CORNELL Chronicle

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NEW DEPARTMENT HEAD 3

Porus Olpadwala has been named chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

EXECUTIVES IN CLASS 5

Collaboration and innovation are leading executive education in new directions through interdisciplinary study and custom programs for individual clients.

CU nutritionist helps seek solutions to Cuba epidemic

By Susan Lang

Cuba's food supply can be fortified with vitamins as a long-term solution to an epidemic of neuropathy that recently plagued the island nation, a Cornell expert has suggested to Cuba President Fidel Castro.

After meeting with Castro and participating in a four-day workshop in Havana to address the causes and control of a neuropathy epidemic in Cuba, Dr. Michael Latham concluded that changes in the food supply can avert such outbreaks.

"Cuba has certainly done a remarkable job in controlling the epidemic by universal distribution of vitamin supplements," Latham said. "This is, however, only a short-term solution."

Latham, a physician and Cornell professor of international nutritional sciences, just returned from the July 12 to 15 international workshop. The meeting brought together 25 non-Cuban and some 200 Cuban nutrition, virology and epidemiology experts to examine what caused some 51,000 Cubans, primarily adults, to contract epidemic neuropathy from 1992 to 1994. Neuropathy is a neurological disease that often leads to loss of vision and difficulty in walking, due to a numbing of the extremities.

An expert on undernutrition in developing countries, Latham proposed two nutritional solutions to Cuba's problem:

• Rather than continue to provide dietary supplements, Latham suggested that Cuba fortify the rice and wheat supplies to prevent vitamin deficiencies, or,

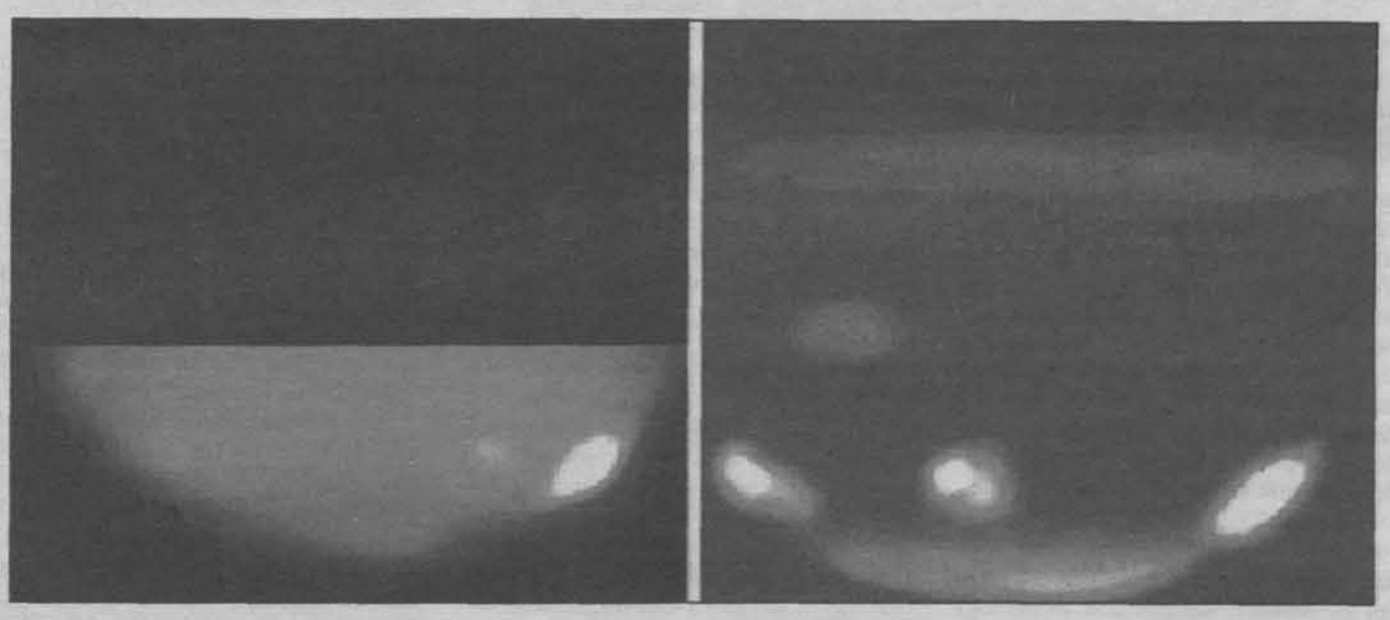
• Gradually change the wheat and rice supplies from being highly refined to less refined. The difference in the vitamin content of these staples would be enough to prevent most of the vitamin deficiencies, he said.

Latham worked on a similar outbreak of

Continued on page 4

Dr. Michael Latham, right, with Cuba President Fidel Castro in Havana recently.

Making a splash



As the fragmented Comet Shoemaker-Levy headed for Jupiter, Cornell astronomers planned to observe collision results in infrared wavelengths. Infrared cameras were fitted to the 200-inch Hale Telescope at California's Palomar Observatory, where Cornell is one of the operating institutions. Flying from Melbourne, Australia, in NASA's Kuiper Airborne Observatory, other Cornell astronomers led by Associate Professor Terry Herter attached high-resolution spectrometers to a 36-inch telescope to view the collision at 41,000 feet, where most of Earth's atmospheric water vapor is frozen out. Besides photographic images, both infrared teams sought information on the chemical composition of the comet and the giant planet's atmosphere. The Palomar team, led by Professor of Astronomy Philip Nicholson, obtained these images of the bottom third of Jupiter on July 19. At left, three impact sites are shown at a wavelength of 10.3 microns. Most prominent is the atmospheric splash from fragment "L," about five hours old (or one-half a Jupiter rotation) at the time the image was taken. Sites "G" and "H" are still visible, despite being about 40 and 30 hours old, respectively, at the time the image was made. Each smaller spot is about the size of Earth. The yellow coloring is thermal radiation from gases heated by the impacts. An hour later, when Jupiter had rotated about 36 degrees, the image at right was made at a wavelength of 2.3 microns. Site "L" has disappeared, and sites "E" and "F" have appeared on the left. Astronomers said the impact sites are probably bright at this wavelength due to scattering of light from residues of cometary impacts that were deposited at high altitudes.

Americans are eating better, Cornell study shows

By Susan Lang

Americans seem to be gradually improving their diets, consuming much more whole-grain cereals, potatoes and lowfat milk while cutting back significantly on many meat products, according to a new Cornell analysis.

"We can conclude from our analysis that Americans appear to be responding to dietary messages to reduce their consumption of fat and increase fiber and complex carbohydrates," said Jennifer Gerner, Cornell associate professor of consumer economics and housing.

Gerner and Peter Zorn, an associate professor in consumer economics and housing, compared the 1977-78 and 1987 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys, sponsored by the Human Nutrition Information Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They analyzed the 1977-78 data to predict what household consumption patterns would be in 1988 after controlling for age of family members, family size and income, race and price variations of foods. Their report has been submitted to the Human Nutrition Information Service.

The consumer economists, both in the College of Human Ecology, found that the

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Incoming frosh earns gold in math contest

By Darryl Geddes

What's next for Jeremy L. Bem?

Well, it's pretty likely he'll major in math when he enrolls at Cornell this fall.

And why shouldn't he? Bem, 17, a June 1994 Ithaca High School graduate whose parents, Sandra L. and Daryl, are psychology professors at Cornell, is just back from the 35th International Mathematical Olympiad in Hong Kong, where he, along with five other American males, turned in a perfect performance to earn the gold medal.

"It was really exciting," Bem said of the American team's first-place finish. "It was the culmination of everything I've worked for."

The test was administered at a university in Hong Kong July 14 and 15. The American team posted a perfect score of 252. China finished with 229, Russia third with 224, Bulgaria fourth with 223, Hungary fifth with 221 and Vietnam sixth with 207.

The question that proved key to America's victory was the following:

"Show that there exists a set A of positive integers with the following property: For any infinite set S of primes there exist two positive integers m in A and n not in A, each of which is a product of k distinct elements of S for some k greater than 1."

Bem and his teammates scored a perfect 7 on the question, while three of China's six competitors scored zero.

The quest for a spot on the Olympic math team began for Bem and 350,000 other high school students in February when they took the American High School Mathematics Exam. The top scorers – about 20,000 students – went on to another round of testing. Eventually only 24 students were selected to enroll in a training camp for the Olympiad.

Bem became fascinated with numbers in grade school. "Math was a game to me. I liked it better than any other game I'd ever

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CU employee arrested on felony

A Cornell employee was arrested July 14 on a felony violation of the state tax law after police confiscated more than 175 cartons of untaxed cigarettes from his home.

