

CORNELL Chronicle

Volume 26 Number 7 October 6, 1994

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED

Professor Ehrenberg's new book finds that regulation of labor markets may cause trade woes.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY

A schedule of events for the Oct. 13-14 Astronomy and Space Sciences Symposium in honor of Carl Sagan's 60th birthday appears inside.

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Search committee releases expectations for next president

Trustee Paul R. Tregurtha, chair of the Presidential Search Committee, released the following document outlining the committee's expectations for the next Cornell president. Tregurtha expressed his appreciation to the many members of the Cornell community who shared their views and recommendations with the committee as it prepared this statement.



Tregurtha

relationship with the State of New York. The president works in close consultation with, and reports to, the Board of Trustees and with a wide range of internal and external constituencies to provide overall leadership and direction for the university. The president is expected to foster and build upon the existing traditions and strengths of the university and to provide the personal and professional leadership to chart and guide its future course. The president is expected to nurture the intellectual, human and financial resources of the university with the goal of enhancing the quality of Cornell's scholarship and teaching, as well as its presence and reputation nationally and internationally.

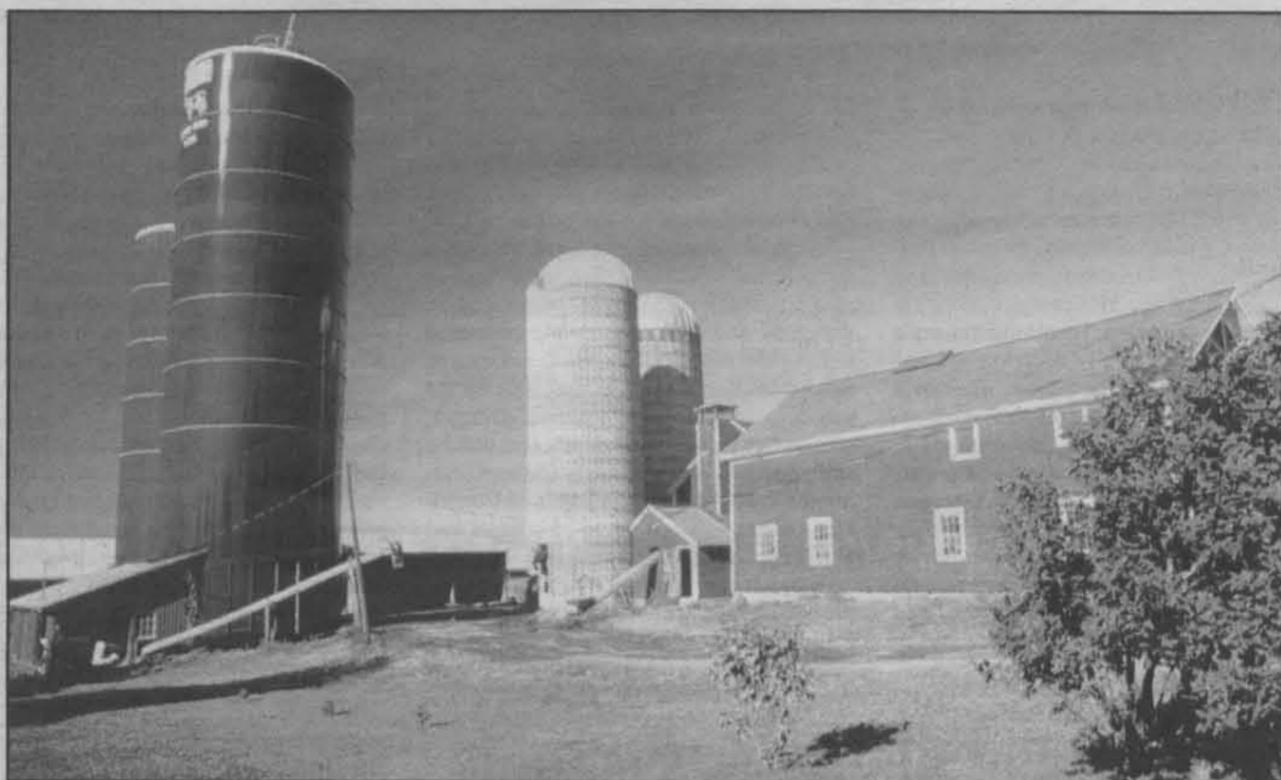
More specifically, the president is expected to: formulate long-range strategic plans in consultation with the university

communities, for approval by the Board of Trustees, plans that will keep Cornell University at the forefront in the decades ahead; oversee all education and research programs of the university, working with the provost, the academic deans, chairpersons and other faculty; oversee the management of the administration, business and financial affairs, and fund-raising, alumni affairs and public relations functions of the university, working with the appropriate vice presidents; act as the principal public spokesperson for Cornell reflecting and enhancing its standing within the region, the United States and throughout the world; take an active leadership role in friend-making and fundraising to expand the university's resource base, including research grants and contracts, operating funds and additions to endowments; lead the university to consensus on major

policy issues among competing or conflicting constituency groups; take an active leadership role, in concert with the faculty, in developing academic programs and priorities; oversee the implementation of the annual financial plan of the university; lead the university communities in the development of shared values and a clear sense of shared mission; demonstrate a high level of commitment in supporting all aspects of the university's life and motivate others to do the same; maintain an open, attentive and respectful relationship with the student body; keep the Board of Trustees closely advised of developments within the university, formulate plans and policies for Board consideration and approval and implement resulting Board policies.

Education: An earned doctoral degree
Continued on page 2

The president is the chief executive and educational officer of Cornell University, a large and complex private university which enjoys both land grant status and a unique



Peck Farm, in Saratoga County.

Charles Harrington/University Photography

Survey finds dairy policy makes a difference

By Susan Lang

New York dairy farms, on average, have almost twice as many cows per farm and produce about 14 percent more milk per cow than their counterparts in Ontario, Canada, but face both greater challenges and opportunities than dairy farmers in Ontario because of differences in dairy policies, according to a series of Cornell analyses.

"Dairy policy in the U.S. is much more market-oriented and offers greater opportunities for growth but, at the same time, less protection. Dairy policy in Canada, on the other hand, offers greater security with less risk of financial failure but can constrain opportunities for increasing production," said Andrew Novakovic, professor and chair of the Department of Agricultural, Resource and Managerial Economics in Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

'New York dairy farms in our survey had lower average total assets and net farm income than Ontario dairy farms, and only half as many New York farms were in a favorable debt-to-asset position compared with those in Ontario.'

