senate for a protest against American involvement in that war, but a resolution to recommend amnesty for all Vietnam War protesters passed by only one vote in the 6th Senate.

An evaluation of how well the Senate has done what the community hoped it would must be based on an understanding of what it can and cannot do. We have published the foregoing record in the hope that each member of the Cornell community will make his/her own thoughtful examination of these questions.



University Senate Constitution

CORNELL UNIVERSITY SENATE CONSTITUTION

(Abbreviated Version)

as recognized by the Cornell University Board of Trustees on April 10, 1970 as amended through January 1, 1975

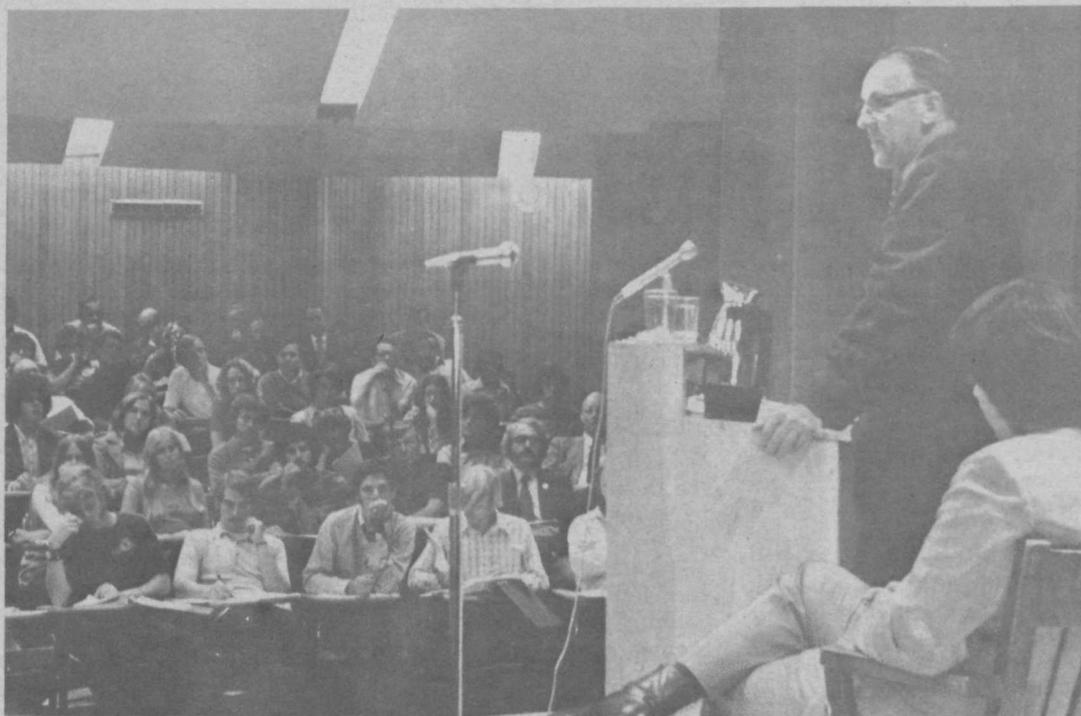
Under the Charter of Cornell University and by authority of the Board of Trustees, the Cornell University Community, desiring to govern itself in a manner reflecting the diversity of its membership hereby creates the Cornell University Senate, and makes provisions for the representation of the Community on the University Board of Trustees.

Subject to the enabling legislation of the Board of Trustees, the Senate is to be the principal legislative and policy-making body of the University in matters which are of general concern to the University Community. In accepting this responsibility, the Senate recognizes a duty to respect and safeguard the civil liberties, academic freedoms, and professional ethics of individual members of the University, as also of associated groups or persons within the University. For this purpose, students, members of the faculty, non-academic professional persons, and non-professional employees of the University have equal claim to the protection of the Senate.

ARTICLE I - POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SENATE

The University Senate shall:

1. Have general responsibility for non-academic matters of campus life and be the principal legislative body for such matters as stated in Article VII.
2. Have legislative power, subject to Board of Trustee legislation required by law, over campus codes of conduct, the campus judiciary system (subject to Trustee Bylaws for dismissal of a faculty member), and the academic calendar.
3. By majority vote have the power to require the reconsideration of any vote taken by the University Faculty and to suspend new University Faculty legislation with which it takes issue unless and until a second affirmative vote of the Faculty on such legislation is obtained.
4. Have the right to obtain written and/or oral reports on matters within its area of concern from appropriate academic or administrative officers.
5. Maintain close and continuing interest in educational quality and innovation at Cornell, and formulate appropriate recommendations on such matters. While not vested with legislative powers over academic matters, the University Senate shall be empowered to investigate academic policy and procedures and express considered community views thereon. The full Senate shall have the power formally to place items on the agendas of particular academic units, colleges, schools or centers, or before administrators at the level of deans or directors. Further, the Senate shall formulate a statement of the principles of academic freedom of students.
6. Make recommendations on matters it deems appropriate including specific recommendations for changes in existing legislation —
 - a. To the Faculty to be placed automatically on the agenda of an early meeting of the University Faculty.
 - b. To the Administration and/or Trustees on items to which an explicit and expeditious response is required.
 - c. To the community at large.
7. Examine current policies on any activities of the University which have important social or political implications and recommend those changes it deems necessary.



"The Senate has been a useful form of governance during its five years. I have been pleased to work with it, but I am concerned about three or four specific circumstances. One is the lack of participation...particularly on the part of the faculty. Another is an apparent growing unwillingness...to commit the amount of time necessary to make the Senate function best. Another concern is the small student voter participation in elections for Senate members and for student trustees...The dedicated effort which has gone into the Senate so far is essential to its operation. That effort has to be increased if the Senate is to survive. Survival of the Senate is a responsibility of the Cornell community. The Senate is a creation of the community; the community, therefore, must tend it."

Pres. Corson's address to Senate/FCR
September 24, 1975

It shall make investigations, hold hearings and propose both specific actions and general policies on such matters to the University Administration, Faculty, and the Board of Trustees.

8. Draft a Bill of Rights for the protection of the civil liberties of all members of the University community, irrespective of status, to be ratified as an amendment to this constitution.

9. Establish such committees as appropriate to carrying out its powers and functions, make its own rules and have staff to serve the body as sees.

10. Examine the short and long range plans of the University including the broad allocation of the University resources and make recommendations thereon.

11. Provide for the election of particular members of the Board of Trustees as stated in Article III.

12. Elect, when a new President of the University is to be chosen, a 15-member committee who shall designate a part of their number, including both Students and Faculty, to serve as members of the Presidential Search Committee of the Board of Trustees. The nominations of presidential candidates by the Search Committee shall require the concurrence of a majority of the 15-member Senate Committee.

ARTICLE II - SENATE MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF OFFICE

1. The Senate shall contain 95 voting members apportioned as follows:

a. Forty (40) students to be divided proportionately between graduates and undergraduates. Members shall be elected at large from their respective school or college according to the Hare system, and in a manner proportional to the number within a school or college. Of the 40, three shall be elected from the COSEP program or its successor and one from those students registered in courses in the Africana Studies and Research Center.

b. Forty (40) faculty representatives divided amongst the colleges, proportional to the number of the faculty in the colleges. The definition of a faculty member shall

be the definition used for membership in that college's faculty. For purposes of voting and representation, the Hare system shall be used. In those colleges having four or more representatives, the representatives shall be divided between tenured and non-tenured faculty according to their respective numbers, provided that at least one non-tenured faculty member is elected from each such college or division.

c. One alumnus elected by the alumni, one Vice-President or Vice-Provost elected by the Vice-Presidents and Vice-Provosts, one librarian elected by the librarians, one non-professional academic who does not have faculty status and who is not a librarian elected by his constituency, one member of the Military Sciences Department elected by the officers, enlisted personnel, and employees of the Military Sciences Departments, one representative of the administrative employees elected from and by officials and managers as defined by the Affirmative Action Code used by the Office of Personnel Services, and nine (9) employees elected at large by all employees except those noted above. In all of the above instances, the Hare system shall be used for purposes of voting and representation.

2. The Senate shall contain the following ex-officio members with all privileges except voting:

- a. The President of the University.
- b. The Provost.
- c. The Vice President for Campus Affairs.
- d. The Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center.
- e. The Dean of the Faculty.
- f. The Deans of the various colleges and schools.
- g. Trustees elected under the provision of Article III.
- h. Ten members of the central administration.

3. The principle of parity between faculty and students shall be maintained. In all cases where representatives are divided between two or more groups according to their numbers, fractional seats shall be assigned according to the highest

fractional remainders, providing that every college or school shall have at least one student and one faculty representative.