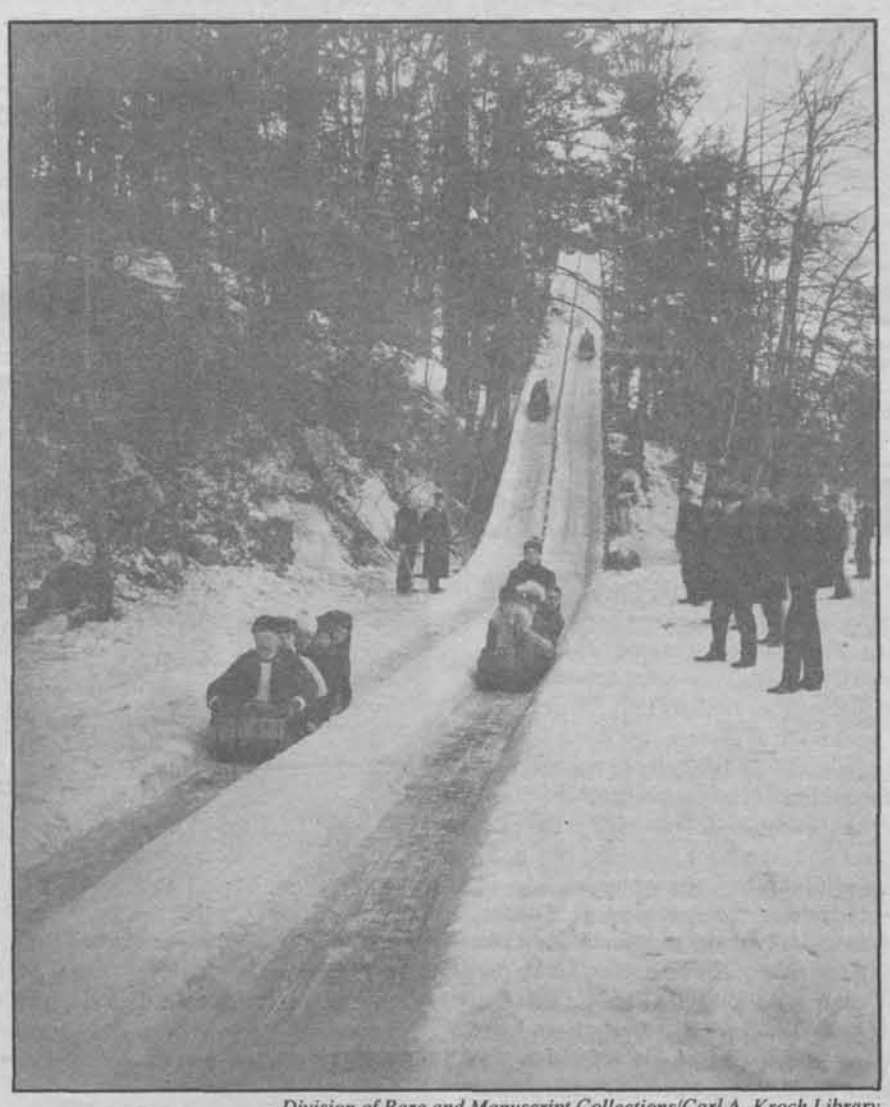
The arrest followed an investigation by Cornell Police and the New York State Police.

Eric W. Lyon, 51, of 113 Ferris Place, Ithaca, a custodian, has been charged with a Class E felony, which is punishable by up to 4 years in state prison. He also faces penalties from state government for the unpaid taxes on the cigarettes and money he allegedly earned from sales that were not reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

Lyon was arrested after a monthlong investigation coordinated by Cornell Police with assistance from the State Police and Tompkins County District Attorney's office. On July 14, police observed him selling cigarettes from the trunk of his car in a campus parking lot. After observing the sale of a carton of cigarettes to a student employee and confirming there was no tax stamp on it, Cornell Police gained the cooperation of the purchaser and obtained a search warrant for Lyon's home, where they allegedly found hundreds of cartons of untaxed cigarettes.

Lyon currently is suspended from his job at Cornell. Campus Police say the investigation is continuing.

Cornell in times past



Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections/Carl A. Kroch Library

In 1915 members of the Cornell community could descend on Beebe Lake at 50 miles an hour. The slide was located behind Toboggan Lodge, where reinforced toboggans were stored.

Dullea to discuss state constitution on WSKG call-in

New York state constitutional revision will be the featured topic on WSKG-TV's live call-in program, "Direct Line," on tonight at 8 p.m.

Henrik N. Dullea, Cornell vice president for university relations, and Peter C. Goldmark Jr., president of the Rockefeller Institute, will discuss the state constitution, how it could be revised and plans for a state constitutional convention. Both are members of the Temporary State Commission on Constitutional Revision, appointed by Gov. Mario Cuomo in May 1993. Goldmark chairs the commission.

New York's last state constitutional convention was held in 1967. The 19-member non-partisan temporary commission was directed by the governor to examine the constitutional convention process and develop a broad agenda of concerns that could be considered at a convention. It is holding public hearings and forums throughout the state.

Dullea, who has been at Cornell since 1991, previously was director of state operations and policy management for Cuomo. He served as assistant secretary for education and the arts in the administration of Gov. Hugh Carey and was legislative budget analyst for the New York State Assembly Ways and Means Committee. He has held a number of senior positions in the State University of New York (SUNY) system. His doctoral dissertation at Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs was entitled "Charter Revision in the Empire State: The Politics of New York's 1967 Constitutional Convention."

Viewers will have the opportunity to call in questions and comments about the basic structure of law and government in New York state on tonight's "Direct Line," hosted by WSKG producer Bill Jaker.

NOTABLE

Sam Demas, head of collection development and preservation at Mann Library, has received the 1993-94 State University of New York Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Librarianship.

CORRECTIONS

■ Milton L. Barnett was incorrectly identified in a July 14 obituary. He was a retired professor of rural sociology.

■ Ron LaFrance was incorrectly identified as the director of the American Indian Program in a June 16 article. He is a former director. Barbara Abrams is the interim director of the American Indian Program.

■ The size of the late Celia Thaxter's garden was incorrect in a July 14 article. Her garden was 15 by 50 feet.

APPOINTMENTS

Upon retiring from the university, the following faculty members were granted emeritus status effective July 1, 1994:

James H. Bramble, mathematics, College of Arts and Sciences; **David C. Dunn**, School of Hotel Administration; **Donald C. Graham**, food science, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; **Anita V. Grossvogel**, romance studies, College of Arts and Sciences; **Eleanore A. Mikus**, art, College of Architecture, Art and Planning; **Fred Somkin**, history, College of Arts and Sciences; **Maury Tigner**, the Hans A. Bethe Professor, physics, College of Arts and Sciences; **Lionel I. Weiss**, School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, College of Engineering; **L. Pearce Williams**, the John Stambaugh Professor of History of Science, science and technology studies, College of Arts and Sciences; and **Stanley A. Zahler,** microbial genetics, Section of Genetics and Development, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

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

Kenneth P. Birman, computer science, College of Engineering; **James M. Burlitch,** chemistry, College of Arts and Sciences; **Barry J. Cooper,** pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine; **Peter Schwartz,** textiles and apparel, College of Human Ecology; **Bruce Smith,** economics, College of Arts and Sciences; and **Stephen H. Zinder,** microbiology, Division of Biological Sciences, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

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

Charles F. Aquadro, genetics and development, College of Arts and Sciences; **Debra Castillo**, romance studies, College of Arts and Sciences; **Chih-Chang Chu**, textiles and apparel, College of Human Ecology; **Harold F. Foster**, history of art, College of Arts and Sciences; **Charles C. Geisler**, rural sociology, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; **Jennifer L. Gerner**, consumer economics and housing, College of Human Ecology; **Thomas D. Gilovich**, psychology, College of Arts and Sciences; **Molly P. Hite**, English, College of Arts and Sciences; and **David R. McCann**, Asian studies, College of Arts and Sciences.

Eating *continued from page 1*

greatest difference between what they predicted and what they found in the 1988 data was in the consumption of whole-grain cereals, which increased by 68 percent.

The researchers also found that in 1988, data indicated that Americans were eating:

- 56 percent less variety meats;
- 47 percent less poultry;
- 35 percent less beef, veal, lamb and cheeses;
- 46 percent more potatoes;
- 39 percent more refined grain cereals;
- 36 percent more lowfat milks.

"These findings support other studies that have indicated an improvement in several indicators of dietary change related to dietary guidelines," said Ardyth Gillespie, Cornell associate professor of nutritional sciences who studies nutrition education and family food decisions. However, Gillespie warns that some of the food categories must be interpreted with caution:

"For example, is the increase in potatoes primarily in fried, high-fat forms such as french fries and chips? Also, the refined grain products usually mean products such as donuts, which can also be high in fat."

Nevertheless, Gillespie is optimistic that American eating patterns are moving in the right direction. "With major emphasis on education and information for vulnerable groups, such as low-income and minorities whose diets may not be adequately reflected in the current trends, we hope that in the next decade, we'll see significant more broad-based improvements."

Library hearing rescheduled

A public hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the planned addition to Mann Library at Cornell originally scheduled for July 27 has been rescheduled to Wednesday, Aug. 17. The hearing will be at 7 p.m. in Room 205 Riley-Robb Hall on campus.

The EIS was commissioned earlier this year by the State University Construction Fund (SUCF), which is responsible for designing and funding the Mann project. The impact statement addresses concerns expressed in the community, including claims that the addition would have negative effects on the woodland north of the library.

Public affairs director named

Victoria Lyon-Bestor, former director of corporate relations at the Johnson Graduate School of Management, has been named director of public affairs at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, effective July 5.

Prior to joining the Johnson School in 1993, Lyon-Bestor was associate director of the Donald Keene Center of Japanese Culture at Columbia University. There she directed programs, fellowships, publications and fund-raising efforts.

Before joining the Keene Center in 1987, she served as corporate program officer and later development officer for the Japan Society of New York.

Lyon-Bestor earned a bachelor's degree in East Asian studies and art history from Western Washington University in 1973 and a master's degree in Asian studies from the University of California at Berkeley in 1986.

Lyon-Bestor lives in Ithaca with her husband, Theodore Bestor, Cornell associate professor of anthropology, and her son.

CORNELL Chronicle

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Cornell University is committed to assisting those persons with disabilities who have special needs. A brochure describing services for persons with disabilities may be obtained by writing to the Office of Equal Opportunity, Cornell University, 234 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853-2801. Other questions or requests for special assistance may also be directed to that office.