— Andrew Novakovic

He is director of the Cornell Program in Dairy Markets and Policy.

Novakovic directed the study that surveyed 440 dairy farms in 1991 when dairy prices in New York were at their

lowest point in the past 10 years. In view of the less favorable dairy policy and low milk prices, Novakovic and Charles Nicholson, a graduate student working on the study, found that a higher percentage of New York dairy farms were in poor financial shape. They also found that New York farm families were less satisfied with the competitiveness of their farms and family income from dairying than their Canadian neighbors.

Four out of 10 New York dairy farmers reported a net loss in 1991, and one in 10 said they planned to quit farming in the near future. One in 10 Ontario dairy farmers, on the other hand, reported a net loss that year, and only 1 in 100 planned to quit farming soon.

"New York dairy farms in our survey had lower average total assets and net farm income than Ontario dairy farms, and only half as many New York farms

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Sailing team to race in France for World Cup

By Darryl Geddes

The Cornell Sailing Team will represent the United States at the Student Yachting World Cup at Le Cap D'Agde, France, Oct. 28 to Nov. 6.

The team is coming off one of its most successful campaigns, winning the coveted MacMillan Cup (the East Coast Championship) in 1992 and the Corinthian Regatta in 1993. A second-place finish at the U.S. Naval Academy in the Kennedy Cup, the U.S. big boat championship, in April earned Cornell the opportunity to represent the United States in the upcoming World Cup.

Cornell will compete against sailing teams from 19 other countries in eight races, including 15- and 35-mile races, requiring the team's endurance and skill.

Captain Andrew Hoofnagle said the team has amazing depth and should fare quite well at the World Cup. "We've performed very well this season, and I expect we'll be very competitive at the worlds."

An even bigger challenge, however, is how to fund the World Cup trip. The cost of sending the 10-member team to France is at least \$15,000.

"We can't compete in the World Cup unless we get the funding," Hoofnagle said.

The team is waging an aggressive fund-raising campaign, mailing letters to major national corporations and associations seeking support. Sponsors can have their names or logos attached to the mast, boom and stern of the boat, a 35-foot Jeaneau, as well as printed on team uniforms.

As a student club, the sailing team does not receive the financial assistance from the university that varsity sports do. The team pays its expenses, such as entrance fees, travel and lodging, from dues, which cost members approximately \$220 yearly.

"We're hoping that several sponsors will share our enthusiasm for the sport and help us represent the United States in this international competition," Hoofnagle said.

Despite the uncertainty of funding, the team continues its practice sessions on Cayuga Lake, in preparation for its biggest test. "Our challenge will be to find the

Continued on page 2

Gay resource office established

Cornell has established a new Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Resource Office.

The office, which will be housed in Anabel Taylor Hall, Room G-16, is designed to provide staff, faculty and particularly students with information, planning and referrals about gay, lesbian and bisexual issues on campus.

Susan Lerner, former assistant dean of students, has been named coordinator of the office for the initial year of the three-year pilot effort. A formal search for the coordinator will be conducted at the end of the first year of its operation.

While Lerner's first task will be to design a plan that details the specific programs and services to be provided by the Resource Office, it is expected that this will result in provision of these and other services:

- Workshops and other educational and cultural experiences meant to further understanding of and appreciation for the gay, lesbian and bisexual experience;
- An inventory of related university library holdings, programs and organizations;
- A speakers' bureau about gay, lesbian and bisexual issues; and
- Referrals to counseling and other services and programs, both on campus and in the community.

Lerner earned a master's degree in social work from Syracuse University in 1971 before serving as a social worker for Open House, formerly a 24-hour crisis counseling center in Ithaca, and Meadow House, a community day treatment center, where she provided counseling and therapy to developmentally disabled adults before joining Cornell in 1980.

Until April 1994, she served as assistant dean of students, coordinating several support groups and administering the Personal Education Workshops, including programs such as Building Satisfying Relationships, Women, Food and Self-Esteem and Assertiveness. She also established the Student Leadership Training and Education Program.

The Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Resource Office was established with the approval of President Frank H.T. Rhodes and Provost Malden C. Nesheim and will report jointly to Vice President for Student and Academic Services Susan H. Murphy and Associate Vice President for Human Relations Joycelyn R. Hart.

It emerged as a result of discussions among the Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Working Group, which was composed of faculty, staff and students, and other planning groups originally chaired by former Vice President for Academic Programs and Campus Affairs Larry Palmer, now chaired by Murphy.

On tour



Peter Morenus/University Photography
New York State Comptroller H. Carl McCall, left, gets a tour of Veterinary College construction projects from Dean Robert Phemister Sept. 25. McCall, a Democrat, is running for re-election.

Search committee *continued from page 1*

or its equivalent is strongly preferred.

Other characteristics:

In addition to the intellectual perspectives, academic background and administrative criteria that are required for effective leadership and management of Cornell University, the president must be a person of absolute integrity, as demonstrated by a consistency of personal commitment and a clear understanding of "vocation" as service rather than career. He/she must be a person accustomed to the intellectual dynamism of a faculty thoroughly engaged in institutional life, and someone who understands and appreciates academic freedom, free speech and the traditional role of faculty in governance. The president must be committed to Cornell's excellence as a research university as well as its tradition of cultural diversity and equal opportunity, be a person who has demonstrated the knack

for warm, open communication with all constituents of the university, as well as a predisposition to consult with and listen to faculty, staff and students, and who values and encourages the development of staff managerial skills. He/she must also be a courageous leader and innovator who is able to deal with conflict, make critical decisions and take appropriate measured risks in the pursuit of excellence. Leading candidates also will have demonstrated the qualities of presence, stature, strength, stamina and intellectual depth, and will be skilled at fully and accurately communicating the needs and achievements of Cornell University to a wide range of internal and external constituencies.

Experience: Leading candidates for the presidency of Cornell University will hold distinguished records of professional accomplishments in the field of higher educa-

tion and/or such other fields of endeavor as business, government and nonprofit organizations. Such candidates will have an understanding of and proven commitment to excellence in research and graduate, professional and undergraduate education and teaching and a sincere interest in students of all backgrounds and the total quality of student life. Importantly, such candidates will possess an appreciation for academic excellence, scholarly research, teaching, public service and the arts as a basis for drawing together the various constituencies, college units and divisions of this private university with a significant land grant component. An appreciation for and understanding of the implications of advancing technology is desired.