4. The Senate shall provide in its bylaws for the filling of vacancies and for recall procedures.

5. Every three years the Senate shall reconsider, and may by a two-thirds vote change, the provisions of Section 1 and 2 provided that student-faculty parity shall be maintained and voting membership shall not exceed 150.

6. Elections shall be held in February with one year terms from March 1 to March 1. (The Senate may vary this provision with regard to alumni representatives.) In October, the Freshman Class shall elect ten members to serve up to March 1 with all privileges except voting. These Freshmen may, however, serve as voting members of committees of the Senate.

ARTICLE III - REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1. The following shall be included on the Board of Trustees:

a. Four Faculty members, elected by the Faculty for a five-year term, one of whom shall be elected by the Faculty of the Medical College;

b. One non-tenured Faculty member, to be elected by the non-tenured Faculty for a two-year term;

c. One Faculty member to be elected by the Students for a two-year term;

d. Four Students, each serving a two-year term. One Student is to be elected annually by the Students at large, and one is to be elected annually by the Student members of the Senate.

e. Up to three persons from outside the University, to be elected by the Senate for four-year terms.

f. One employee elected by the employees for a two-year term.

2. No member of the Board of Trustees shall serve simultaneously as a voting member of the Senate. All Trustees elected to the Board of Trustees under Section 1 of this Article shall be ex-officio non-voting members of the Senate.

3. The Faculty-elected Trustees are to be nominated and elected in accordance with procedures established by the University Faculty. All other Trustees specified above are to be chosen in accordance with procedures specified by the University Senate.

4. From those Trustees elected under Section 1 of this Article, at least one Faculty-elected Trustee, one Student Trustee, and one Trustee elected by the Senate under Section 1-e shall be invited to serve on the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

5. The minimum age for a Cornell University Trustee shall be 18 years.

ARTICLE V - COMMITTEES

The Cornell University Senate may establish such standing and special committees as it sees fit. However, the initial structure to be set forth in its bylaws shall include the following internal committees:

1. Executive Committee (as specified in Article VI).
 2. Committee on Committees.
 3. Nominating and Elections Committee.
 4. Credentials Committee.
 5. Committee on Campus Life (as specified in Article VII).
 6. Planning Review Committee (as specified in Article VIII).
 7. Committee on Educational Innovation (as specified in Article IX).
- Senate committees shall be kept informed of the current status of deliberations within official policy-making bodies on matters of concern to them.

Membership on the committees of the University Senate shall be distributed among the different groups in the Senate so as to reflect their particular interests. Committee membership need not be restricted to members of the University Senate.

When governing bodies, their boards or committees, require representatives of the community as a whole, the Senate should be looked to to select or approve such representatives.

ARTICLE VII - CAMPUS LIFE

1. There shall be a Division of Campus Life administered by a Vice President for Campus Affairs and under the policy-making jurisdiction of the Senate.

2. This Division shall be responsible for the following University functions: housing, dining, University Unions, registered campus organizations and activities; recruitment of students by outside organizations; campus religious groups and organizations, athletics and physical education (excluding degree requirements); University Health Services, campus store, public lectures and performances; non-teaching functions of museums, traffic and parking regulations (subject to Board of Trustee legislation required by law); orientation of new students and general counseling services. Other non-academic functions intended to enrich or expand campus life may be added to this list by a three fifths vote of the Senate.

4. The Vice President for Campus Affairs shall be elected by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the President with the concurrence of the Senate. He shall report to the Senate and be responsible to it in matters of general policy. Subordinate employees of this Division shall be responsible to the Vice President for Campus Affairs, and to the Senate only through this Vice President.

5. A unified budget for the Division of Campus Life shall be prepared by the Vice President for Campus Affairs and submitted to the Senate with sufficient time and detail to permit revision by the Senate if it so desires but within the total sum

Continued on Page 6

Honors, Awards

Cornell's Department of Dining Services has been selected as "one of the top foodservice, lodging operators in the United States for 1976" by Institutions Volume Feeding, a magazine for the food, lodging and hospitality industry, according to Arthur Jaeger, director, Dining Services.

Cornell's dining services received the Sixth Annual Restaurateur of Distinction, or "Ivy" award, from the magazine in a national competition of college and university food services. Four institutions were nominated for the award.

Formal announcement of the "Ivy" award will be made in the May 1 issue of the magazine, Jaeger said.

• • •

The New York Sea Grant Institute, operated jointly by State University of New York and Cornell University, has been awarded \$1,050,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue its wide range of marine-related activities.

The federal Sea Grant will be augmented by more than \$677,000 from state and private industrial sources, U.S. Secretary of Commerce C.B. Morton announced.

Sea Grant Institute, now beginning its fifth year, conducts research ranging from market testing underutilized species of Great Lakes fish to examining the effects of dredge spoil disposal in Long Island Sound. The institute, operated by Cornell and State University as the Sea Grant "college" serving New York State, does public service work on coastal issues along Great Lakes, Erie and Ontario. Current Sea Grant Institute research is under way at nine SUNY campuses, at Cornell, New York University, Adelphi, and City University of New York.

The Office of Life Safety Services and Insurance at Cornell has been awarded a special safety achievement award by the Atlantic Insurance Companies.

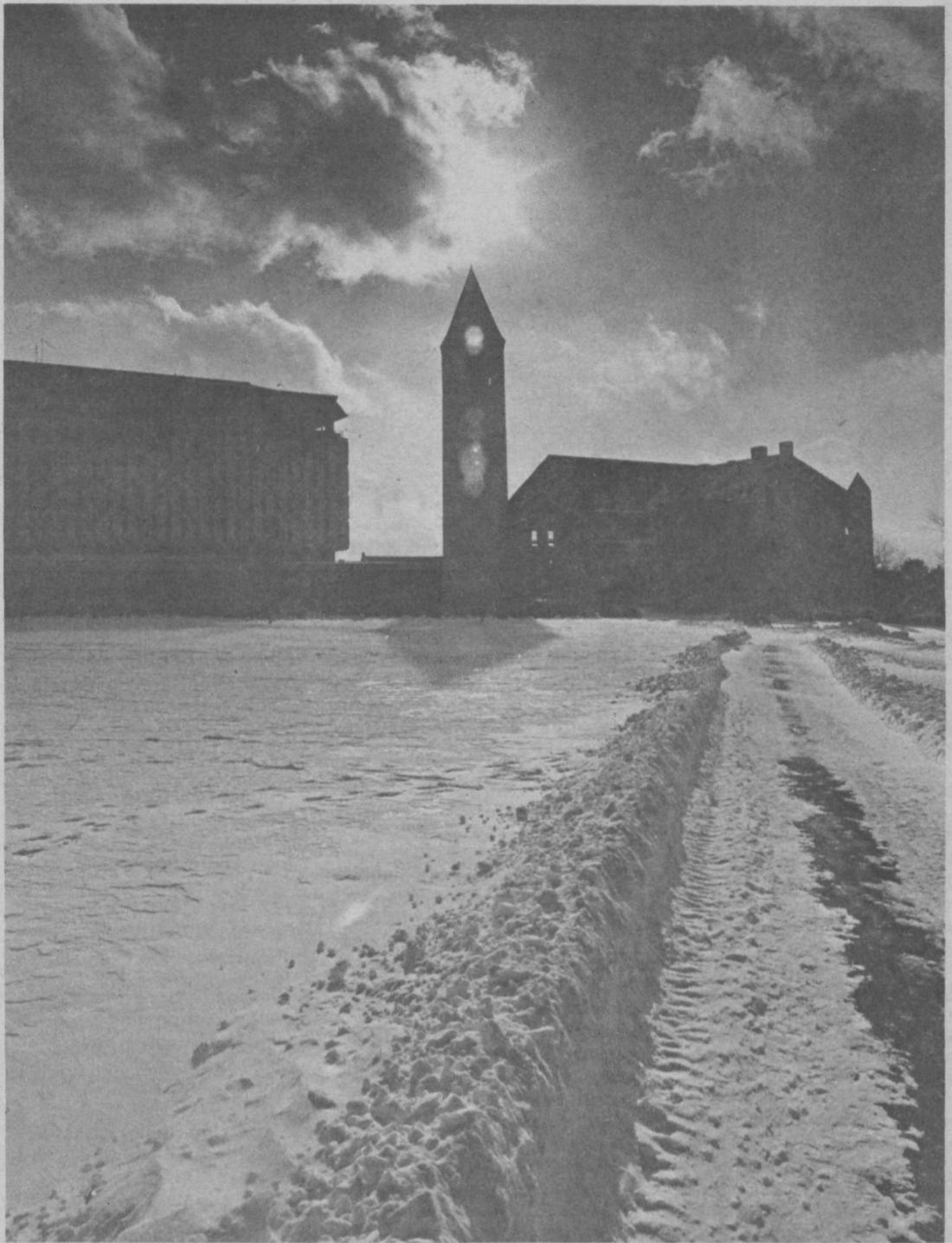
Given in recognition of "outstanding achievement in their accident prevention program and for their success in conserving human and financial assets," the award recognizes loss-control efforts which have resulted in an unusually low frequency and severity of claims experience since July 1, 1973, when the Atlantic Companies acquired the Cornell account.