Olpadwala named chair of planning department

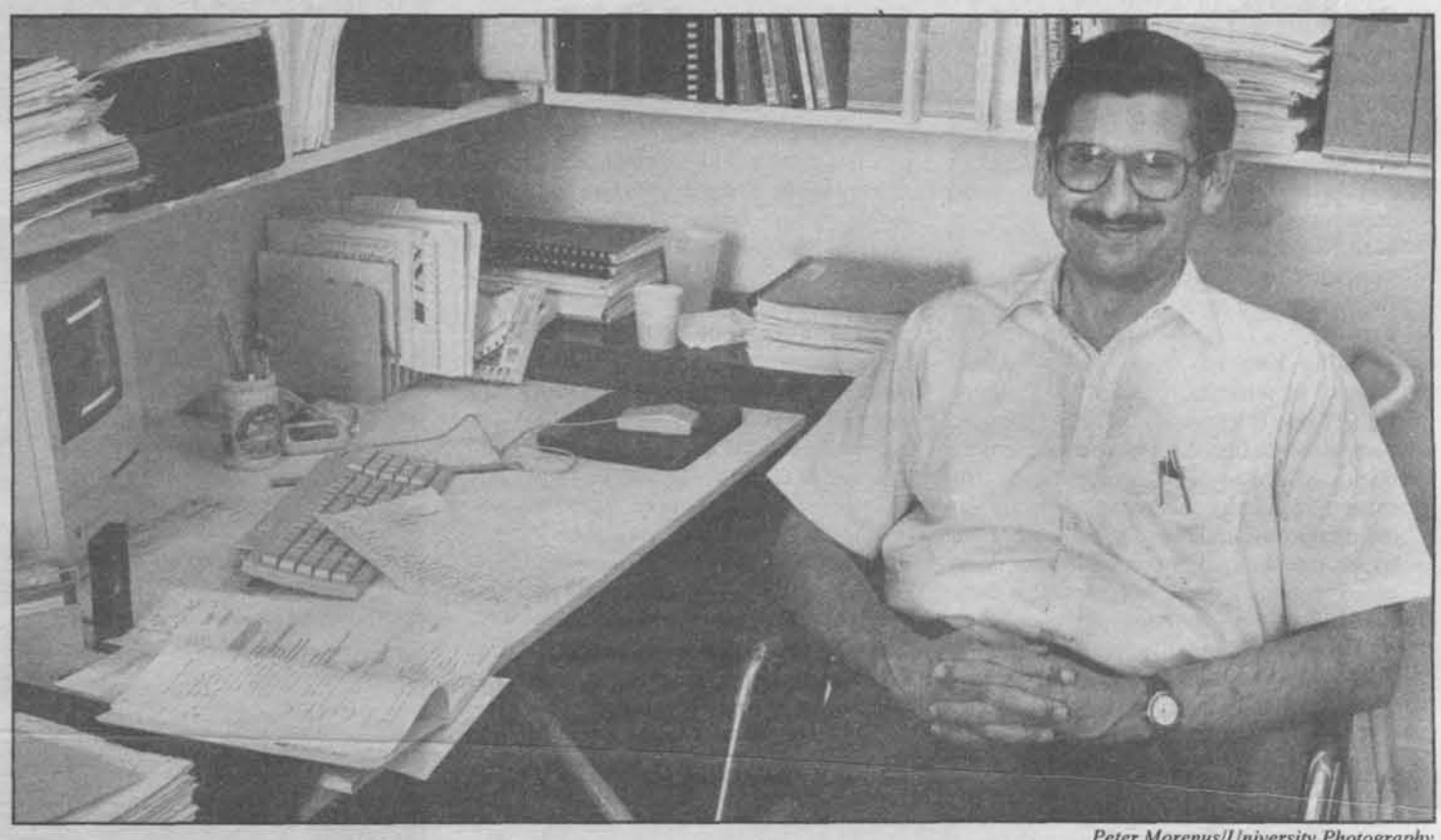
By Carole Stone

Porus Olpadwala, associate professor of city and regional planning at Cornell, was named chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, effective July 1. He will serve in that position for the next three years.

"I'm looking forward to being of use to students, colleagues and alumni in what promises to be a stimulating time," said Olpadwala, 52, a business executive-turned-academic who specializes in international urban development.

"One of our critical challenges in the foreseeable future is going to be the management of urban areas," he said. "The world is already 50 percent urban, and the poorer nations, still considered rural by the general public, are well on the way to becoming heavily urbanized."

Olpadwala teaches political economy in its relationship to cities, environmental aspects of international planning and theories of development. He has been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1978 when, as associate director of a major rural development project out of the Center for International Studies, he began teaching as a visiting assistant professor.



Peter Morenus/University Photography
Porus Olpadwala at his office in Sibley Dome.

He was born and raised in India and began his professional life with Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co. in Calcutta. During most of the 1960s, he worked for the Indian associate of Jardine Mathieson and Co., a firm with major interests in South Asia and the Far East, ultimately heading the export department.

Over the years he became "increasingly disenchanted with the immense disjuncture between the economic and social needs of the people around me and the solely bottom-line-driven imperative of private business," he said.

He decided to switch to one of India's many government-owned corporations, expecting that would incorporate social concerns into business decision-making. On the way he planned to earn an M.B.A. and came to the United States for that purpose.

'The world is already 50 percent urban, and the poorer nations, still considered rural by the general public, are well on the way to becoming heavily urbanized.'

– Porus Olpadwala

After he earned an M.B.A. at Cornell in 1972, he got the academic bug and went on to earn additional master's and doctoral degrees in city and regional planning. Between the degrees, he worked from 1972 to 1973 in the university's central administration as assistant to the then vice president for administration, Sam Lawrence.

Much of Olpadwala's research still involves India. The central question in his scholarship and practice is: "Why, in a world of physical and technological abundance, there exists human deprivation of the sort we see in poor and rich countries."

Together with William Goldsmith, a colleague in the City and Regional Planning Department, he is studying some of the largest cities in the world – Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Beijing, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janiero, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco – to discover why some cities function better than others.

In comparing these 12- to 20 million-person cities, Olpadwala and Goldsmith are trying to analyze questions such as, "why cities like Bombay and Sao Paulo have tended to become simultaneously both phenomenally rich and desperately poor."

CU software analyzes text

By Larry Bernard

Cornell computer scientists have created a program that finds themes, creates summaries and abstracts and organizes large amounts of text – all automatically.

The software focuses on important subject areas throughout a given text and combines them into a summary, or presents a collection of themes representative of the contents of a large body of text. Also, it eliminates ambiguity in machine-readable texts so that more accurate summaries may be made.

"You can use the program to pick apart text and construct summaries tailored to particular readers," said Gerard Salton, Cornell professor of computer science who led the work.

"A lot of text is not designed to be read cover-to-cover, like a novel," he said. "With administrative things, non-expository text, you don't want to be wasting your time looking at everything, just the parts you need. What we have are automatic procedures to zero in on the most important subject areas and combine them into a summary."

Called the Smart system, a sophisticated text retrieval tool developed over the last 30 years, the newest version can automatically analyze, generate themes and summarize vast amounts of text without the disadvantages of former machine-readable text programs.

For example, using vocabulary, a global software system that examines the biographies of John F. Kennedy and Anthony M. Kennedy – the Supreme Court justice – may find similarities and conclude that the texts are related. Although both Kennedys have the same last name, were high government officials and had something to do with the U.S. presidency, they clearly are different and do not belong together. But standard machine-readable analyses of text regard them as similar.

The Cornell-developed program eliminates those wrong-match cases.

"More and more text is appearing on-line," said James Allan, a doctoral candidate in computer science who contributed to the work. "You would like to understand, organize or summarize the text. You want a way for the system to say, 'Here are the main topics, or an abstract,' and you'd like to do it completely automatically and for any text."

Salton, Allan, Amit Singhal, a graduate student, and Chris Buckley, a research assistant, described their system in the June 3 issue of the journal *Science*. Salton and Allan presented related findings at the *Hypertext '93* conference in Seattle last November. The work was funded by the National Science Foundation.

The system can be used anywhere there is a lot of text to be analyzed. Libraries, medical institutions and other research institutions all could use automated summary and theme generating software, the researchers said.

Using the "vector space" model, the system analyzes text by insisting on locally matching substructures, such as sentences or paragraphs, in addition to the global match, before accepting two texts as similar.

"The technique throws out the bad matches and leaves only related items. . . . But the exciting part is in the output. The ability to summarize and find themes is extremely useful in many areas," Salton said.

Water-sharing trees may give agro-forestry industry a lift

By Roger Segelken

Forget to water your lawn? Trees will do it overnight and enrich your soil, too.

The claim sounded unlikely: deep-rooted trees that respond to droughts by irrigating the near-surface soil with mineral-rich ground water drawn from greater depths? Then a Cornell assistant professor of ecology demonstrated nighttime hydraulic lifting and water-sharing by sugar maples. Far from an isolated phenomenon, nocturnal lifting is now known to occur in Australia's eucalyptus trees, California oaks, sagebrush, and probably many other species.

Experiments conducted by Cornell's Todd E. Dawson during a 1991 drought found sugar maples' near-surface roots "leaking" gallons of ground water each night – water the maples' deeper roots had transported from aquifers far below the surface. Smaller plants such as goldenrod were thriving in moist soil near the maples, while plants a few feet away were wilting. Shade from the trees could not account for all the favorable conditions, so Dawson dug deeper.