All of the above should be carried out with intelligence, courage, grace, dignity and importantly, a sense of humor.

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.

Biocontrol of plant pests is topic

With genetically engineered self-defense for crop plants on the threshold of acceptance, leading researchers will look to a future requiring fewer chemical pest controls at the 10th Annual Cornell Biotechnology Symposium, scheduled for Oct. 11.

"Biological Control of Plant Pests" begins at 8:30 a.m. in the Conference Room of the Cornell Biotechnology Building. Both the morning-long symposium and a poster session from 2 to 5 p.m. at the same location are open to the public at no charge.

"A lot has changed in this business since our first biological control symposium in 1990," said Milton Zaitlin, the Cornell profes-

sor of plant pathology who organized the 1994 meeting. For instance, seeds are ready for sale - pending approval of federal agencies - for the first genetically engineered, disease-fighting crop plant (a virus-resistant squash), according to Zaitlin, who is the associate director of Cornell's Center for Advanced Technology.

Lead speaker for the Oct. 11 symposium will be David Baulcombe, senior scientist at Sainsbury Laboratory, Norwich, England, on "Antiviral Defenses in Plants."

Steven Tanksley, Cornell professor of plant breeding and biometry, will discuss "Application of Genome Mapping to Identify and Isolate Genes of Agronomic Importance in Plants."

H. Alan Wood, virologist at Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research and adjunct professor of entomology, will speak on "Genetically Enhanced Virus Insecticides: Protecting our Crops and our Environment." Richard Roush, associate professor of entomology, will speak on "Impact of Genetic Engineering of Plants on Insect Pest Management," and Eric Nelson, associate professor of plant pathology, will address "Current Trends in the Biological Control of Plant Diseases."

Sailing *continued from page 1*

shortest path through the water and catch the wind at the right time," Hoofnagle said.

Team members are:

- Tom Conway, a sophomore from Wyckoff, N.J., majoring in math and economics.
- Erin Cunningham, a senior from Binghamton, majoring in operations research and industrial engineering.
- Gunnar Gode, a sophomore from Marstons Mills, Mass., majoring in agricultural resources and managerial economics.
- Tuilio Hochkoepler, a senior from Carmel, Calif., majoring in hotel operations.
- Andrew Hoofnagle, a senior from Suffern, N.Y., majoring in microbiology.
- Silas Martin, a senior from Needham, Mass., majoring in biopsychology.
- John Nestor, a senior from Concord, Mass., majoring in chemistry and science and technology studies.
- Carrie Ortiz, a junior from Cheshire, Conn., majoring in design and environmental analysis.
- Carlos Rodriguez Infanzan, a junior from San Juan, Puerto Rico, majoring in applied economics and management.

Another team member will be named at a later date.

CORRECTION

In the Sept. 15 issue of the *Cornell Chronicle*, Francine Moccio was incorrectly identified. She is director of the Institute for Women and Work at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and formerly served, while on leave from Cornell, as associate national executive director of the YWCA.

Pedestrians reminded of safety rules near campus construction

With a significant number of construction projects occurring on campus, construction sometimes seems like a way of life at Cornell. Normal travel routes can be blocked by construction fencing, and the Department of Environmental Health and Safety has issued a reminder that the fences have an important purpose.

"The fences that surround construction sites are there to provide safety during the construction project," said Daniel I. Maas,

manager of fire protection and emergency services. "Many students and others often forget that construction sites can be hazardous areas. Open excavations, exposed piping, heavy equipment, piles of materials, uneven walking surfaces and hazardous operations all combine to create an area that is unsafe for normal pedestrian, bicycle or vehicular traffic. Special protective equipment, including hard hats, safety glasses or gloves may be needed when inside a con-

struction site."

Maas urged campus pedestrians not to climb over, under or through fencing to walk through a construction site. Where necessary, appropriate signs are placed to direct people to the most effective routes to their destinations.

"Access to construction sites is restricted at all times to authorized personnel, and walking through construction sites in the daytime when there is heavy equipment in use

or at night when there are hidden hazards can result in serious injuries," Maas explained. "Please, take the time to walk around the sites. Don't push down site fencing or remove barricades or lights. Removing these items increases the chances that someone else will accidentally walk into the site."

"The Department of Environmental Health and Safety works to make sure that construction sites are as safe as possible," Maas added. "Help us keep them that way."

Pre-game huddle



Peter Morenus/University Photography

From left: Ithaca Mayor Benjamin Nichols, Henrik N. Dullea, vice president for university relations, Elisabeth Moore, counsel to the governor of New York, and Provost Malden C. Nesheim chat at a reception held for community leaders before the varsity football game Oct. 1.

Boyd named head of CGSS unit at Gannett

By William Steele

Gwendolyn Boyd, M.D., has joined the staff of Cornell's Gannett Health Center as director of the Contraceptive, Gynecology and Sexuality Service. She replaces Hope Perry, M.D., who is retiring after directing the service since it was established 14 years ago.

"We're really excited to have the clinical expertise she's going to bring," said Leslie Elkind, M.D., director of university health services. "It will be the first time we've had a full-time gynecologist on staff." Previously, Dr. E. James Fogel of Ithaca provided gynecological service to the campus part time.

"Also, she has a lot of teaching experience, and we're hoping she'll share that with us and help us all improve our skills," Elkind added.

Boyd has worked in private practice, a military clinic and a public hospital.

She has been affiliated with the Carolinas Medical Center in Charlotte, N.C., since 1986, and was director of gynecology there for the last four years. In addition to providing medical services to the community, she was responsible for teaching medical students and OB-GYN and family practice residents.

From 1986 to 1988 she also served as medical director for Planned Parenthood of Greater Charlotte.

Boyd agrees that education will be an important part of her job at Cornell. "One of my focuses here is preventive medicine," she said. "This is a captive young population, so we have an opportunity to tell them things like 'If you haven't started smoking, don't!' And this particular age group needs education about sexually transmitted diseases and menstrual and birth control problems."

A native of Charlotte, Boyd earned her undergraduate degree at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and her M.D. at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She completed her internship and residency at Charlotte Memorial Hospital, then fulfilled a military obligation as Chief of Obstetrics Service at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base in Gwinn, Mich.