The award was received by Eugene J. Dymek, director of the office, who attended a presentation dinner with University Treasurer Arthur H. Peterson, Associate University Counsel Ralph R. Barnard, Insurance Administrator Neil A. Poppensiek and Manager of Life Safety Services J. Robert MacCheyne. It was presented by John Schoneman, executive vice president of the Atlantic Insurance Companies.

Dworkin Is Named White Professor

Ronald M. Dworkin, professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University, has been elected to a six-year term as an Andrew D. White Professor-at-Large at Cornell.

Dworkin's appointment brings to 20 the number of scholars in the Professors-at-Large program, established in 1965. Designed to have no more than 20 members at one time, the program provides a means of enlisting the collaboration of internationally eminent scholars and scientists in the University's intellectual life.



Endless Winter

Grants

Cornell University Press has received a grant of \$70,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to assist it in publishing works of scholarship, particularly by younger scholars, in the humanities and in the humanistic social sciences.

The award continues a program undertaken by the foundation in 1972, when it made a grant of \$100,000 to the press. The foundation has made grants in various amounts for a similar purpose to 24 other university presses.

The press has the option of using part or all of the grant to experiment with technological improvements that promise significant and lasting reductions of costs.

• • •

Cornell psychologist James B. Mass will produce four films on significant innovations in undergraduate education under a \$99,000 grant from the Exxon Education Foundation,

over the next 12 months.

The first film, already in production, will deal with creative problem solving techniques using examples from engineering and drama at colleges and universities throughout the country. Another film will show techniques for simulating experiments on computers.

The new films are a continuation of a number of projects Maas has completed dealing with innovations in education with funding from the Exxon Foundation. One, "alternatives for Learning: Innovations in Undergraduate Education," is a 52-minute documentary film now being used at more than 600 colleges and universities.

• • •

Efram Racker, Cornell's Albert Einstein Professor of Biochemistry, has been awarded an \$18,844 grant by the American Cancer Society, Inc. in support of his work on "the control of glycolysis in cancer cells by bioflavonoids."

Much of Dr. Racker's research has focused on the energy metabolism of tumor cells, which derive a large part of their energy from "anaerobic glycolysis," the

fermentation of sugar. He is particularly interested in the body's various ion pumps which seem to be running out of control in tumor cells.

Conferences Centralized

Continued from Page 1

up the rooms for their respective activities; assist in conference registration; and assist conference planners in various aspects of planning their conference such as developing registration forms, and providing information on transportation, and recreation in the Ithaca area.

The University is currently promoting summer conferences at Cornell, Molt said. Persons involved with conference planning in the Cornell community or local community are invited to contact Molt to discuss the possibility of holding their conference in the North Campus area.

Conferences scheduled for this summer include a Pre-Olympic Fencing Training Camp, the International Horticulture Society and the 4-H Congress.



Pet Birds Discussed

Pet bird medicine was one of some 35 seminars and workshops offered to practicing veterinarians during the College of Veterinary Medicine 68th Annual Conference for Veterinarians held last week. Seminar speaker Dr. Theodore Lafeber (right), a small animal practitioner from Niles, Mich., discusses bird medicine with his 10-year-old daughter and Dr. Yvonne Broderick of Southdown Animal Clinic, Huntington, N.Y. after his presentation.



The Senate Page

(The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by the Senate, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.)

NEXT SENATE MEETING:

Thursday, Jan. 29,
7:30 p.m., Bache Aud.,
Malott Hall

Calendar

FRIDAY, Jan. 30
Subcommittee on Parking
and Traffic, Open Hearing on
Guidelines, 4:30 p.m., Trustee
Board Room, Day Hall.

MONDAY, Feb. 2
Executive Committee, 4:45
p.m., Senate Office

Student Senator Caucus,
Trustee Election, 7 p.m., G-92
Uris Hall

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4

Nominations and Elections
Committee, 4 p.m., Senate Of-
fice

Cornell Professors Research NCAA

Intercollegiate athletes competing on the football field or on the basketball court represent only the most visible part of intercollegiate sports competition. In another less visible arena, intercollegiate institutions themselves compete for a prized but limited resource, the top-ranked high school athlete.

These institutional competitors turned to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to decide the rules of the game, identify violations and sanction the violators, according to Robert N. Stern, assistant professor at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, and W. Jeff Reynolds, visiting instructor in the Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University.

Their conclusions are based on their academic research on the subject, independent of any NCAA affiliation.

"Any system of social con-

trol such as that administered by the NCAA entails three basic problems," according to these two researchers. They are: setting norms and standards, surveillance of behavior of the participating institutions and the application of sanctions for violations of the norms or standards.

They found indications that collegiate institutions, particularly those prominent in football and basketball conference athletics, play a subtle but serious "I-win-you-lose" game to influence the NCAA's surveillance of, and as a consequence, the likelihood of sanctions against, their competitors.

This interplay is possible, according to Stern, because the NCAA, like many regulatory agents, lacks sufficient resources to insure complete surveillance. Yet selective surveillance and imposition of sanctions is necessary if the regulatory agent is to remain

credible. "The effectiveness of interschool rivalry as a mechanism for locating rule violators ... lies in the nature of competition itself," Stern said. "Schools will turn one another in to prevent the violator from gaining unfair competitive advantage and to gain an advantage for itself while the competitor is under sanction."

Published NCAA records of cases in which an institutional violation was found and a sanction imposed during a 20-year period from 1952 to 1972 provided Stern and Reynolds with their data. They found that "the most visible schools are most likely to be sanctioned since major university competition receives considerably more news coverage and involves greater financial resources. The data also suggest that conference membership does increase the probability of being sanctioned due to the more highly competitive situation in major university competition. Schools

which have appeared in the 'top ten' on nationally-ranked football or basketball polls are much more likely to have been sanctioned at least once than are previously unranked schools."

Apparently, however, the disposition of these cases is such that the punishment fits the "crime," Stern said.

Additionally, some evidence exists to suggest that competitive schools may encourage a non-rival institution to alert the NCAA to an alleged violation incurred by a rival of the competitive institution. This indirect approach, according to Stern, may reduce the likelihood of retaliation, since the source of the complaint remains confidential.

"The data show that many schools in the same conference are sanctioned in the same year. For example, in August 1956, two Pacific Coast Conference Schools, UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) and the University of Washington, were placed on probation, restricted from participating in national championship events and from entering into television contracts because of actions taken by local alumni organizations on behalf of the school's athletic department. In November of the same year, both USC (University of Southern California) and the University of California at Berkeley were sanctioned.

"The probability that half of the schools in a conference would be investigated by chance in the same year seems minuscule, but inter-conference rivalries may explain the behavior."

"Intercollegiate athletic competition appears to be an arena in which the payoff for violating standards, while appearing to uphold them, is substantial," said Stern. "The control system is designed so that those cases which are potentially most damaging to the NCAA and to competition are handled. However, numerous suspected cases are never pursued ... for fear of retaliation by rivals."

The NCAA was begun in 1906 as a voluntary, almost fraternal, organization designed to establish rules of play for college football. Today, the NCAA, "as it administers this system of social control, has evolved into an organization with substantial coercive power," according to Stern and Reynolds.

Engineers Developing Quake-Resistant Concrete

Reinforced concrete containment vessels, which shield the cores of nuclear reactors from the environment, could be built to withstand devastating earthquakes at lower cost and with less raw material than is now possible by optimizing their design, according to Richard N. White and Peter Gergely, professors of structural engineering at Cornell.

White and Gergely, who are studying the response of large reinforced concrete structures to earthquake forces with the support of the National Science Foundation and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, explained that because concrete has low tensile strength, it often develops small cracks — perhaps 1/60 of an inch wide —

even when reinforced. (These cracks do not produce any radioactive leakage potential because the inner surface of the containment vessel has a steel plate lining.)

"When an earthquake hits," Gergely said, "the ground moves, but the containment vessel tends to remain stationary. The relative movement will create shearing forces which must be carried across the cracks down to the foundation."