He found that each daytime of a drought, maples' shallow roots reabsorbed some – but not all – of the ground water that the roots leaked to the soil at night. The reabsorbed water helped correct a daily deficit; otherwise, maples would lose more moisture to the atmosphere (by transpiration through their leaves) than their deep roots could draw during daylight hours. When the drought passed, much less hydraulic lifting and leakage occurred.

"Some trees appear to be managing their own irrigation," said Dawson, as surprised as anyone at the discovery. "They may also be managing nutrients in their environment."

Since the 38-year-old ecologist published his findings in the October 1993 journal, *Oecologia*, and received a Presidential Young Investigator award from the National Science Foundation, two questions arose: What's in it for the trees, which logically might be better off hoarding precious water? And how can hydraulic lifting be put to work to make the world a greener place?

Dawson

One explanation – that water-sharing trees benefit from water-borne mineral nutrients in aquifers and that moist soil around the trees encourages decomposition of organic matter – is being tested this summer in experiments with two stands of sugar maples, one growing over an aquifer and one without that deep water source. Dawson will try to learn whether soil is richer around hydraulic-lifting trees.

And water-sharing trees may have a place in sustainable agro-forestry for hot, dry regions such as Australia, where more than 300 species of eucalyptus grow, and where Dawson is working with scientists at the University of Western Australia. "We may be able to intercrop deep- and shallow-rooted plants," he said, noting that scientists in Africa also have seen hydraulic lift in the savanna acacia. "Perhaps the acacia could provide shade and water for plants, such as coffee, in the understory. Acacias are legumes, so they 'fix' atmospheric nitrogen, which may further enrich the soil."

Intercropped trees periodically could be harvested for wood, Dawson said. "In the meantime, crops growing around them have the benefit of irrigation and shade, and maybe even enhanced nutrients."

East leaves athletic department

Betsy East, associate athletic director at Cornell since 1984, is leaving the athletic department to assume the position of administrative manager of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics. East will remain in the athletic department full time until Aug. 8 and will continue working there half time until Sept. 6.

East

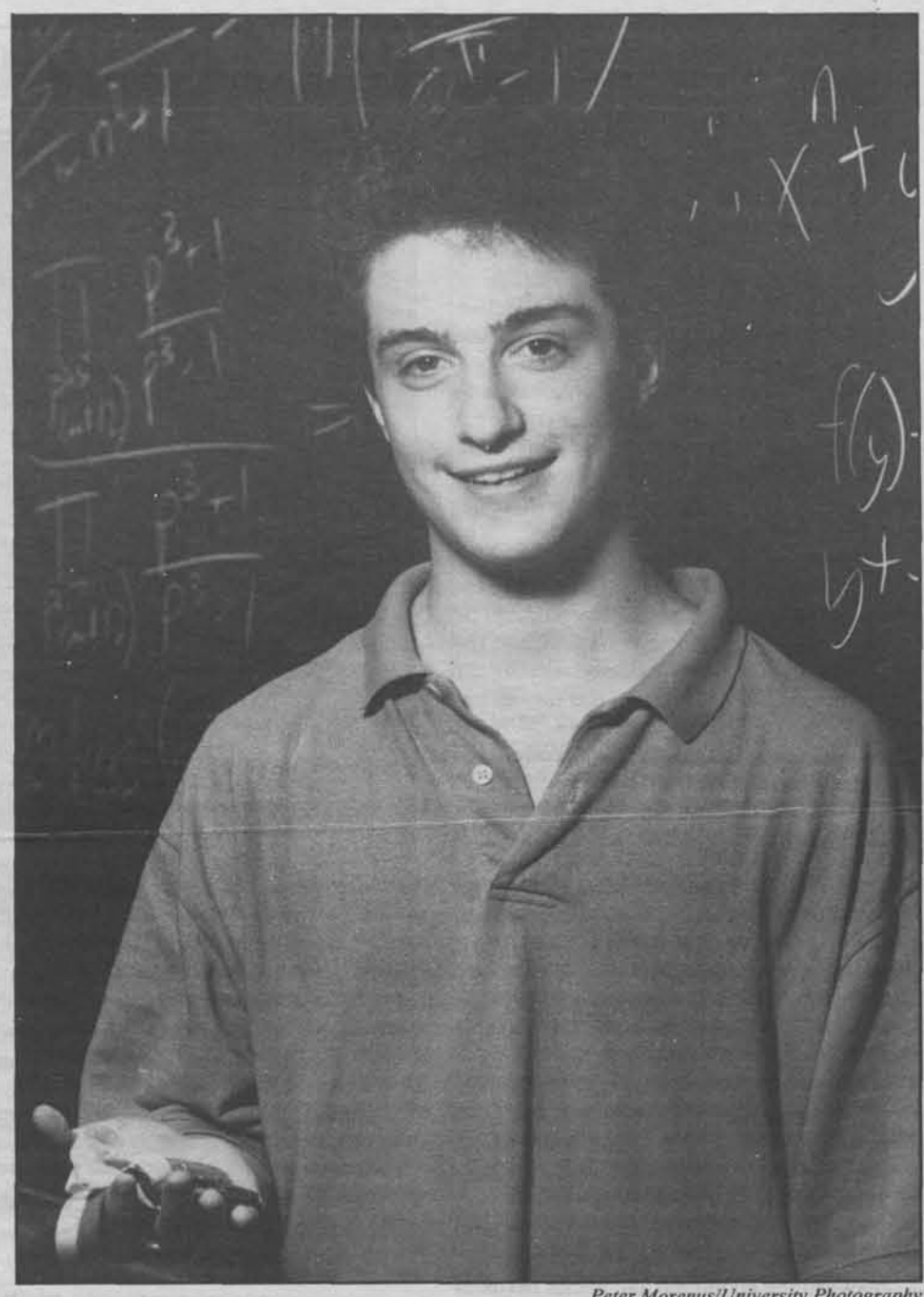
Laing Kennedy, director of athletics, said, "Betsy is a very competent administrator who was extremely dedicated and loyal to the athletic department. She did an outstanding job as associate director of athletics for 10 years. I am happy that she will be continuing her dedicated career at Cornell because she is definitely an asset to the university."

East came to Cornell in 1980 to assume the head coaching position with the women's gymnastics team, a post she held until 1984. She was head women's gymnastics coach at SUNY Cortland from 1976 to 1980 and was assistant athletic director there for two years.

As the associate athletic director at Cornell, East assisted in the planning and implementation of the intercollegiate athletic program, including 30 sports. She oversaw the sports medicine program and served as the liaison between athletics and the offices of financial aid. One of her projects was as coordinator for the department's strategic planning process – Vision 2000.

A 1974 graduate of the University of Massachusetts with a B.S. degree in physical education/pre-med, she also received a master's from UMass and in 1989 was awarded a master's in industrial and labor relations at Cornell. She was an All-American gymnast at UMass and was a two-time co-captain of the women's team.

In making her decision, East said, "I am truly going to miss my association with athletics and the wonderful people I have worked with over the years, but I am looking forward to accepting a new challenge, and I felt it was too good of an opportunity to pass up."



Peter Morenus/University Photography

International math contest winner and incoming freshman Jeremy Bem.

Cuba epidemic *continued from page 1*

neuropathy in a large Tanzanian prison 30 years ago. He attributed the cause of the epidemic to the shift from using lightly milled maize to highly milled maize which had half the thiamine.

"The workshop reached a broad agreement that the major cause of the epidemic was a dietary deficiency of thiamine and other vitamins," Latham reported. The researchers also concluded that although nutritional deficiencies were an underlying cause of the epidemic, viral infections, tobacco and alcohol use appear to have played roles as well.

Castro, who attended more than 15 hours of the workshop and met with Latham and four colleagues for more than an hour, listened to the experts' views on the epidemic.

Both Castro and Latham said the tightening of the U.S. blockade of Cuba the past three years is an underlying cause of the epidemic. The blockade, compounded by the loss of trade with Eastern Europe and a devastating "storm of the century" in early 1993, resulted in a period of hardship in Cuba which included food shortages and food rationing.

Latham called the U.S. blockade "immoral, unethical and illogical" and has long advocated that blockades of food and medicine violate human rights.

"Such blockades hurt poor and innocent people and rarely affect the leadership of a country or have the political impact they are designed to have. In the case of Cuba, the U.S. blockade undoubtedly contributed to the epidemic," Latham said.

Latham, who is in the very early stages of discussing a nutritional surveillance project with Cuban officials, said that Castro expressed deep gratitude to the small group of foreign doctors and scientists who attended the workshop.

Latham reported that Castro said: "Cuban scientists have learned much from you prominent scientists from overseas. I am deeply impressed with you, not only as scientists, but as friends of Cuba. . . . The participation here of you, the group from other countries, I will never forget. You have come here to work shoulder-to-shoulder with Cubans. We consider you our eternal friends, our allies in this fight. Today we do not say goodbye because we will meet again. We thank you."

Latham commented that Castro "showed incredible scientific knowledge and interest in the disease," spent a good deal of time speaking informally with foreign participants, and that "he seemed really to wish to hear our views and to learn from us. His talk [at the final plenary session] demonstrated his agile mind and his good sense of humor. He appeared robust and healthy."

Math *continued from page 1*

played," said Bem, who lists tennis and chess among his other pursuits. "Then I began to realize that math was more than a game and that it had implications for what I might want to do."

It was almost as if Bem was groomed for mathematical wizardry. While growing up in a household where both parents are professors does not guarantee academic success, it does make for intellectual conversation and stimulation.

"There was a lot of value placed on intellectual preoccupations in our household," said Bem's mother, Sandra. "I think that made quite an impact on Jeremy."