She is board certified in obstetrics and gynecology, and is a fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Area human service agencies heal abused children

By Darryl Geddes

Child abuse. The horror stories are carried daily on our front pages and nightly on television. Not a day goes by that one does not read or hear about the latest case of a child being compromised by an adult.

"This public awareness represents society's ability to talk about the issue, but I also think it's reflective of a growing problem," said social worker Pat Karr-Segal, a supervisor at Family and Children's Services, a United Way agency that supports the preservation of the family through counseling and intervention programs.

Officials say the agency's caseload has increased significantly with more than 1,300 people receiving services last year through the agency's family and mental health and child and adolescent programs.

Last year the United Way allocated \$200,000 — the largest amount given any agency — to Family and Children's Services of Tompkins County.

"The amount of the allocation United Way makes to various agencies is based on numerous factors, but significant among these is the need for services and their importance to the community," said David Smith, assistant director of allocation for the United Way of Tompkins County.

In cases of child abuse, Family and Children's Services provides counseling for the child and family as well as the foster family if a child is placed outside the home. The agency also responds to parents who feel

they may become abusive toward their child.

"These are important calls for us," Karr-Segal said. Social workers speak with the parent to assess the severity of the situation and then suggest a course of action.

"In these situations, we like to talk with the parent about the situation at home and will very often see the parent before we see the child."

The Task Force for Battered Women, another United Way-funded agency, has a Child Sexual Abuse project that provides counseling and advocacy for victims, as well as for non-offending family members. The project provides children and their

families with support during the ordeal of a court hearing and offers child care services for women seeking shelter with their children from an abusive spouse.

The Task Force also offers services to increase public awareness of child abuse and what can be done to prevent it. One such program, the Rape And Violence Education program, or RAVE, brings a volunteer theater group into area schools to present skits about child abuse and provide a forum for discussion. RAVE is cosponsored by the Task Force and Ithaca Rape Crisis.

Helping out the Task Force's efforts is an army of more than 75 volunteers, which includes several Cornell students and staff members. "Our volunteers are very generous with their time," said Lisa Kobus, children's services coordinator for the Task Force. "Even before they volunteer for us, they go through an extensive training program."

The Task Force for Battered Women, which received more than \$30,000 from the United Way last year, responded to 2,831 crisis calls in 1993 — that's more than 7 calls a day — and reached more than 2,190 people through its education services.

The Day Care and Child Development Council, which received a United Way allocation last year of just over \$92,000, recently introduced a program designed to dismantle potentially abusive situations. The Healthy Families Initiatives program identifies newborns who may be at risk of an unstable family situation and guides parents in the development of sound parenting skills.



David Lynch-Benjamin

Gwendolyn Boyd

Professor's book examines global economic integration

By Darryl Geddes

A thicket of widely varying regulatory controls on labor markets around the world is complicating the task of trade negotiators working to bring industrialized nations into economic integration.

That circumstance comes as no surprise to economists like Cornell Professor Ronald G. Ehrenberg, who have extensively analyzed labor markets in the United States and abroad.

Ehrenberg will brief Clinton administration officials and other policy specialists on his findings at a dinner Oct. 13 in Washington, D.C. Earlier in the day he will discuss his new book at a luncheon with members of the media.

The panoply of rules affecting labor markets — minimum wage requirements,

'... in the United States there is significant non-compliance with labor standards, including minimum wage, overtime hours, child labor and occupational safety and health legislation.'

— Ronald Ehrenberg

job safety, disability and unemployment insurance, health benefits, hiring standards — are accepted as costs of doing business by industries in America and many other nations. But when labor market standards vary widely among trading partners, conflicts and charges of unfairness proliferate.

In a just-published Brookings Institution book, *Labor Markets and Integrating National Economics*, Ehrenberg, the Irving M. Ives Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Economics and director of the Cornell Institute for Labor Market Policies, looks at four key questions surrounding labor market issues in international trade agreements, such as the GATT, NAFTA and European eco-

nomics integration. They include:

- Do differences in levels of standards, benefits, or hours of work across nations imply that unfair competitive practices are being pursued and that these must be modified before increased economic integration can proceed?

- Do existing institutional arrangements limit labor mobility in an undesirable way?

- Given the potential distributional effects of increased economic integration, and the fact that sometimes its benefits are small for a large number of people, while its costs are large for a small number of people, are existing institutional arrangements sufficient to allow increased integration to occur?

- Are there characteristics of labor markets that, if changed because of pressures for increased economic integration, may lead to efficiency losses?

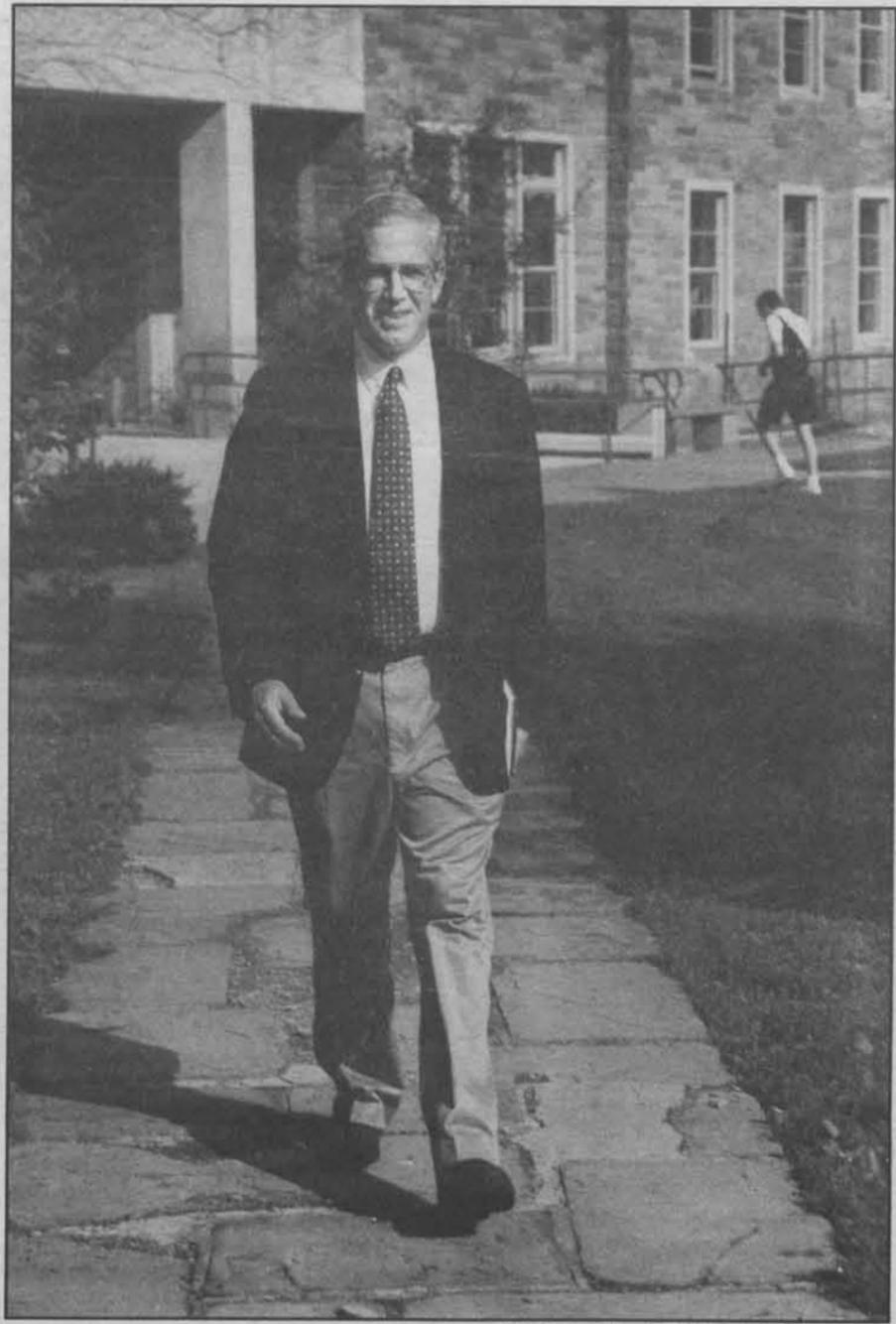
Ehrenberg draws on lessons from the 50 U.S. state economies, which he calls "the best example of economic integration that exists," and suggests methods that could be applied to ameliorate the disparities in economic relations among nations.