To guard against potential failure under these conditions, design methods for current reactor containment vessels are highly conservative — they are made to hold up under severe earthquake forces by lacing the compression-resistant concrete shell with heavy steel reinforcing bars which run vertically, horizontally and diagonally through the concrete.

Since a typical containment vessel might be 140 feet in diameter, 180 feet high and have walls 4 feet thick, the amount of steel required for reinforcing is extremely large, White and Gergely said.

"We are trying to understand better what happens to the

cracked, reinforced concrete under shearing stresses produced by earthquakes. Once we know more about what is happening we can improve the design procedures and reduce the amount of steel reinforcing needed," White explained.

Fewer reinforcing bars would also improve the quality of the concrete because there would be less chance of air pockets forming in the concrete, they added.

The approach to improving containment vessel design being undertaken by White and Gergely is both experimental and analytical. In the George Winter Structural Engineering Laboratory at Cornell, they are working with large-scale concrete blocks reinforced with steel rods of various configurations. The blocks are sheared with respect to one another using low speed simulation of earthquake forces.

The principles being learned in the Winter Laboratory about the behavior of reinforced concrete under shearing stresses are also applicable to large shearwall buildings, to some columns, and to other types of thick-walled concrete structures, they said.

Veterinarians Discuss Cattle Ova Transfer

Ova transfer — the taking of fertilized eggs from valuable cows and growing them in the wombs of reproductively sound but less valuable cows — could become a valuable tool for beef and dairy farmers if costs can be brought down to reasonable levels, according to Dr. Richard H. Schultz, vice president of International

Cryobiological Services, Inc., of Roseville, Minn.

Dr. Schultz, speaking to veterinarians assembled at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine's recent continuing education conference, said that ova transfer techniques are currently available commercially, but costs make the technique economically feasible only if the offspring can be sold for a very high price.

Most of the ova transfer work in cows is currently performed surgically. The valuable donor cow is "superovulated" or stimulated to produce many eggs. The cow is then bred.

The fertile eggs are surgically removed from the cow's reproductive tract five or six days later, examined under a microscope for soundness, then surgically implanted in less valuable cows in the same stage in the reproductive cycle. Many recipient cows can be impregnated with the fertilized eggs from one superovulated cow.

While ova transfer was first developed in rabbits in the 1890s, developing the technique in cattle received its biggest boost in the early 1970s when exotic breeds from Europe were bringing five-figure prices in the United States, Dr. Schultz said.

The value of these exotic cattle made successful ova transfer profitable and helped support the research necessary to improve the technique.

Although a depressed economy has made even exotic cattle less attractive for ova transfer, researchers are now working on ways of transferring ova non-surgically and freezing the fertilized eggs so that transfers need not take place immediately after removal of the eggs from the donor animal, Dr. Schultz said.

When these techniques are perfected, costs of ova transfer should decrease substantially, he added, especially if they are coupled with a way of determining the sex of the offspring either in the embryo or by separating sperm.

Ova transfer would be an ideal tool for farmers who want to build a herd of dairy or beef cattle from one or a few good foundation cows. Without ova transfer, this goal may take the lifetime of the farmer, Dr. Schultz said.

The technique could also be used to produce twinning for the commercial beef producer. The beef cow in heat could be bred in the normal manner and later implanted with an additional fertilized ovum so that twins were consistently produced, he said.

Ova transfer has already helped veterinarians understand better the various phases of reproductive physiology, Dr. Schultz said. Because animals produced through ova transfer have close genetic relationships, they would be ideal for studies of such things as nutrition, drugs, diseases and genetics, he added.



Two Special Programs Announced

Law School: Before, After

Cornell Law School will introduce two special programs this summer to deal with the "before" and "after" of legal education.

With its new undergraduate Prelaw Program (PLP), the school will reach out to students who have completed their junior year of college to give them an opportunity to sample law school courses, learn something about the law, and get some tangible information and experience on which to base their ultimate career choices.

The law school's new continuing legal education program (CLE), also will reach out to practicing lawyers to give them an opportunity to come back to the classroom for refresher courses in traditional fields and for courses covering developments in new fields.

Running from June 30 through Aug. 13, PLP will be taught by four regular members of the Cornell law faculty. It will center around a three-hour course on the Adversarial Process, which will introduce students to the law of procedure. Each student will elect an additional course, either Administrative Law, Family Law, or Issues in Property Law. Successful completion of the program will be officially recognized by the University for undergraduate credit.

The CLE program will run from July 11 through July 23. Participants may come for one or two weeks and choose courses in the following subjects: antitrust, electronic banking, estate administration and planning, evidence, federal income taxation of business, labor law, New York practice, securities regulation, tax and

other aspects of matrimonial controversies, and zoning litigation. The faculty consists of seven Cornell law professors, one New York University law professor and three members of the New York Bar.

The school's newly established Law and Ethics Program, sponsored by Lilly Endowment, Inc., will supplement the CLE program with a series of lectures and seminars

by Cornell faculty members. These will deal with such law-related humanistic themes as the Cold War and the courts, a historian's perspective of natural law and church law, the human side of decision-making in the Supreme Court, and research on humans and the problem of informed consent.

Both programs are under the direction of Judith T. Younger, professor of law and deputy dean, Cornell Law School.

State Budget Cuts Affect Statutory Units

Continued from Page 1

more flexibility in handling the funds.

One of the reasons for Peterson's pessimism about the size of this year's cutbacks is the history of what happened last year. First, the Governor cut \$600,000 in his budget; then the Legislature cut another \$600,000; then the Budget Office imposed a spending ceiling of an additional \$700,000, so that the total cut was more than three times that originally proposed by the Governor.

Not only has the state proposed a cutback in total positions; it also has asked that 10 per cent of the total work force be moved from 12-month to 10-month appointments with proportionate pay cuts; to save 16 2/3 per cent of the payroll of those remaining.

Peterson said this will be much more difficult for Cornell than for many other State University of New York (SUNY) units which are largely

teaching centers, as opposed to the combination of teaching, research and public service carried on at Cornell.

He pointed out that other SUNY units can curtail dormitory maintenance, student counseling, academic building upkeep and many other services that are not used heavily in the summer.

"All those services are in the endowed units at Cornell," he said, "and none of them in the statutory. We can't put our animals out to pasture for two months, and we can't interrupt research projects." He said because of these difficulties here, it may be necessary to eliminate other full-time positions to make up for the 10-month savings envisioned.

He said the state's intention is that Cornell, and other SUNY units, take the cuts imposed entirely in reduction of positions, contending that funds for utilities, repairs, supplies and other components of total costs are no more than adequate at this time.

One part of the Governor's budget would transfer \$340,000 from Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for the maintenance of mastitis laboratories, the mastitis program and two avian disease laboratories, now supported and directed by the Vet College. The intention now is for Ag and Markets to contract with Cornell to run the programs, personnel to be paid by Cornell, but out of contract funds and not out of state funds, so they could not be part of the Vet College's cuts.

One other part of the budget with implications for Cornell is that involving Boyce Thompson Institute (BTI), the Yonkers-based plant research laboratory for which the state had earlier budgeted \$8.5 million for transfer of the firm to a site adjacent to the statutory campuses in Ithaca.

A reappropriation for BTI is in the current state budget, but present plans are not to release any funds for new construction in the 1976-77 fiscal year. If they are not released, it will create serious problems in readying the new plant here for occupancy in mid-1979, when BTI is currently scheduled to vacate its present quarters.



Herbert Kosstrin (left), a Cornell University research associate, and Edwin Resler, Cornell professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering, display their modified spark plugs and piston which, together with a slightly modified intake and exhaust manifold, dramatically reduced polluting emissions from a late model car in official tests.

Cornell Engineers Reduce Car Pollution

Continued from Page 1

Engineering's Technical Services Facilities shop under the direction of M.L. Tompkins, research manager, with the assistance of machinists Donald Kannus and Ralph Cochran.

The test vehicle, which was judged in the 3,500-pound weight class, produced less than 2 grams of NOx per mile in the official tests, meeting stringent standards for pollution control which have been set for 1977. Moreover, the automobile averaged 16 miles per gallon in city driving — an impressive figure for a vehicle in its weight class.

Nitrogen oxides have been among the most difficult pollutants to control because high temperatures, which are necessary for efficiently running engines, favor the production of NOx.

The strategy in designing the modifications has been to keep the levels of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons as well as the NOx in the exhaust gas low by controlling these pollutants in the cylinders. Before the spent gases are exhausted from the cylinders the NOx is chemically reduced to harmless nitrogen gas.