Visits to the Cornell math library and meetings with Cornell faculty were regular occasions for Bem, who began meeting with Michael Morley, professor and associate chairman of the math department, five years ago.

"Jeremy's been majoring in math since he was probably three," said Morley, who wasn't the least bit surprised to hear news of Bem's gold medal-winning performance in a world math competition. "In the discipline of mathematics, he's the most impressive young man I've ever met."

Cornell takes active role in environmental dispute resolution

By Rachel F. Preiser

Cornell, long committed to public service and to taking an active part in social and political issues, has sponsored the "Conflictbusters," also known as the Working Group in Environmental Dispute Resolution (WGEDR).

Environmental dispute resolution refers to the process by which conflicts related to natural resource planning, policy and management in both domestic and international arenas are mediated and resolved. It involves identifying all the stakeholders in a particular environmental conflict and getting them to communicate, said Larry Fisher, who is a graduate student in the Natural Resources Department and a founding member of WGEDR.

"Most mediated disputes are often comparatively straightforward," Fisher explained. "You have A against B – landlord against tenant. But in most environmental issues there are so many stakeholders that it becomes a difficult challenge to bring all these parties into dialogue and forge common ground to achieve agreement." James Lassoie, Fisher's adviser and director of the Center for the Environment, which sponsors WGEDR, described what he finds particularly innovative about the new approach to environmental conflicts: "It takes techniques developed to work out interpersonal conflicts and emotional issues and modifies them so that they can be used to address multiple interests in environmental disputes."

Interest in environmental dispute resolution at Cornell led to an experimental course (Environmental Dispute Resolution), created in the spring semester this year. The course, which was largely student sponsored and run, was dedicated to building links between conceptual knowledge and practical experience. It brought the CDRC (Community Dispute Resolution Center) in Ithaca into the class to give practical advice and instruction in mediation. The CDRC's 28-hour skills training program in mediation became the backbone of the course, so that students got both a conceptual introduction to and practical experience with dispute resolution techniques.

Fisher said of the course: "It generated such a strong feeling of commitment and momentum, that it finally culminated in the formation of a formal working group of Conflictbusters (WGEDR)."

WGEDR has a core of nine graduate student members participating actively in the training process and in recruiting new membership and institutional support for the group. It also has an advisory committee composed of faculty, staff and practitioners, including Lassoie; Ellen Harrison, director of the Waste Management Institute; J. David Deshler, Cornell professor of education; Garry Thomas, Ithaca College professor of anthropology; and Judy Saul, director of CDRC.

As soon as the group was formed, requests were received from several national organizations to enlist WGEDR's help. The U.S. Forest Service asked the group to do a training workshop in mediation during their May conference in Ithaca, which was a great success and led to a proposal for another training program from the federal Bureau of Land Management.

In addition to a substantial educational component, which includes the creation of courses, symposia, study groups and workshops exploring many aspects of environmental dispute resolution, WGEDR will be actively involved in networking and coalition building.

In an effort to stimulate interdisciplinary research and long-term collaboration in environmental dispute resolution, the Conflictbusters will organize visits to other institutions and programs, including RESOLVE in Washington, D.C., the Program in Negotiation at the Harvard Law School in Boston and the New York State Forum on Conflict and Consensus in Albany.

The WGEDR is in the process of developing a comprehensive research agenda: Members currently are involved in applied research in conservation planning and management in Mexico, Costa Rica, Vietnam and Indonesia, as well as in communities in the United States.

'This initiative testifies to the talent and expertise of the students that return to do graduate work in environmental research. They're . . . highly talented, highly motivated and creative individuals, committed to finding new approaches to old problems.'

– James Lassoie

Collaboration is key in expanding executive education

By Kristin Costello

At Cornell, collaboration and innovation are leading executive education in new directions through interdisciplinary study, more flexible course schedules, expanded offerings and custom programs for individual clients.

Under the title a "Partnership for Change," the Johnson Graduate School of Management and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations are pooling their faculty and administrative resources to offer more diverse programs taught by experts in the fields of business and human resources management.

"We are trying new and innovative things here at Cornell," said Michael Hostetler, associate dean for executive education at the Johnson School.

Thus far, the alliance between the Johnson School and ILR School has proven very successful – so successful, in fact, that they are exploring other avenues for establishing similar joint programs at the university.

Currently, the Johnson School-ILR Executive Education Program is looking to develop joint programs with Cornell's Center for Biotechnology and the Center for the Environment. In a potential collaboration between the Johnson School, the ILR School and the College of Human Ecology, a proposal has been written for a new health-care course designed for chief executive officers of health-care institutions. Another new program is a family businesses forum which will feature a member of the Johnson family, of S.C. Johnson Wax.

In addition to traditional courses such as Finance for Non-financial Managers, the Executive Education Program offers short colloquiums on timely and strategic issues affecting business: the pressures of global competition, re-engineering and downsizing, for example. In May, the Johnson School hosted a conference on derivative securities that brought scholars and practitioners together to discuss and explore the latest advances in theory and practice.

Other programs under discussion for 1995 include: Creating the Sustainable Turnaround, The European Mergers and Acquisitions Forum, and Managing Information Systems: The CEO Perspective.

Alan Merten, dean of the Johnson School, stresses the importance of being on the cutting edge in business and in executive education. "Our responsibility is to get participants information that their competition reads about in *Business Week* 18 months to two years from now," Merten said.

The Executive Education Program's title, "Partnership for Change," also reflects the goals of most businesses today as they move toward team problem-solving and total quality management. Cornell's Executive Education Program emphasizes change through a results-oriented focus: Participants bring actual organization problems to the program and develop action plans and implementation strategies.

Leo Flanagan, director of management and executive education at the ILR School, says Cornell's public program is valuable because it gives participants the "opportunity to spend time talking with 20 to 30 executives from the most competitive organizations."

"Participants can find out what's changing in the marketplace, new technologies and how employees are organized and managed," Flanagan said.

Employees who attend Cornell's programs are sponsored by their companies. Hostetler explained that executive education has become a highly competitive business. Extensive marketing and reformatting of programs have helped to give Cornell a boost in the market, Hostetler said.

One of Cornell's initiatives has involved cutting back the length of time a program takes to complete. The Johnson School's most in-depth general management program, called the Executive Development Program (EDP), previously required four consecutive weeks. Participants now can take the program in two two-week sessions with a six-week break in between.

'If we are going to teach executives the importance of taking calculated risks in business, we need to practice that ideology ourselves at the university.'

– Michael Hostetler

Three-day programs, such as "Applied Methods for Marketing Research" and "Formulating Marketing Strategies," have been designed specifically so that an employee can attend the program and still be at work the same week. Programs also are offered on weekends. And through teleconferencing, the Cornell Club in New York City can now be used for instruction.

"We market our programs as an opportunity for participants to enhance their value to their company," Hostetler said. The majority of participants, he said, do not have M.B.A. degrees but often possess advanced degrees in other fields.

For the academic year 1994-95, the Johnson School and ILR School will provide 49 executive education programs. As the program options have expanded from three basic programs in the public sector – the four-week EDP program, the Effective Executive and the Manufacturing Executive Program – Hostetler said they have seen a growing interest in programs such as Strategic Decision-Making that reflect the decision-making and team leadership skills that senior managers need in today's corporate environment.

Another growing facet of executive education is custom programs, designed specifically for the particular needs of individual clients or a consortium of organizations. Unlike public programs that bring together participants from many different companies to follow a predesigned curriculum, the custom programs allow the client to design the content, maintain confidentiality and address issues that are particular to their organization.

"There are advantages to both types of programs," Hostetler explained. "Participants in public programs have the advantage of gaining new ideas through exposure to executives from other companies. As a result, we are finding that companies such as AT&T are continuing to send employees to the public programs as well soliciting custom programs."

Despite the fact that many say the boom for executive education was several years ago, Cornell is finding new ways to make executive education a valuable asset for employees who want to lead their organizations in a competitive global business world. The programs practice what they preach: team problem-solving with an aim toward improving quality through innovation and change.

Sharron Bennett/University Photography

Larry Kruse, center, senior vice president for Sterling Winthrop Inc., works with other participants in a team-building exercise during a recent session of the Johnson School Executive Education Program.

Class participation makes difference

By Kristin Costello

On the third day of Cornell's Executive Development Program, participant Denise McCourt, from the American Petroleum Institute, said she was already finding the intensive four-week general management program to be an exciting opportunity to enhance her decision-making skills and develop a more global, strategic planning outlook.

"This program is offering me the opportunity to look at different workplace issues from the perspectives of other executives who come from diverse industries and different parts of the world," McCourt said.

Most executive education participants agree that class participation is a key element of the experience: Knowledge is gained through the constant exchange among participants and faculty as they bring their individual perspectives and backgrounds to the program.

This summer's EDP program began with a lecture by Mike Gaffney, a consultant with Cornell's Program and Employment Work Systems on high-performance teams. Gaffney stressed that while the "team-concept" has become a buzz word in business, it is important to examine how teams can be successfully implemented.

Another segment of the first week featured the Cornell Interactive Theatre, which acted out two different workplace scenarios before the EDP class: on sexual harassment and on employee development. As the participants observed the breakdown of communication between employee and manager in each scenario, they were asked to imagine themselves in the different roles as well as to analyze the situation from an objective point of view.

In a further step away from traditional teaching methods, EDP participants gathered Saturday, June 18, at Beebe Lake for outdoor leadership training sessions.