He also analyzes the rise of domestic political problems that often accompany economic integration as nations try to make their labor market environment more compatible with that of their trading partners. One recurrent concern, he notes, is the resistance to a host of income redistribution issues that may crop up.

"Insofar as there are identifiable losers from increased economic integration," Ehrenberg writes, "the political process will most likely lead to demands for expanded domestic adjustment programs to ensure political support for increased integration and to reduce changes in the distribution of income that are considered undesirable."

Ehrenberg also discusses the issue of compliance with labor market standards by employers, especially in light of charges and counter-charges during passage of the NAFTA pact.

"Although the failure of Mexican employers to comply with their nation's existing labor standards was a major issue in the debate over NAFTA, the extent to which



David Lynch-Benjamin/University Photography
Professor Ronald Ehrenberg strolls across the ILR Quad recently with a copy of his new book.

American employers do or do not comply with U.S. labor laws was rarely mentioned," he observes.

To resolve such inequities, he suggests, may require that developed nations give the less developed nations "transitional subsidies" to help them raise labor standards and

increase compliance to levels that generate widespread support for increased integration in the developed nations.

Labor Markets and Integrating National Economics is the second book of a planned 21-volume research product of the Brookings Project on Integrating National Economics.

Electronic packaging facility to be dedicated

By Larry Bernard

The Cornell Advanced Electronic Packaging Facility, home of a joint university-industry initiative to tackle the design and development of electronics packaging, will be dedicated on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 5 p.m. on campus.

The dedication begins with a welcome by Che-Yu Li, Cornell professor and chair of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering and director of the facility, in the amphitheater of the Statler Hotel.

A reception will be held at 6 p.m. at the facility, on the first floor of Kimball Hall.

Electronic packaging is integral to all microelectronics. Each chip in a computer, for instance, is nestled in a protective plastic, composite or ceramic carrier, engineered to hold each chip, with hundreds of tiny metal connections to feed power and transfer data. Packaging also removes heat, which can damage a chip. These chips are carried in a computer card, which in turn plugs into a larger circuit board that interconnects several cards.

Recognizing the needs of electronic packaging, the Electronic Packaging Program at Cornell, the National Science Foundation and the New York State Science and Technology Foundation have supported the Advanced Electronic Packaging Facility. A major portion of the equipment at the facility was donated by Digital Equipment Corp. and IBM.

The 8,000-square-foot laboratory provides design, fabrication and test equipment and services to facility users. It is a user-oriented facility targeting regional users, as well as those from the Electronic Packaging Program contributing organizations.

Dairy policy *continued from page 1*

were in a favorable debt-to-asset position compared with those in Ontario," Novakovic said.

In addition, New York operators and their spouses were much more likely to work off the farm out of necessity than for social and other lifestyle reasons as is more common in Ontario, the analysis showed.

"However, net farm income as a percentage of total assets, a rough measure of profitability, is higher for the New York farms in our survey," Novakovic said.

At the time of the survey, New York dairy farms had, on average, 81 milk cows per farm compared with 47 in Ontario. New York cows produced 15,579 pounds of milk per cow compared with 13,664 pounds in Ontario.

Novakovic and Nicholson pointed out that the Canadian farms have been enjoying more government protection, which is unlikely to continue at its current level.

"We're comparing less-protected farms in the U.S. with more-protected farms in Canada, so that's one reason the Ontario farms look better," Nicholson said. "If trade barriers become less restrictive with the approval of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the Canadian farmers may have a harder time adjusting to the less protected environment.

"This obviously depends on the extent to which the Canadian government allows international trade agreements to impact their domestic policy, which at this point, is a very contentious issue between the U.S. and Canada," he added.

New York dairy farms, on the other hand, would look more favorable if they were compared with dairy farms in other regions of the United States.

The findings emerge from the New York and Ontario Dairy Farm Family Survey of 147 dairy farms in northern (St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties) and western (Cayuga, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Seneca, Tompkins, Wyoming and Yates counties) New York and 293 dairy farms in eastern (Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds and Ottawa-Carleton counties) and southwestern (Oxford, Middlesex

and Perth counties) Ontario. The survey was conducted with researchers at the University of Guelph in Ontario.

The analyses of the survey are published by the Department of Agricultural, Resource and Managerial Economics at Cornell in a series called *Dairy Marketing Notes*.

"The project was developed to better understand how dairy farm families felt about the performance of their business and the quality of their life, and how these are related to each other, to government policy and to the economic and social infrastructure," Novakovic explained.