"Our philosophy has been to do all the chemistry required to get rid of the pollutants inside the engine cylinder where temperatures are higher and reactions proceed more easily," Resler said.

HOW IT WORKS

The control system contains three main parts — modified spark plugs, modified pistons, and two deceptively simple screw holes drilled into the engine's intake manifold.

Several fine holes with associated cavities are formed in the spark plug and piston, but

the compression ratio remains normal. On the compression stroke of the piston, a small amount of the fuel-air mixture in the cylinder is forced through these holes into the storage chambers in the plug and piston where it is kept from burning.

As the spark plug fires, it ignites the fuel-air mixture remaining in the cylinder. The NOx forms in the cylinder, but as the power stroke begins, the pressure in the cylinder decreases. The unburned hydrocarbons which have been stored in the plug and piston re-enter the cylinder where they reduce the NOx to harmless nitrogen.

The two adjustable holes in the intake manifold located between the throttle plate and the intake valves create a "mid-stratified charge" in the cylinder — that is a fuel-air mixture normal near the plug, light in fuel near the middle of the cylinder and normal in the rest of the cylinder — by introducing air at critical points in the cycle.

The two holes further help reduce pollutant levels and also reduce "pumping losses," thereby increasing the efficiency of the engine. An engine run with the holes open can increase its gas mileage by about one gallon out of every 15 for part-throttle (city driving) conditions.

The 1971 Matador's air holes can be turned off and on from inside the car to allow the driver to evaluate road performance of the device.

"We know our system provides good control of NOx and fairly good control of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons," Resler said. "Since our system

War on Waste

\$200,000 Savings Seen in Campaign

Savings of more than \$200,000 a year are evident from the Cornell Community's "War on Waste" campaign, according to Wallace B. Rogers, director of the Office of General Services and head of the campaign.

In a summary of the campaign he said, "The most dramatic results have been evidenced on telephone toll charges. For the six-month period prior to last February, our monthly toll charges were averaging about \$8,000 higher than they had been for the corresponding period a year ago. For the past 12 months, toll charges have averaged about \$1,300 per month lower. This saving from \$8,000 higher to \$1,300 lower results in a shift of over \$110,000 for this item.

"The care exercised in use of consumable supplies and the substitution of standard items such as letterhead stationary, referral slips, reprint order post cards have resulted in savings of about \$15,000.

"The adjusted schedule of

Campus Mail Routes has saved \$10,000 and better utilization of the messenger envelopes (down 70,000 since last year) has saved another \$2,000.

"Photocopying costs have dropped about \$50,000 for this year as a result of shifts to mimeographing and other less expensive reproduction techniques.

"Greater exploitation of group travel rates during the past 12 months has generated reductions of some \$6,000 in the cost of plane tickets for necessary trips.

"Public acceptance of roll towels in rest rooms will produce annual savings of almost \$15,000 per year. Discontinuance of a watermark bond paper for letterhead, with substitution of a good quality plain bond will produce another \$7-8,000 in cost reduction."

The savings from these efforts, he said, indicates that the entire Cornell community, faculty, staff and students are all working at conserving dwindling resources.

Bulletin Board

Summer Work-Study Sign-Up

Student sign-up for Summer 1976 Work-Study will begin at 9 a.m. Monday, Feb. 2. The sign-up will take place at the Financial Aid Office, 203 Day Hall.

In order to be considered for funding a student must:
1. File a 1976-77 Financial Aid Application by March 1, 1976.
2. Have a financial need as evaluated by the Financial Aid Office.
If funding runs short, eligible students will be awarded on a "first come, first served" basis.

Extramural Registration

Individuals wishing to register through the Division of Extramural Courses for the spring semester should register by tomorrow. A \$10 late registration fee charged after Jan. 30. No new registrations will be accepted after Friday, Feb. 20.

For additional information and application forms contact the Division of Extramural Courses, 105 Day Hall.

Adult Fitness Program Begins

The fourth annual Cornell Adult Fitness Program will begin at 8 a.m. Feb. 2 in Barton Hall.

The co-ed program, under the direction of Dr. Edwin Burke and Cornell's Department of Physical Education, will be conducted every Monday, Wednesday and Friday during the second semester from 8 to 8:30 a.m. in Barton. It is open to all members of the Cornell faculty, staff and student body. Physical education credit will be given to students.

Participants will be scientifically tested as to their abilities and accomplishments at the beginning and end of the program.

For further information, call Dr. Burke at 273-1745 or the men's physical education office at 256-4286.

Junior Premeds Registration

Junior Premeds Cornell/Upstate Dual Registration Program registration deadline is Feb. 2. Qualified applicants should register and complete files in Health Careers Office, Stimson G14.

Women in Science Meeting

The local chapter of Sigma Delta Epsilon - Graduate Women in Science, Inc. will sponsor an informal discussion of the problems faced by women in science at Cornell at 8 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 29, in the faculty lounge of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

The discussion, which will be led by Margaret Stone, local chapter president and chairperson of the Provost's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women, is designed to uncover specific problems experienced by women in science at the University and suggestions for solving them. The group is prepared to present the problems and suggested solutions to the provost, Stone said.

CCC Fine Art Series Begins

The first program of the Cornell Campus Club's Fine Arts Series will be from 3 - 4 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 5, in the Lecture Room of the Herbert Johnson Museum. Emoretta Yang, curatorial assistant in charge of the Asian Collection, will discuss some of the Cornellians who have been collectors (Willard Straight, Jacob Gould Schurman, George H. Rockwell), the history of the collection and how patterns of collecting have varied from one period to another.

This series is open to all members of the Cornell Campus Club. Previous registration is not necessary.

A parking permit may be picked up at the museum immediately before the program. This entitles one to park in the Johnson Museum parking area or, if this is full, in the Franklin lot.

CSA Parking Permits Available

The Cornell Traffic Bureau will sell approximately 100 CSA parking permits to students on Monday, Feb. 2, at the Traffic Bureau, 115 Wait Ave., according to Samuel Rowe, appeals officer.

These permits will be available to any Cornell student at a cost of \$15.75 each, with restrictions on eligibility lifted. Previous sales of CSA tickets have been limited to students living more than 1½ miles from the center of campus. These permits may be purchased regardless of the distance of a student's residence from campus, Rowe said.

Purchasers and holders of these CSA permits are asked to confine their parking to A and/or CC lots, he said.

Career Center Calendar

Jan. 29 — Regular Registration closes for the Feb. 28 Graduate Record Exam. Late Registration closes Feb. 4.

Jan. 30 — "Alternative Careers for Humanists" Conference at SUNY at Binghamton will discuss "Specific Career Alternatives," "What You Can Do With a PhD," and "Where are Humanists Needed?" Registration will be Jan. 30 at SUNY, 9:30-10 a.m. in Dickerson Conference Center. Check at Cornell Career Center for information and transportation.

Jan. 31 — Test date for the Graduate Management Admission Test.

Feb. 2 & 3 — 2:30 and 4 (repeat) p.m. Anatomy and Physiology of a Career. At the Career Center. Please sign up in advance.

Feb. 3 — 11:15 a.m. United Nations Internships Briefing. At the Career Center. Please sign up in advance.

Feb. 4 & 5 — 2:30 and 4 (repeat) p.m. Market Research. Please sign up in advance at the Career Center.

Academic Funding New Awards

The Office of Academic Funding announces the following new grants and contracts for sponsored programs for the Ithaca and Geneva units of the University.