There, the class was divided into teams with tasks to accomplish. "The goal of this activity is for participants to extract effective leadership styles and important skills for working in teams out of the process," said Michael Hostetler, associate dean for executive education at the Johnson School.

"These kinds of exercises are really so much more than playing games," Hostetler said. "For many people, they are an emotionally powerful experience."

Hotel School introduces programs

Cornell's School of Hotel Administration introduced 17 new executive education certificate sequences this summer as part of its annual Professional Development Program for the hospitality industry.

The certificate programs were developed by 10 senior faculty members at the Hotel School and encourage participants to complete a sequence of courses to receive a certificate in one of 17 specialty areas.

The introduction of the "certificate sequences" follows upon the Hotel School's success in providing executive education programs for practicing hospitality industry employees all over the world: This summer the executive education faculty provided training for 550 professionals from approximately 70 countries.

Hotel School Dean David A. Dittman praises the program for "targeting needs within all of the major fields of hospitality management. Their introduction ensures that the school's continuing education offerings will remain both the most comprehensive and the most contemporary in the world."

The program also has continued to expand and diversify its offerings in tandem with growing areas of the hospitality industry. "Casino management, for example, was redesigned as a much more intensive program, in response to this expanding niche in the marketplace," said Norm Peckenpaugh, who supervises the Hotel School's Executive Education Program.

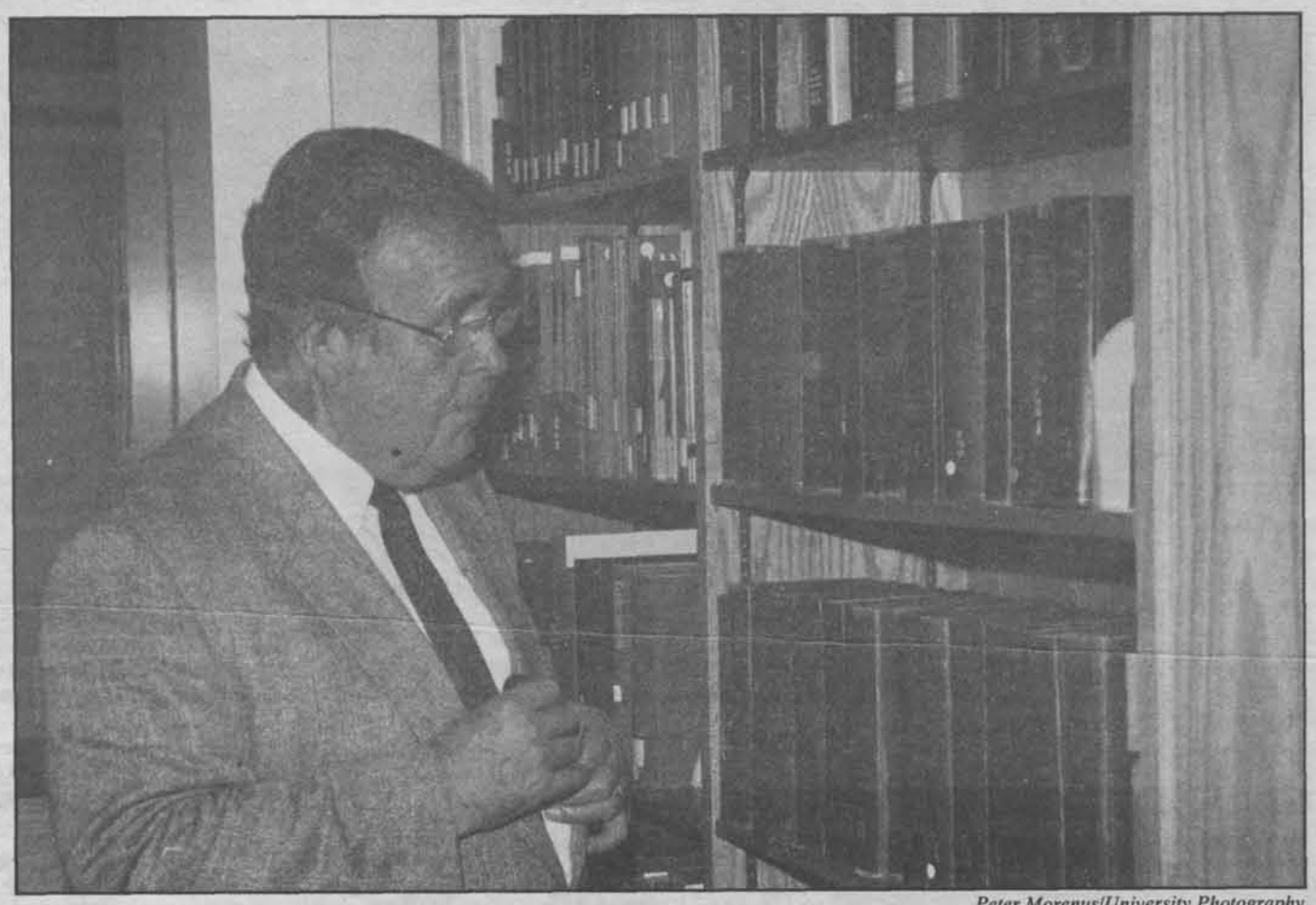
In 1995, the Hotel School will begin a program in the Asia-Pacific region. With a rotation through three Asia-Pacific cities, three Hotel School professors will teach a course in each of three cities over a three-year period. The program will offer nine weeks of study and the opportunity to take one or more of the courses in the United States.

A similar program will be implemented in 1996, with the first three courses being offered in Europe and the second three courses in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Hotel School's Professional Development Program offers 70 one-week courses annually between June 13 and July 29, with participants completing one to seven courses each summer. Peckenpaugh said that this summer's participants have come to the Hotel School's program for a number of reasons, including career transition, cross-training within the hospitality industry, preparation for management positions and sharpening skills in particular areas.

Facing a competitive executive education market, the school continues to expand its marketing efforts, among them annual mailings to more than 200,000 people. Peckenpaugh estimates that approximately half of the program's participants are sponsored by their organization. With the average cost per week now at $1,100, Hotel School administrators believe the sequence certificates will make executive education more attractive and valuable.

Ambassadorial visit



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Icelandic Ambassador to the United States Einar Benediktsson looks over books in the Fiske Icelandic Collection at the Carl A. Kroch Library during a visit to campus June 28.

Students get hard sell on the teaching profession

By Darryl Geddes

"Many of my students were shocked to see my brown face in front of the classroom," said Lourdes Madrigal, recounting her experience as a teacher in a Los Angeles-area school district before a recent Cornell workshop on "Teaching in the 21st Century."

Madrigal, of Mexican descent, hopes in time that students will become less surprised to find African Americans and Latinos as their teachers. "We must make sure that the teaching ranks reflect the diversity we're seeing among our students," she said.

According to the National Education Association, as of January 1994 African Americans accounted for only 6.8 percent of the teaching staff in public schools, K-12, while African-American students made up 22 percent of the enrollment in public schools, K-12. Latino teachers are virtually absent from America's classrooms: They comprise only 2.7 percent of public school teachers, while Latinos total 14 percent of all students enrolled in public schools.

In an attempt to bring a greater diversity to the teaching profession, the Mellon Fellowship Collaborative – Cornell, Harvard and Stanford universities and Teachers College of Columbia – is trying to encourage students from underrepresented populations to pursue a teaching career. This year more than two dozen Latino, African-American and Asian-American students from colleges and universities across the country were selected to participate in "Teaching in the 21st Century," a workshop sponsored by the collaborative and held June 25 to July 1 at Cornell. Students heard presentations from members of the Cornell faculty and outside researchers involved in multicultural education. They also heard about the Multicultural Multiethnic Center from officials of the Ithaca City School District. The center provides guidance and training for teachers on meeting the needs of a diverse student body.

As a final project, students discussed their own experiences or developed skits to visualize them. In one skit, a teacher admonished a student who was helping a non-English-speaking peer with the day's class work. The teacher, unaware that the student did not speak English, thought the students were being disrespectful by talking in class.

In another skit, a teacher questioned an African-American male's enrollment in an advanced English class. The teacher told the student he didn't belong in the class despite his excellent grade report.

"The purpose of these exercises is to have the students tell a story that will help well-intentioned white middle-class teachers to better understand their actions and behavior," said Deborah Trumbull, Cornell associate professor of education, who led the workshop. "I don't think the behavior signals maliciousness or conscious racism, it's just ignorance on the part of the teacher."

The workshop also gave participants an opportunity to discuss their attraction to the teaching profession. Pace University sophomore Arthur Brown is serious about becoming a teacher, especially after his experience working as a tutor for the Liberty Partnership Program for at-risk youth in New York City. "I never thought I'd be any good working with students," he said. "But I was astonished at how they reacted toward me. They came to me for help and support. I realized that I did have an impact on their young lives."

Sandra M. Little-Dennis, a graduate student at the University of Santa Clara, wants to give students more than the ABCs. "I see teachers playing an important role in keeping today's youth away from all the violence," she said. "Teachers are part of a child's support system and are a needed resource for youngsters today."

Trumbull is heartened by the students' testimonials. "I would not be surprised if well over half of this year's group went into education," she said. "Despite the many things that are wrong with our schools, these students are looking at the profession with the realization that, as a teacher, you can make a difference."

Former dean honored for supporting women engineers

By Rachel F. Preiser

William B. Streett, former dean of Cornell's College of Engineering, has received the Rodney D. Chipp Memorial Award from the Society of Women Engineers (SWE) for "his outstanding contribution to the acceptance and advancement of women in engineering."