"Without question, the past 10 years have been difficult for U.S. dairy farm families. This has been a time of flux and uncertainty, and includes several years of very poor returns for U.S. dairy farms, including 1991, the year of our survey," Novakovic said. Since 1991, economic conditions in the U.S. have improved somewhat, but Novakovic believes the patterns he found in the survey still exist.

Although New York dairy farms produced twice as much milk per farm with their larger herds, the Ontario farms netted an average of \$10,000 more a year. The reasons, Novakovic pointed out, are that milk prices in Ontario were 30 percent higher in 1991 than in New York, and farms in Ontario earned more from farm products other than milk.

Among other findings:

- The average-sized Ontario dairy farm is generally more profitable than New York farms with similar numbers of cows.

- The average-sized New York farm is slightly bigger than the average Ontario farm, but the average in each state/province generates close to comparable net farm income.

- There is greater uniformity of farm size among Ontario farms; hence, net farm incomes in Ontario tend to be more uniform. New York has a larger percentage of farms with more than 100 cows which often are more profitable than the average Ontario farm.

- Average household incomes for dairy farm families in New York and Ontario are comparable; higher off-farm incomes in New York compensate for lower farm incomes.

Watching apes, listening to people pay off for phytochemist

By Roger Segelken

Eloy Rodriguez' science is several editions ahead of Webster's Dictionary. That's one reason why his pursuits — such as "zoopharmacognosy," with its "pharmacopeia of the apes" — should prosper at Cornell, where the field of "chemical ecology" was virtually invented and endeavors such as "chemical prospecting" are gaining acceptance.

This September, Rodriguez joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences as the James A. Perkins Professor of Environmental Studies in the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium and Section of Plant Biology. Before that, he was a professor of phytochemistry and cell biology at the University of California-Irvine's School of Biological Sciences and College of Medicine. Phytochemistry is the study of chemicals produced by plants.

Both zoopharmacognosy, which means self-medication by animals, and ethnobotany, or human beings' use of medicinal plants, are well worth studying, according to Rodriguez, because those uses evolved along with the medicine-taking organisms and the diseases they try to treat.

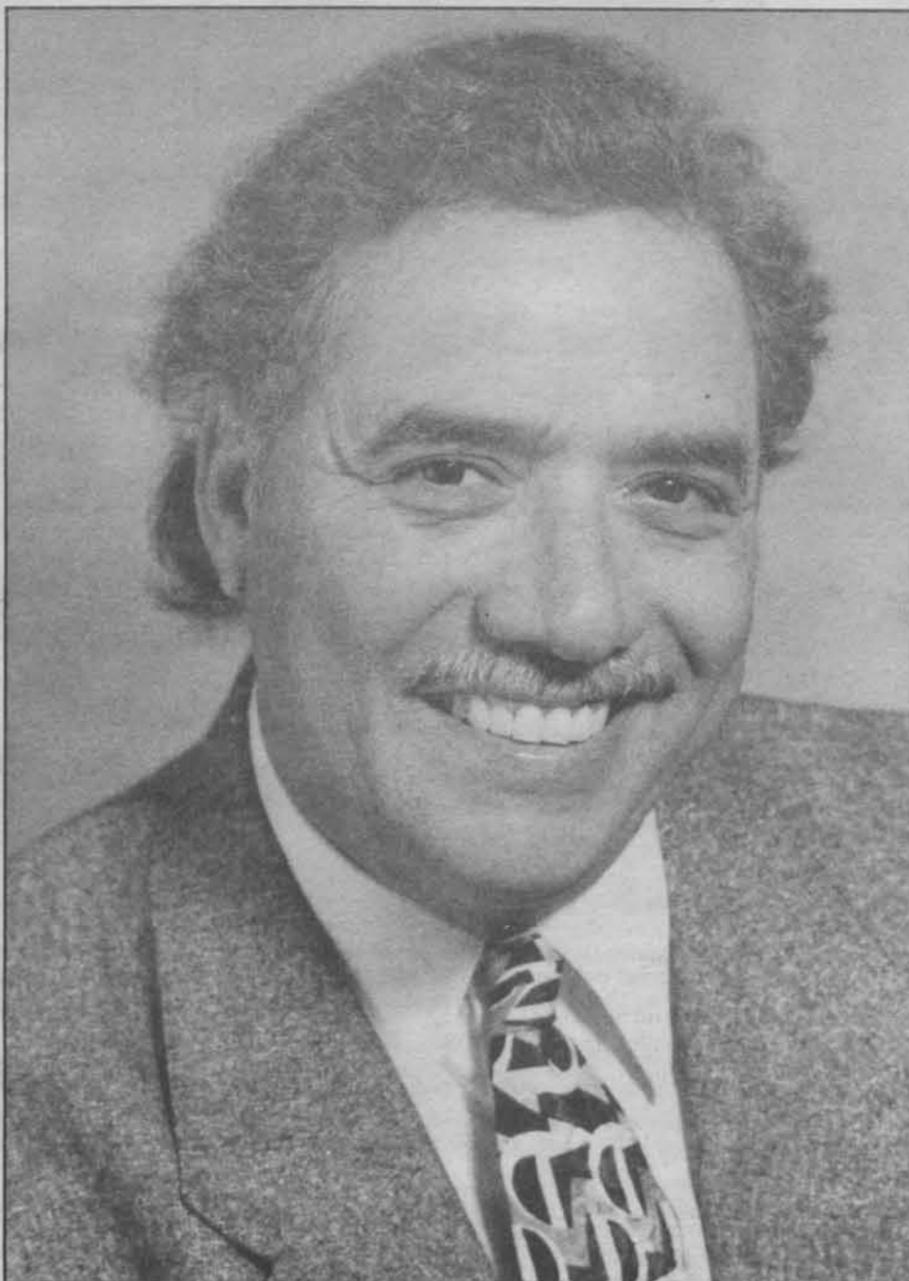
He brings a vertebrate dimension to the chemical prospecting efforts at Cornell, which so far have focused the search for potentially useful, naturally occurring chemicals on plants, invertebrates such as insects and microorganisms.

The now-classic examples of zoopharmacognosy are the African chimpanzees that deliberately eat leaves of aspidia plants to combat internal parasites. The phenomena was discovered by Harvard University anthropologist Richard Wrangham, who turned to UC-Irvine phytochemist Rodriguez for help identifying the active ingredients in the plants, a type of sunflower.