Project Director	Department	Title	Sponsor	Amount	Period
ALEXANDER, M.	AGRONOMY	Microbial Degradation of DDT	Navy	18,000	12 mos.
AUER, P.L.	STS	Wingspread Conf. on Advanced Nuclear Conversion & Near Breeders	Johnson Fdn.	2,007	5 mos.
CARLIN, H.J.	EE	Circuit Models for Analysis and Design of Dispersive---Systems	NSF	60,921	12 mos.
CATLIN, J.S.	PSYCH	The Learning of Object Names: Comprehension & Production	NSF	2,495	12 mos.
EASTMAN, L.F.	EE	Electric-Current Controlled Liquid Phase Epitaxy of Compound Semi-Conductors for Microwave Devices	AF	48,825	12 mos.
ERICKSON, E.C.	RURAL SOC	Visiting Professor at Gada Madja University	Rockefeller	58,953	12 mos.
FEENY, P.P.	ENTOMOLOGY	Reproductive Ecology of Black Swallowtail Butterfly: <i>P. Polyxenes</i>	NSF	2,900	12 mos.
FLASH, E.S.	BPA	Education for Public Management	DSA	6,200	10 mos.
JOHNSON, H.H.	MSC	Interdisciplinary Materials Research	Navy	400,000	15 mos.
LUDFORD, G.S.	APPLMATH	Studies in Rotational Flows Especially Asymptotic Methods	Army	26,720	12 mos.
MAAS, J.B.	PSYCH	Documentation and Dissemination of Innovations in Education	Exxon	99,000	12 mos.
MCCONKIE, G.W.	EDUCATION	Informal Mathematical Knowledge of Members of 2 Ivory Coast Tribes	NSF	4,865	24 mos.
MCLAFFERTY, F.W.	CHEM	Gradient Pressure Chemical Ionization	Army	26,851	12 mos.
MOON, F.C.	THEO-APPLIED MECH	Theoretical Analysis of Impact of Composite Plates	NASA	29,439	12 mos.
MUELLER, B.J.	HUMEC	Training for Staffs in County Departments of Social Services	NYS	152,954	12 mos.
OGLESBY, R.T.	NATURAL RESOURCES	Monograph for Finger Lakes...	NYS	2,000	18 mos.
SALPETER, M.	NEUROBIOLOGY	High Resolution Autoradiography	NIH	47,602	12 mos.
SCHERAGA, H.A.	CHEM	Fellowship Award for Istvan Simon Hungary	TREX	2,225	6 mos.
YOUNG, M.W.	JOHNSON MUS	Masterpieces of Asian Art from Upstate New York Collections	NFAH	8,000	24 mos.

LEGEND

AF---Air Force
DSA---Defense Supply Agency
NASA---National Aeronautics & Space Administration
NFAH--- National Foundation for Arts & Humanities
NIH---National Institutes of Health
NSF---National Science Foundation

Project Director	Department	Title	Sponsor	Amount	Period
ADLER, K.K.	NEUROBIO	Studies on Light Receptors and Mechanisms for Orientation in Amphibians	NSF	57,000	24 mos.
ALEXANDER, M.	AGRONOMY	Use of Soil Microorganisms in Renovation of Waste Water	Army	15,000	12 mos.
BERG, C.O.	ENTOMOLOGY	Biology of the Sciomyzidae (Diptera) of New Zealand	NSF	55,000	24 mos.
BROWN, T.L.	NATRES	Public Attitudes Toward Wildlife and Accessibility	NYS	24,260	12 mos.
CADY, K.B.	APPLIED PHYSICS	Nuclear Engineering Program	Sandia Lab	8,570	12 mos.
DIK, D.W.	COOPEXT	Migrant Dental Education	NYS	4,360	3 mos.
FABRICANT, C.G.	VET	Studies on Viral Induced Feline Urolithiasis	Ralston Purina	49,747	12 mos.
FINK, G.R.	GENETICS	Regulation of Histidine Biosynthesis in Yeast	NIH	50,700	12 mos.
GALLAGHER, R.H.	STRUCTURAL ENGR	Interactive Graphics in Structural Design	NSF	118,960	12 mos.
GILLESPIE, J.H.	VET	Research on Foreign Animal Diseases	USDA	2,400	12 mos.
COLAY, F.H.	CIS	Support for Southeast Asia Program	Ford	500,000	36 mos.
HOUPT, K.A.	VET	An Investigation of Equine Behavior: Dominance	Morris Animal Foundation	5,000	12 mos.
HUTTAR, J.E.	ILR	Jobs & Economic Development in New York State--Conference	Sloan Foundation	10,000	6 mos.
ISACKS, B.L.	GEOSCI	Studies of Earthquake Data--Western New Guinea Region--SE Asia	NSF	43,800	12 mos.
JACOBS, S.W.	PPRA	University Preservation Education	Nat'l Trust Historic Preservation	19,125	12 mos.
KOCHAN, T.A.	ILR	The Effectiveness of Union Management Plant Safety Committees	Ford		5 mos.
MCLAFFERTY, F.W.	CHEM	Postdoc Research Exchange Grant--C. Koepfel	Max Kade	13,100	12 mos.
NEISSER, U.	PSYCH	Practice Effects in a Divided Attention Task	ADAMHA	6,208	12 mos.
RICCIUTI, H.N.	HUMEC	Support for Infant Care & Res. Cen. Project	Day Care of Tomp. Cty.	12,473	12 mos.
SALPETER, E.E.	CRSR	Theoretical Studies in Astrophysics	NSF	160,000	12 mos.
STEIN, S.W.	UPD	Historic Preservation Planning Workshop	NYS	29,354	9 mos.
TRICE, H.M.	ILR	Analysis of Federal Alcoholism Policy Data	NIH	71,875	24 mos.
VITUM, M.T.	GENEVA	Post Doctoral Program for Bobby Ray Phillips	Rockefeller	12,000	12 mos.
WASSERMAN, R.H.	VET	Molecular Mechanisms of the Epithelial Transport of Toxic Metal Ion	ERDA	67,337	12 mos.
WILCOX, J.	EDUCATION	Minority Attendance and Program Choice at Community College Level	Exxon	4,900	12 mos.
FRY, W.E./MILLAR	NSF	Cyanogenesis in Plant Disease	NSF	11,984	24 mos.

ADAMHA - Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
ERDA - Energy Research and Development Administration
NIH - National Institutes of Health
NSF - National Science Foundation
USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

Youth Group Day Set; Ticket Sale at Teagle

Tickets are now on sale for Cornell's first "Youth Group Day," scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 31.

A minimum of 10 members of any male or female youth organization — Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, pee wee hockey, bantam basketball, etc. — plus one adult supervisor per 10 children, can purchase one ticket covering five different events for \$1 per person.

Tickets for "Youth Group Day" must be purchased in advance by the adult supervisor

at Cornell's Teagle Hall. Tickets will be available through Friday, Jan. 30 during weekday ticket office hours — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Events on Jan. 31 are a track meet with Army at noon, a junior varsity hockey game with Northwood at 1:30, a swimming meet with Army at 2, a fencing meet with Princeton at 2, and a wrestling meet with Columbia at 4:30.

For additional information, persons may call 256-7333.

Faculty, Graduate Student Grants Available From CIS

The Center for International Studies will award research grants in 1975-1976 for Cornell faculty and graduate students. The deadline for application submission for both the faculty and student programs is March 1, 1976. Notification of awards will be made by March 22, 1976.

Grants of up to \$2,500 will be awarded competitively to individuals with the rank of assistant professor or lecturer for research of direct relevance to international or comparative studies. These grants may be used for research related travel, employment of a research assistant, summer support, supplies and technical assistance including computer expenses.

Graduate student grants have a limit of \$500. Students whose research is on topics in international and comparative studies may apply, and applications will be reviewed competitively by a faculty committee. Grants are made for research related travel, technical assistance including computer expenses, and supplies or equipment directly related to research.

Further information and applications are available from the Center for International Studies, 170 Uris Hall, 256-6370.

One-to-One Tutors Needed

The Ithaca Tutorial Program is an effort to equalize opportunity in the Ithaca Schools. It was founded in 1961 by Cornell students as a part of the Civil Rights Movement.

The tutor usually works on a one-to-one basis with a child, not only in specific academic areas, but as a supportive, encouraging friend. Many children in the Ithaca schools need the extra help and reassurance a friendly adult can provide to improve academic skills, build self-confidence and widen life experiences.

The time required is about an hour twice a week, and volunteers are asked to make a semester's commitment to the task. Tutoring usually takes place in the school buildings, but other arrangements are possible.

For more information on current tutoring needs in the schools and to find a child in need of help, come and share wine and cheese at the Orientation Meeting for the Ithaca Tutorial Program to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, from 4 to 5 p.m., in the Alternatives Library, 122 Anabel Taylor Hall.

The CIVITAS office will reopen Feb. 2 in its new location, 125 Anabel Taylor Hall. The office is open Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Drop in, or call 256-7513.

Dean Levin Is Fair After Heart Attack

Harry Levin, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, was reported in fair condition at Tompkins County Hospital yesterday after suffering what was described as a mild heart attack at his home over the weekend.

The following note concerning the Arts College organization during the dean's absence was distributed by Associate Dean Robert A. Scott to the faculty Tuesday:

"The Steering Committee of the college (Professors Michael Fisher, Chemistry; Martin Harwit, Astronomy; Robert Smith, Anthropology, and Martie Young, History of Art) and I met yesterday afternoon to review the pending business of the college and alternative plans of organization that

might be instituted during Dean Levin's absence. We decided that until I have a chance later this week to talk with the dean, his family, and physician, we will operate as we usually do when he is away from the office. I have the authority to act in his absence. For major or unusual requests, I will consult with members of the Steering Committee or the provost."

Emission Control System Devised

Continued from Page 17
uses no catalytic converters, the cars can run on leaded or unleaded gasoline.