Streett

The Chipp Award was established in 1967 in memory of Rodney Chipp, a prominent engineer and husband of Beatrice A. Hicks, first president of the SWE. The award recognizes a man or company "who has contributed significantly to the acceptance and promotion of women in the field of engineering."

Dean of engineering from 1985 until this year, Streett, Cornell professor of chemical engineering, "has worked tirelessly to improve the environment for women engineering faculty and students at Cornell University," according to the citation. "His leadership of the College of Engineering, particularly his design and initiation of programs that would dramatically increase and retain the number of women students, stands as a model for university engineering programs." One such effort was the establishment of the Women's Program in Engineering, devoted to aggressively identifying and removing obstacles for women to earn a degree.

The citation continued, "Dr. Streett almost single-handedly overcame the apathy that accompanies years of token representation of women to encourage faculty to join him in recruiting, enrolling and mentoring women students. As a result of his efforts, Cornell now boasts an average female enrollment of 25 percent, well above the national average of 17 percent. In addition, Dr. Streett is an ardent supporter of the Cornell Student Section of the Society of Women Engineers, which has grown to over 300 members."

With his aid, SWE has expanded its programs. He also plays a key role in communicating with guidance counselors and corporate sponsors on SWE's behalf.

Prior to his tenure as dean, only one woman had achieved tenure on the 220-member College of Engineering faculty. Now there are 14 women, six of them tenured, or 6.5 percent of the faculty. The national average is 2 percent.

Ackerman speaks on women, love

By Barbara Yien

"We are constantly in love, looking for love, losing love, or hurt by love. In short, we are bewitched, bothered and bewildered by love," said Diane Ackerman, prize-winning writer and naturalist, in her lecture entitled "Women and Love" July 13.

The lecture, at Alumni Auditorium in Kennedy Hall, was the second in Cornell's Summer Lecture Series, called "Women's Lives." Ackerman received her M.F.A. and Ph.D. from Cornell and is the author of 10 books, including *A Natural History of the Senses* and her most recent work, *A Natural History of Love*.

Ackerman

It is women who call the shots during courtship, Ackerman said. Women most often initiate flirting and are the ones who determine how far a courtship will progress – a trend animals follow as well, she said. This makes sense in biological terms because females have more at stake than males and thus need to be pickier when selecting mates.

"Evolutionarily, sperm is cheap and eggs are expensive," Ackerman said. "The male hopes to attract and mate with as many females as possible, but the female just wants to get pregnant by one extraordinary male . . . who will stick around to protect and support her offspring."

Music plays an influential role in how we think about love, Ackerman said. "Popular music is obsessed with love . . . in pop songs we share our myths and ideals about love," she said, noting that during the '30s and '50s, women yearned for love to "save them, to give their lives meaning and direction" and believed "nothing a man could do to a woman was too great a price to pay for the gift of his love."

These attitudes were reflected in the popularity of songs such as "Can't Help Loving That Man," in which the man is "unworthy" but the woman is glad to love him anyway.

Such attitudes have changed in today's society, in which women are more economically independent and no longer need to marry for support, Ackerman said.

"We have many more expectations [of marriage today] than people ever did before," she said. Men and women continue to differ in those expectations, however.

"Men and women get jealous in different ways," Ackerman said. She said in most instances, when a man catches a woman being sexually unfaithful, the mistake is "unforgivable" and the relationship over. In most cases when a woman catches a man being unfaithful, however, "she won't like it but will give him another chance," Ackerman said.

Ackerman also discussed the intriguing chemical processes that take place in the body when one is in love. "When we fall in love there is an infatuation chemical called phenylethylamine which starts pouring through the body like a natural amphetamine," Ackerman said.

But the chemical only lasts for a few years, after which another chemical system takes over – the endorphins, which provide the feelings of calm, happiness and wholeness that many long-term spouses report. It is interesting that most divorces happen at the point of this chemical changeover, Ackerman said.

A third chemical, oxytocin, may explain why women seem to value cuddling after lovemaking more than men do. Dubbed "the cuddling chemical," oxytocin levels are particularly high in pregnant women to ensure that the mother will want to hold and cuddle her baby when it is born, Ackerman said. Oxytocin levels also rise, however, during lovemaking – especially in women

ILR Press publishes book promoting change in labor law

By Kristin Costello

Proponents of American labor law reform are preparing for what is likely to become a national debate on labor law rivaling the health care debate. And what they are saying is, "The old way of doing things doesn't work anymore."

The editors and contributors to *Restoring the Promise of American Labor Law*, published in May by ILR Press at Cornell, say, "The American system of collective bargaining is at a crossroads."

The volume, edited by Sheldon Friedman and Rudolph A. Oswald and Cornell Professors Richard W. Hurd and Ronald L. Seeber, was developed from a conference sponsored last fall by the Department of Economic Research of the AFL-CIO and Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The collection of 35 papers offers an interesting discussion of American labor law ranging from historical perspectives and analysis of the current system to frameworks for change. The resounding message of the volume is that American workers must have an independent voice to sustain an advanced economic democracy.

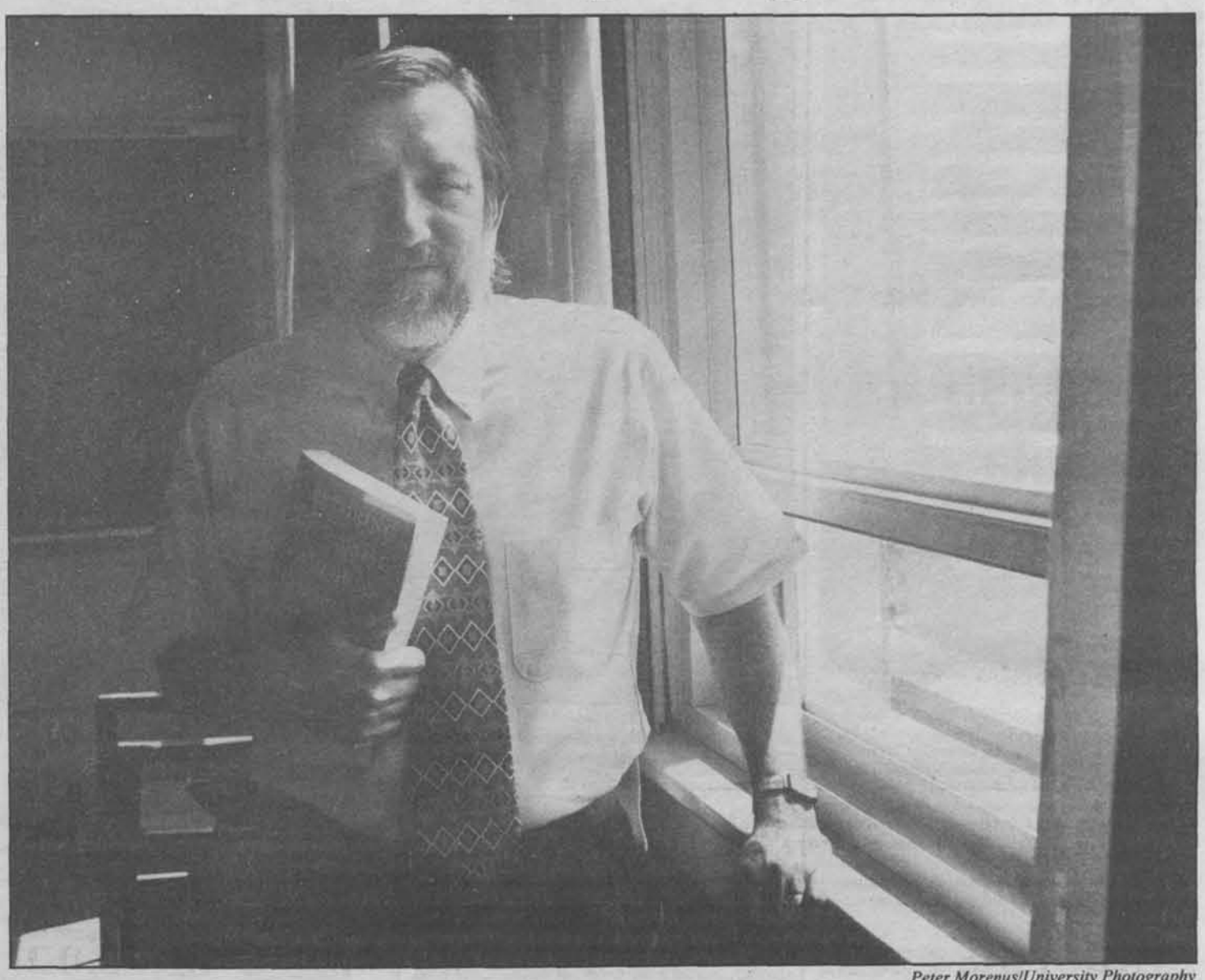
In anticipation of the significant debate that will arise in the next year on employment relations policy at the federal level, the volume examines the precipitous decline in the labor movement and the disappearance of unions from the private sector, explained Seeber, professor and associate dean for extension and public service at Cornell's ILR School.

The discussion considers labor law in the context of the decline of the middle class and the development in the United States of a dichotomous economy composed basically of two groups – high wage earners and low wage earners. Collectively, the authors suggest that, despite a dramatic transformation in the U.S. economy from mass production to services, unions will continue to have value in American society.

Seeber stressed that the quest for labor law reform needs to be focused on two fronts: first, to find a way to shift or restructure the law to protect the rights of workers to unionize and, second, to develop a system of collective bargaining that fosters true employer/employee decision-making. "We currently have a system that does not promote true participation, and hence, polarizes employers and employees," Seeber said.