Rodriguez' analysis showed that aspidia leaves contain novel sulphur compounds called thiarubrine — just what the doctor ordered for animal-afflicting nematodes, such as hookworms, and fungi.

Except in this case, physicians had never heard of thiarubrine, and pharmacological chemists probably never dreamed of synthesizing a polyacetylene with numerous triple atomic bonds, which Rodriguez recognized as extremely rare among plant-based chemicals. Yet, aspidia had been part of Tanzanian folk medicine for untold centuries. The compound now is under investigation, at Rodriguez' recommendation, for its antibiotic and anti-cancer properties.

The aspidia-swallowing apes taught Rodriguez an important lesson, he said. "If you want to find useful medicines in plants, a biochemist's or even a phytochemist's approach is not enough. You have to ask the questions that a biological anthropologist would ask, then be prepared to listen."



Sharron Bennett/University Photography

Eloy Rodriguez is the James A. Perkins Professor of Environmental Studies.

Now, wherever Rodriguez does his field work — most recently in the Kibale forest of Uganda, the Amazonia region of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil's Atlantic rain forest, and Veracruz, Mexico — he frames an anthropologist's questions. He also asks indigenous people what plants the wild animals are eating and even what people give their dogs (he has heard of some intriguing flea treatments).

It is not coincidental that some of the world's most virulent diseases, together with some of the ingenious chemical responses by plants and animals, co-evolved in the super-challenging environment of the tropics, Rodriguez said. He tells students, including undergraduate pre-med students who think that plants are beside the point: "If you want to understand how disease builds re-

sistance, you have to understand plant chemistry and evolutionary thought." He plans to teach an undergraduate course here on why the tropical rain forests and their natural chemicals are so important to medicine, as well as graduate courses in plant chemical systematics and evolution.

"We're delighted to welcome our new colleague, with his unique approach — questioning how animals make use of natural chemicals — to Cornell," said Thomas Eisner. "He knows how to follow the leads of ethnobotany, to observe the organisms where they feed and to make sense of the findings in the analytical laboratory."

Eisner, the Schurman Professor of Biology, is the acknowledged co-founder, together with Cornell's Goldwin Smith Profes-

or of Chemistry Jerrold Meinwald, of chemical ecology as a scientific field. The pair joined with Wendell L. Roelofs, the Bailey Professor of Insect Biochemistry, and Jon C. Clardy, the professor of chemistry whose specialty is compounds in marine and microorganisms, to form the Cornell Institute for Research in Chemical Ecology (CIRCE). Other Cornell researchers with whom Rodriguez said he looks forward to working include William L. Crepet, professor and chairman of the Bailey Hortorium, and Kevin Nixon, an associate professor in that program, as well as Andre Jagendorf, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Plant Physiology, and other Cornell plant biologists.

Like his fellow chemical prospectors, Rodriguez is committed to maintaining biodiversity and "mining" only the informational resource for its chemical formulas — without depleting the natural resources. He and Harvard's Wrangham have pledged to return any profits from their exploration of the "pharmacopeia of the apes" to conservation of the chimps and their African habitat.

At least two other quests occupy the research agenda of Rodriguez, who brought a scientific staff with him to a new laboratory in the Biotechnology Building and will complete projects under way in a laboratory at UC-Irvine. In the genetic engineering field, he is working on ways to manipulate plant cells to optimize their production of drugs through plant- and tissue-culture procedures. That line of work is familiar at Cornell, where extensive research in cell and tissue culture, including production of the cancer-fighting drug taxol, is under way in the School of Chemical Engineering and the Biotechnology Program.

Another pursuit has Rodriguez merging the fields of phytochemistry and dermatotoxicology to ask why humans have such severe skin allergies to plants like poison ivy and poison oak. Prolonged exposure to some poisonous plants could cause DNA damage, eventually leading to cancer, Rodriguez noted.

With funding from the National Institutes of Health and National Science Foundation, Rodriguez plans to continue to staff his lab with multi-degreed scientific associates. But he expects that Cornell will provide plenty of bright, energetic undergraduates and graduate students to share the research experience.

"Undergraduates add new perspectives to my science," Rodriguez said. "They come up with ideas and experiments that to me appear somewhat absurd . . . but again and again I'm proven wrong by an industrious undergraduate."

Not all the teaching will occur in the classroom or the laboratory, Rodriguez promises. "Sometimes," he said, "the best place to learn biochemistry is with the gorillas in the rain forest."

Rodriguez makes history as Chicano scientist awarded endowed chair

Kety M. Esquivel, a sophomore in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, is director of elections on the Cornell Student Assembly, secretary of LAL and director of public relations for the Mexican-American Student Association and for the Greens. She has been involved in the publication of *La Voz* and is an editor of *La Lucha*. She also represents Cornell and Alfred universities on the executive committee of the SUNY SA.

By Kety M. Esquivel

Professor Eloy Rodriguez comes to Cornell making history: He is the first Chicano scientist awarded an endowed chair in environmental biology in the United States, joining the faculty as the James Perkins Professor of Environmental Studies in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Rodriguez has earned much respect as a scientist, and has been awarded more than \$20 million in research and educational money while at the University of California-Irvine. His research publications in scholarly journals number well over 150. And in 1988 and

1990 he was selected by the *Los Angeles Times Magazine* and *Hispanic Business* as one of the 100 most influential Hispanics in the United States.

He earned a bachelor's degree in zoology and Ph.D. in phytochemistry and plant biology at the University of Texas-Austin.

Rodriguez' academic prestige, however, does not overshadow his dedication to his community. For him, the two go hand-in-hand. He has been very active in the education of underrepresented minorities and women. Two of his most visible programs are K.I.D.S. and NCCHE. Rodriguez is the founder of K.I.D.S. (Kids Inventing and Discovering Science), a UCI summer program that brings minority children to a college campus in the hopes of inspiring a desire to pursue the sciences.

He was the director of the National Chicano Council for Higher Education (NCCHE) Science Fellowship Program; this program has well over 100 Chicano and Latino students enrolled in Ph.D. programs across the nation.

"My number one concern is the welfare of the students," says Rodriguez. He be-

faculty profile

lieves that in coming to Cornell he is extending his efforts to reach out to Chicanos/Latinos, American Indians, African Americans and other students.