"Our modifications won't deteriorate with time the way the catalytic converter does, and with only slight retooling of existing manufacturing pro-



Gannets are one of several species of colonially nesting birds which are the focus of a new Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology-National Audubon Society study. Photo by L. Chapman.

Colonial Bird Register

Bird Watchers Obtain Data

Birdwatchers with a passion for observing long-legged waders, gulls, terns, pelicans and other birds which nest in large colonies can help protect the birds and safeguard their nesting areas by collecting information on them for the Colonial Bird Register, a new program operated by the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology and the National Audubon Society.

The Colonial Bird Register is collecting, computerizing and will disseminate information about colonial birds nesting in North and Central America and the Caribbean. It will rely largely on data systematically collected by state and federal conservation agencies, university researchers — and experienced birdwatchers.

Because many colonial birds are carnivores near the top of the food chain, they may be "indicator species" for environmental changes, explained Donald McCrimmon, a research affiliate of the Laboratory of Ornithology and director of the register.

By monitoring the abundance and productivity of col-

onial birds from year to year, McCrimmon said, biologists may be able to detect potential threats to the birds — and the environment — while they still can be reversed. The birds can also provide the answers to fundamental questions about reproductive biology and provide aesthetic enjoyment to many people each year, he added.

Knowing where bird colonies are and how they are doing could also be important in safeguarding habitat and ensuring that resident bird populations are taken into account when land development is planned, he said.

The Colonial Bird Register has devised a standardized, easy-to-use form for recording information about bird colonies — information which McCrimmon believes will give biologists and land planners the ability to make informed biological judgments about the colonies and the best use of the land on which they occur.

Data gatherers are asked to provide the exact location of colonies, their size, the number of active nests and the observ-

ing conditions. McCrimmon is also interested in the habitat of the colony — including how much human disturbance it receives, the method by which the colony was censused and a general sketch of the colony in relation to a major landmark.

"We want good, reliable data for the register — data gathered by experienced observers with good biological judgment," McCrimmon said. "Many birdwatchers have this ability and could perform a great service by helping us."

McCrimmon cautioned, however, that he is not interested in data gathered at the expense of the colony. "Studies have shown that gulls, terns and related birds can suffer greatly from human disturbance. Work in heronry can be conducted with less harm to the birds, but the observers must be very careful.

"It is better to obtain less data on a colony and keep it intact than to collect a great deal of information but cause the birds to fare poorly," he stressed. McCrimmon is in the process of drafting guidelines for gathering the data with a minimum of disturbance.

Enough data should be available in the Colonial Bird Register by summer 1976 to help biologists answer some questions about colonial bird abundance and productivity, he said. Within two to three years, he expects the data base to be useful in a variety of biological investigations — and the information available should be more useful each year.

The program is designed to be at least partially self-supporting after its initial period of development. Biologists and others wishing to use the data will be charged a reasonable user fee to offset costs of running the system, McCrimmon said.

For more information on the program and for recording forms, contact McCrimmon at the Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, 256-5056.

Sage Notes

Fellowship checks for the spring term will be available on Feb. 5 at 130 Day Hall. Spring 1976 checks for Lehman Fellows will be available at 116 Sage Graduate Center on Registration Day.

Fellowship Applications for 1976-77 for continuing students are available at 116 Sage Graduate Center. Filing deadline: Feb. 2, 1976.

Application forms for \$400 tuition rate for doctoral candidates in their ninth semester and application forms for tuition pro-ration due to employment or equivalent non-academic occupation are available at the information desk in Sage Graduate Center.

The next meeting of the graduate faculty will be held at 4:30 p.m. Friday, Jan. 30 in Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The main order of business is the consideration of the January degree list.

cesses, the components could be mass-produced inexpensively.

"Moreover, unlike the catalytic converter, our system does not clean up some pollutants while generating others. Release of sulfuric acid is not a problem with our system; it

is with catalytic converters," he said.

All parts of the control system have either been patented or have patents pending on them. Cornell University, which will hold all patent rights, is planning to license the system.

Calendar

January 29 — February 8

**Admission charged.*

Attendance at all events is limited to the approved seating capacity of the hall in which they are presented.

* * *

All items for the Cornell Chronicle Calendar must be submitted to the Office of Central Reservations, 32 Willard Straight Hall (either through the mail or by leaving them at the Straight desk), or call Carol Adams, 6-3513 at least 10 days prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of Central Reservations.

Thursday, January 29

10 a.m. Israel Aliyah Interviews. Hillel Office, Anabel Taylor.

4:15 p.m. Poultry Biology Seminar, (Animal Science 609). "Fundamental Principles of Immunology." Dr. Markus Sandholm, Veterinary College. Helsinki, Finland. Coffee preceding at 4 p.m. Rice 201.

6 p.m. The Christian Science Organization invites students, faculty and staff to a Readings and Testimony meeting in the Founders Room, Anabel Taylor.

7:30 p.m. Cornell Bible Research Group Meeting. Ives 120.

7:30 p.m. "Finding Truth in Religion: an Evidential Approach." A slide illustrated lecture by H.J. Eckelmann; sponsored by the Cornell Bible Research Group. Free refreshments following. Ives 120.

7:30 p.m. Israeli Folk Dancing. One World Room, Anabel Taylor.

7:30 p.m. The Gay People's Center general meeting, 306 E. State St. The public is welcome.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Judgment at Nuremberg," directed by Stanley Kramer; starring Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster, Maximilian Schell, Richard Widmark, Marlene Dietrich. Co-sponsored by Law School. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Uris Auditorium.

9 p.m. Noyes Center Free Film Series: "The Producers." Third Floor Lounge, Noyes Center.

Friday, January 30

12:15 p.m. Women's Studies Friday Seminar, "The Art of Knowing Women: Sources By and About Women in the Library's Special Collections," Joan H. Winterkorn, assistant librarian, Rare Book Department, Olin Library. I&LR 105 Conference Center.

1:15 p.m. SALAAT-AL-JUMA (Friday Prayer for Muslims). Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor.

5 p.m. Cornell Women Fencing-Paterson. Helen Newman.

Sundown. Orthodox Shabbat Service. Young Israel.

5:30 p.m. Shabbat Service. Founders Room, Anabel Taylor.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Blazing Saddles," directed by Mel Brooks; starring Cleavon Little, Gene Wilder, Madeline Kahn, Harvey Korman. Statler Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

7:30 p.m. Pentangle Free Film Series: "Le Ronde," directed by Max Ophuls. Made in 1950 in France. Uris Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. Federation of Alumni from Taiwan film, "Our Land, Our People," with English subtitles. Documentary: The 1975 double-ten Celebration of the Republic of China. Goldwin Smith D.

7:30 p.m. College Life with Jim Tesdall speaking on "Maximum Sex," sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ. Straight North Room.

7:30 p.m. *Michael Cooney Concert. Traditional and contemporary songs and variety of instruments. Sponsored by Cornell Folk Song Club. Straight Memorial Room.

7:30 p.m. *Cornell JV Hockey-Northwood Prep. Lynah Rink.

8 p.m. Play Reading: Seneca's Tragedy "Octavia" and Euripides' Satyr-play "Cyclops," sponsored by the Classics Department. Temple of Zeus, Goldwin Smith.

8 p.m. Shabbat Service. Donlon Lounge.

8:15 p.m. *Cornell Polo-Culver Military Academy. Oxley Arena.

8:30 p.m. Greek Coffee Night. The Commons, Anabel Taylor. Sponsored by Hellenic Student Association and The Commons.

9:15 & 11:30 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Truckstop Women," directed by Mark Lester. Uris Auditorium.

Saturday, January 31

9:30 a.m. Orthodox Shabbat Services. Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor.

9:30 a.m. Shabbat Services (Conservative). The Forum, Anabel Taylor.

10 a.m. Career Day in Nutritional Sciences. Sponsored by the Division of Nutritional Science. Straight Memorial Room.

10:15 a.m. Cornell Women Ice Hockey-Ithaca College. Lynah Rink.

12 noon *Cornell Track-Army. Barton Hall.

1 p.m. Cornell Women Swimming-SUNY Buffalo. Helen Newman.

1 p.m. Cornell Women Basketball-SUNY Buffalo. Helen Newman.

1:30 p.m. *Cornell JV Hockey-Northwood Prep. Lynah Rink.

2 p.m. *Cornell Fencing-Princeton. Barton Hall.

2 p.m. *Cornell Swimming-Army. Teagle.

4:30 p.m. *Cornell Wrestling-Columbia. Barton Hall.