Richard Hurd, director of the Labor Studies Program at Cornell, says the current labor relations system does not promote collective bargaining, but instead provides a framework for those engaged in bargaining. "It clearly does not promote the rights of workers," and has turned from being a peaceful way to resolve problems and promote some form of workplace democracy to a legal morass.

Hurd explained that the current labor law was written for the mass production economy of the 1930s, and as a result, there exist massive loopholes in today's system. "If you look at the recent strikes at General Motors and Chrysler Corp., professional employees went on strike to protest loss of work to contract labor; the source of the problem is that contract laborers are not covered by current labor law," Hurd said. He noted that part-time workers also receive little protection from the labor relations system. In essence, he said, we are functioning under a system that eliminates the rights of approximately 25 percent of the American workforce.



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Richard W. Hurd with a copy of the labor law reform book he edited with Ronald L. Seeber.

Contributors to the volume say the right of workers to form and join organizations under their own control has seriously been threatened. According to Hurd and Joseph B. Uehlein of the AFL-CIO, the current legal structure allows companies to conduct intense anti-union campaigns and openly violate policies of the National Labor Relations Board by discriminating against union activists in assignments, discipline and discharge.

Studies show that union membership has declined in the United States to the lowest level of any industrialized country except France. This has occurred in spite of increased interest in organized labor among women, minorities and younger workers, say Phil Comstock and Maier B. Fox, of the Wilson Center for Public Research, who contribute to the volume.

"We have seen the weakening of unions in association with the development of a new service-dominated, computer-based global economy," Hurd said. The growing sectors of today's economy are areas where unions typically are weakest.

'We have seen the weakening of unions in association with the development of a new service-dominated, computer-based global economy.'

– Richard Hurd

To address the inefficacy of public policy on labor, the Clinton administration's appointment of the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, chaired by John Dunlop, is expected to evaluate the current system and make recommendations that will enhance productivity and worker-management cooperation.

Employers concur with the need for change in the labor relations system, Hurd said, but there also is a need to be cautious about proposals that allow companies to set up their own employee-involvement systems in place of unions.

The challenge the commission faces, Seeber and Hurd said, is determining the extent to which labor law will be revised, with opinions ranging from a need for an entire restructuring of the law, which would dramatically change how it operates, to maintaining the system's basic philosophy and structure with minor changes to the law.

Restoring the Promise of American Labor Law, the editors say, frames the debate on labor law reform and addresses many of the issues the commission is examining from the viewpoint of experts in a number of diverse fields. With the aim of informing public discussion, the volume does rejuvenate a sense of promise in a system of collective bargaining that has the potential to protect and promote workers' rights to form independent organizations and have a voice.

The meaning of "restoring the promise," the editors of the book suggest, is multifold: there is the need to restore the potential that policy can actually facilitate labor-management relations, and a need to restore the promise to workers that their right to independent representation will consistently be treated with respect.

"American society made a promise to workers in 1935 that isn't being kept," Hurd said. That is indeed a promise that contributors to the volume – and many other Americans – agree must be restored.

Deceased CU professor's last philosophical work is published

By Carole Stone

The last philosophical work by the late Norman Malcolm, a distinguished professor of philosophy at Cornell before his retirement, was published recently under the title *Wittgenstein: A Religious Point of View?*

The slim volume examines the religious views of one of the 20th century's most important philosophers, Austrian-born Ludwig Wittgenstein, author of *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and *Philosophical Investigations*.

"I am not a religious man, but I cannot help seeing every problem from a religious point of view," Wittgenstein once remarked to a friend.

Malcolm discusses that remark and considers Wittgenstein's writing about language, philosophical thought and religion. He draws an analogy between a concept of God that stands in no need of justifying or explaining itself to mankind – like God in the Book of Job – and Wittgenstein's view of the human "language-games" and "forms of life."

To Wittgenstein, religion and religious thinking meant an attitude toward life and toward other people; it meant in part a recognition of another person's soul, said Naomi Sheaman, a visiting fellow at the Society for the Humanities this past year who has studied Wittgenstein's work.

"In considering a question such as 'How did the world come into existence?' one can look for answers in religious texts or in scientific teaching. To Wittgenstein religion is not like science or common sense. It is not a new set of facts. It is an intuition that can change the way you think about things," Sheaman said.

Malcolm, who was Cornell's Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy, was one of Wittgenstein's central and earliest commentators and the author of the celebrated *Ludwig Wittgenstein: A Memoir*.

After his retirement from Cornell in 1978, Malcolm settled in London and lived there until his death in 1990. During the 1980s he made a visit to Cornell and discussed portions of this book with the Cornell Philosophy Discussion Club, recalled philosophy Professor Allen Wood.

Wittgenstein: A Religious Point of View? was published by Cornell University Press and in London by Routledge Press.

CALENDAR

July 28 through August 4

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

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

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

Otto Sander, left, as Cassiel and Bruno Ganz as Damiel in Wim Wenders' "Faraway, So Close," playing this week at Cornell Cinema in Willard Straight Hall.

dance

Cornell International Folkdancers

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

• July 31: 7:30 p.m., dance instruction, dances from southern Africa; 8:30 p.m., open dancing and requests; Atrium, Veterinary Research Tower.

American Eared Grebe, 1902, a watercolor pen and ink on paper by Louis Agassiz, part of the "Of a Feather" exhibit at the Johnson Museum.

exhibits

Johnson Art Museum

The Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, on the corner of University and Central avenues, is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Wednesdays to 8 p.m. Admission is free. Telephone: 255-6464.

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

Hartell Gallery

"Art From Different Perspectives," a collection of art works in various media by members of the Summer College's Visual Arts Seminar, runs through July 29 in the gallery in Sibley Dome, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall

"Cross-Dressing: Exchange of Clothing Styles Across Cultures," through Aug. 22, 317 MVR Hall. Thirteen mannequins dressed in clothing borrowed from the Cornell Costume Collection, among other sources, show how aesthetic, cultural and sociopsychological aspects of dress influence the apparel of other cultures. The exhibit is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. To enter the exhibit, request a key from 208 MVR Hall.

films

Films listed are sponsored by Cornell Cinema unless otherwise noted and are open to the public. All films are $4.50 ($4 for students). Films are held in Willard Straight Theatre except where noted.

Thursday, 7/28

"Faraway So Close" (1993), directed by Wim Wenders, with Nastassja Kinski, Mikhail Gorbachev and Peter Falk, 7 p.m.

"What's Eating Gilbert Grape?" (1993), directed by Lasse Halstrom, with Johnny Depp and Juliette Lewis, 9:55 p.m.

Friday, 7/29

"What's Eating Gilbert Grape?" 7:15 p.m.

"Faraway So Close," 9:50 p.m.

Saturday, 7/30

"Some Like It Hot" (1959), directed by Billy Wilder, with Marilyn Monroe, Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis, 7:15 p.m.

"What's Eating Gilbert Grape?" 9:50 p.m.

Sunday, 7/31

"The Firm" (1993), directed by Sydney Pollack, with Tom Cruise, Gene Hackman and Jeanne Tripplehorn, 7:30 p.m.

Monday, 8/1

"Some Like It Hot," 7:15 p.m.

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

Tuesday, 8/2

"Abel Gance: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" shown with "Mater Dolorosa" (1917), directed by Abel Gance, with Emmy Lynn, Armand Tallier and Firmin Gemier, with guest accompanist Philip Carli, 7:30 p.m.

"What's Eating Gilbert Grape?" 9:35 p.m.

Wednesday, 8/3

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

"The Firm," 9:40 p.m.

Thursday, 8/4

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

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

graduate bulletin

• **Degree deadline:** Friday, Aug. 19, is the deadline for completing all requirements for an August degree, including submitting the thesis/dissertation to the Graduate School.

• **Fall registration:** Fall 1994 graduate student registration is in Alberding Field House, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. New students only on Saturday, Aug. 20; new and continuing students on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 22 and 23.

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

music

Summer Session

• Beethoven Festival, July 28 in Alumni Auditorium, Kennedy Hall: Program 7, 2 p.m.: Opus 49/2, Andrew Willis; Opus 31/1, Ursula Duetschler; Opus 31/2, Malcolm Bilson; and Opus 31/3, Zvi Meniker. Program 8, 7:30 p.m.: Opus 81a, Bart van Oort; Opus 109, Bilson; Opus 110, David Breitman; and Opus 111, Tom Beghin.

• The Heartbeats Rhythm Quartet will perform Cajun and pop with traditional Southern dance tunes on July 29 at 7:30 p.m. on the Arts Quad. Rain location: Alumni Auditorium, Kennedy Hall.

• Jennifer Mellits and Liisa Ambegaokar with Grame Bailey will present "A Recital of Flute Chamber Music," with cello and piano accompaniment, Aug. 2, 7:30 p.m., Barnes Hall Auditorium.

Bound for Glory

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

religion

Sage Chapel

Mary Ann Lapinski of the Learning Web Project of the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy will give the sermon July 31 at 11 a.m. Sage is a non-sectarian chapel that fosters dialogue and exploration with and among major faith traditions.

African-American

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

Baha'i Faith

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

Catholic

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

Christian Science

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

Episcopal (Anglican)

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

Friends (Quakers)

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

Jewish

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

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

Korean Church

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

Muslim

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

Protestant Cooperative Ministry

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

Sri Satya Sai Baba

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

Zen Buddhist

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

seminars

Agricultural, Resource & Managerial Economics

"A Limited Dependent Variable Model of Consumers' Valuation of Dairy Product Characteristics," Juan Carlos Reberte, Washington State University, July 28, 10:30 a.m., 401 Warren Hall.