5:15 & 11 p.m. Weekend Masses at Anabel Taylor. (5:15 p.m. Auditorium; 11 p.m. Experimental Liturgy in the Chapel.)

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Truckstop Women," directed by Mark Lester. Uris Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Blazing Saddles." Statler Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

7:30 p.m. *Country Dance Concert, sponsored by Cornell Country Dance Club. Straight Memorial Room.

7:30 p.m. *Cornell Hockey-Pennsylvania. Lynah Rink.

8:15 p.m. *Cornell Polo-Culver Military Academy. Oxley Arena.

Sunday, February 1

9:30 a.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Folk and traditional services. Anabel Taylor Chapel. Church school and nursery.

9:30, 11 a.m. & 5 p.m. Masses. Anabel Taylor Auditorium.

11 a.m. Hillel Brunch. One World Room, Anabel Taylor.

11 a.m. Sage Chapel Convocation. John Lee Smith, director, Law, Ethics and Religion Program. Cornell Law School.

2 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "To Kill A Mockingbird." Film Classic for children of all ages, directed by Robert Mulligan; starring Gregory Peck, Mary Badham. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Uris Auditorium.

5 p.m. New Life Community Celebration. The Commons, Anabel Taylor.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "W. R-Mysteries of the Organism," directed by Dusan Makavejev. Uris Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Monkey Business," directed by Norman MacLoud; starring Guess Who? Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Statler Auditorium.

Monday, February 2

7:30 p.m. Fundamentals of Jewish Thought. Anabel Taylor G34.

7:30 p.m. Food Science 150 Spring Lecture Series. "Carbohydrates." M.C. Nesheim, Division of Nutritional Science. Uris Hall Auditorium. Open to the public.

9 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Passion of Anna," directed by Ingmar Bergman; starring Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann. Attendance limited to Film Club Members. Uris Auditorium.

Tuesday, February 3

4 p.m. Cornell Women Bowling-Corning Comm. College-Helen Newman.

4:30 p.m. Field of Physiology Seminar Speaker: Dr. Stephen Bloom, associate professor of Cytogenetics, Poultry Science. "Gene Control of Abnormal Red Blood Cell Maturation in Turkeys." Vet Research Tower G3.

7:30 p.m. Pirke Avot. Anabel Taylor G34.

7:30 p.m. *Cornell JV Hockey-RPI. Lynah Rink.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Rancho Delux," directed by Frank Perry; starring Jeff Bridges, Sam Waterson, Slim Pickens. Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Directed by John Ford," directed by Peter Bogdanovitch. Also, "The Informer," directed by John Ford; starring Victor McLaglen. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Uris Auditorium.

8:30 p.m. Synagogue Skills. Anabel Taylor G34.

9 p.m. Noyes Center Free Film Series: "It Happened One Night," sponsored by Noyes Center Board. Noyes Center Pub.

Wednesday, February 4

7:30 p.m. "The Christian as Lover," a study group on sexuality and the Bible. David E. Durham. Founders Room, Anabel Taylor.

7:30 p.m. Free Film Series: "Culture and Creativity." "Art: People: Feelings." A general illustration of the communication of feeling through the visual arts. "Opus: Impressions of British Art and Culture" covers the arts in contemporary Britain, highlighting painting, architecture, drama and ballet. "The Maze," produced by Cornell professor James Maas, zeroes in on one artist, William Kurelek, using his painting to detail his description of mental anguish. Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art.

7:30 p.m. Cornell Women Gymnastics-Brockport. Helen Newman.

7:30 p.m. United States-China Peoples' Friendship Association Meeting. Uris Hall G92.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Rancho Delux." Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Soft Skin," directed by Francois Truffaut; starring Jean Desailly, Francis Dorleac. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Uris Auditorium.

Thursday, February 5

4:15 p.m. Poultry Biology Seminar (Animal Science 609). "Feathers." Dr. Harris F. Brotman, Department of Poultry Science. Coffee preceding at 4 p.m. Rice 201.

4:30 p.m. Renaissance Colloquium presents Dan Marrone, "The Ethical Structure of Petrarchan Lyric Cycles." Goldwin Smith 160.

4:30 p.m. Microbiology Seminar: "Chrysanthemum Chlorotic Mottle Viroid: The Smallest Known Agents of Infectious Disease." R.K. Horst, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell. Coffee at 4:15 p.m. Stocking 124.

6 p.m. The Christian Science Organization invites students, faculty and staff to a Readings and Testimony meeting in the

Founders Room, Anabel Taylor.

7:30 p.m. The Gay People's Center general meeting, 306 E. State St. The public is welcome.

8 p.m. Japanese Film Series, sponsored by the China-Japan Program. "Ceremony," directed by Oshima. Uris Auditorium.

8 p.m. Ithaca Friends of Farmworkers Meeting. All are welcome to attend.

8 p.m. The Cornell Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) invites students to the first general spring meeting. Anabel Taylor 316.

Friday, February 6

1:15 p.m. SALAAT-AL-JUMA (Friday Prayer for Muslims). Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor.

7:30 p.m. *Cornell JV Hockey-Philadelphia Jr. Flyers. Lynah Rink.

8 p.m. *Cornell Wrestling-Springfield. Barton Hall.

8:15 p.m. *Rochester Philharmonic, Cornell University Glee Club and Chorus. Karel Husa, Conductor. Works of Husa, Kellner, Mozart. Bailey Hall.

8:30 p.m. Greek Coffee Night. The Commons, Anabel Taylor. Sponsored by Hellenic Student Association and The Commons.

9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Rancho Delux." Statler Auditorium.

11 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Dual" (Late Night Special), directed by Steven Spielberg; starring Dennis Weaver. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Uris Auditorium.

Saturday, February 7

1 p.m. *Cornell Fencing-Binghamton, RIT. Barton Hall.

2 p.m. Martial Art Demonstration by Shorinji-Kempo Club. Straight Memorial Room.

2 p.m. Seminar on "Oil, Religion and the Third World." Dr. Anis Ahmad, Appalachian University. Anabel Taylor Auditorium.

2 p.m. *Cornell Swimming-Brown. Teagle Hall.

2 p.m. *Cornell Wrestling-Yale. Barton Hall.

5:15 p.m. & 11 p.m. Weekend Masses at Anabel Taylor (5:15 p.m. Auditorium; 11 p.m. Experimental Liturgy in the Chapel.)

*EID-AL-AZHA Dinner. One World Room, Anabel Taylor.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Distant Thunder," directed by Satyajit Ray; starring Babita, Soumitra Chatterji. Uris Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Rancho Delux." Statler Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. *Cornell Varsity Hockey-Dartmouth. Lynah Rink.

8:15 p.m. Music Department Concert, Viola da Gamba Recital. Barnes Hall.

Sunday, February 8

9:30 a.m. New Life Community Celebration. One World Room, Anabel Taylor.

9:30 a.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Folk and traditional services. Anabel Taylor Chapel. Church school and nursery.

9:30, 11 a.m. & 5 p.m. Masses. Anabel Taylor Auditorium.

11 a.m. Sage Chapel Convocation. Muhammad Abdul Rauf, Imam and director, Islamic Center, Washington, D.C. Sage Chapel, Anabel Taylor.

1:30 p.m. Lecture, sponsored by the Society of Women Engineers and Engineering Admissions. Kaufman Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

2 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Phantom Tollbooth," Film Classics for children of all ages. Animation. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Statler Auditorium.

4 p.m. Music Department Concert. John Hsu, Jim Weaver, harpsicord. Works of Marin Marais. Barnes Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Distant Thunder." Uris Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Duck Soup," directed by Leo McCarey. Marx Brothers series. Starring Marx Brothers, Margaret Dumont, Edgar Kennedy. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. Statler Auditorium.

Exhibits

Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art: The Sign of the Leopard: Beaded Art of Cameroon. Jan. 28 through March 14. Hours Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wednesday 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Monday.

History of Science Collections, 215 Olin Library. Recent Acquisitions, changed monthly.

Olin Library: The Birth of American Science. Because of the needs of the early settler, American science was more practical than theoretical until mid-19th century. The exhibit concentrates on biology, earth and applied sciences up to 1850. Through February 23.

Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall. Roten Galleries. Through January 29, 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Sibley Dome Gallery: "Architects in Ancient Cities." Through Feb. 7.

Exhibits of the projects of the Centre for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy. The Commons, Anabel Taylor Coffeehouse. Feb. 2 through 6.

Uris Library Exhibit: "One Thousand Faces of Israel," sponsored by the B'nai-Brith Hillel Foundation of Cornell. Through February.

Announcements

Cornell Caucus meets every Tuesday at 12:15 p.m. in Uris Hall 494. Bring a bag lunch. All are welcome.