Rodriguez feels that his move to Cornell is an extension of the many outreach efforts in which he has been involved. A good scientist who cares about his community sends a signal that there are rewards, he says, adding that he hopes he can inspire others with his gains as he was inspired by others.

When Rodriguez was a child, his mother was a maid for schoolteachers who were predominantly European Americans. She would always take her children along when she went to work. "Look," she would say, "this is the way they live."

These trips gave young Rodriguez an insight into the dominant culture and a desire to

feel this other side. He learned that this other side could only be reached through hard work and struggle. Rodriguez was 5 years old when he was first sent out to sell newspapers.

"I was so afraid," he recalls, "but I learned how to give change. I learned to struggle and be productive."

That is what he hopes to show other Chicanos, Latinos and minorities. "No, I don't beat my opinions into students," Rodriguez says, "but, yes, I will try to open their eyes and make them see they can make a difference in the community through the culture of science. I can't convert 500 Chicanos, but if I can take 15 and network them, that is a significant increase from having nothing."

His inspiration came in his formative years through his teachers, his relatives and his mother.

The late Hila Rodriguez dropped out of school in the seventh grade. She had, however, six more years of education than Rodriguez' father. She, as a Chicana, understood the dominant culture and saw that for her children to succeed they must be educated.

Continued on page 7

Warning comes with Cornell celebration of women's studies

By Lisa Bennett

Typically, when people gather to celebrate the 25th anniversary of an academic program, they speak of the courage and inspiration of its founders. They recall the sacrifices made, the cooperation forged, the obstacles overcome, the opponents outmaneuvered. And they tell of how the program transformed their lives.

True to form, all of this occurred at the "25 Years of Women's Studies and Feminist Politics" conference held here Sept. 23 to 25. Respectful note was made that Cornell was the first university in the country to offer a "full-formed, fully accredited and fully enrolled" class in women's studies. Proud note was made that 16 courses followed within a year and 4,000 treatments of one sort or another within a decade at universities nationwide.

Enthusiastic note also was made that many of the women who led the movement at Cornell — who pooled their own money, brought Betty Friedan and Kate Millet to campus to discuss the then-new feminist movement in politics and organized the Cornell Women's Studies Program — had gathered again to mark the silver anniversary of what they had begun in the tumultuous days of the late-1960s.

But then, like a harbinger of doom dancing onto the floor at a wedding party, Sheila Tobias, the organizer of Cornell's first women's studies conference, concluded her introductory keynote speech with a message of stern concern about the current state of women's studies and a "nightmarish" warning about its future: that women's studies could follow in the tracks of home economics programs of the past, with women talking only to women, until they could talk in an organized program to no one at all.

Women's studies, Tobias argued, has become too insular, too focused on advanced scholarship instead of teaching non-majors and too removed from the activist spirit that inspired the field in the first place. In short, women's studies has become too academic, said the former associate provost of Wesleyan University, now an Arizona-based author at work on a book entitled *Sexual Politics: The Legacy*.

"In my view, the parting of women's studies' teaching from the political activism which gave it birth is disappointing and points in some ominous directions," Tobias said.

"For one, there is pressure on teachers and scholars to be, as they say, more royal than the king; that is, to demand that would-be practitioners of women's studies go through the kind of academic hoops that women's studies activists of my generation were trying to eliminate altogether. Also at risk is the idea that we must offer the introductory course to everyone," Tobias said, adding that this idea is being replaced by a growing emphasis on developing majors.

None of this reflects the spirit that in the late-1960s and early-1970s moved "30-odd mostly underemployed staff women and graduate students [to] in the course of a single year invent and launch a radical program of study," she observed.

At that time, Cornell was a highly politicized campus community, albeit one not yet aware that issues concerning the status of women on this campus, which was "coeducational in name from its founding but largely a bastion of male chauvinism," were political issues, Tobias said.

Among them, for example, were unequal admissions quotas in the College of Arts and Sciences, where only one female was admitted for every two males "because it was argued the men's dorms in which the extra women would be housed were equipped with urinals"; rampant sexism in the hiring and promotion of women faculty and staff; and inadequate representation of women's scholarship in the curriculum, according to Tobias.

It was about then that Millet came to town. She read from *Sexual Politics*, then still in manuscript form, now a classic



Sheila Tobias, left, an organizer of the first conference on women's studies at Cornell and opening speaker of the panel celebrating the 25th anniversary of women's studies Sept. 23, with Sally McConnell-Ginet, director of the Women's Studies Program.

Sharron Bennett/University Photography

in the women's revolution.

"As we soon-to-become feminists sat transfixed by her presentation, we knew somehow in our bones that history was about to be made, and we were about to be part of its making," Tobias said.

Millet returned to Cornell a second time for the first women's studies conference in January 1969. She came with Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*, who three years before had organized the National Organization for Women. She came with a small delegation from the New York City-based feminist group, Conspiracy From Hell.

'In my view, the parting of women's studies' teaching from the political activism which gave it birth is disappointing and points in some ominous directions.'

— Sheila Tobias

And this rural campus would never be the same, when they left four days later.

"Going to college, we began to grasp as this four-day conference unfolded, was itself socialization for inferiority," said Tobias. "Insofar as the curriculum mentioned women at all... it trivialized both their problems and contributions to literature, history, arts and behavioral sciences."

The first Cornell course in women's studies, "The Evolution of the Female Personality," was offered the following spring; a program in women's studies the following year.

But herein lies the difference between then and now, according to Tobias. "The women's studies did not spring full-blown from scholars. It came as a next natural step from

activists appreciating that part of the activism was to teach a new way of understanding the world.

"But in the past two decades, the women's movement has changed and so has the relation between it and younger women and it and women's studies," she said.

The movement has been splintered into racial and ethnic groupings, "liberals vs. radicals, equality feminists and difference feminists, into arguments of the significance of sexual preference."

Likewise, the nation's political climate "careened to the right" during the 1980s, she observed.

"To an historian and activist like myself, the miracle is that feminism survived the '80s at all. And so it is not surprising that the new generation of women's studies practitioners should feel more comfortable in scholarship than in the politics of the period."

It is not surprising, but it is potentially destructive. For if the program careens too far from the spirit that spurred it, its very future could be at the greatest risk, Tobias said.

"My nightmare is that women's studies will eventually go the way of home economics in its earlier incarnation. Namely, let me remind you that the first home economists were farsighted feminist women, if you know that history, who created domestic science to give some kind of credence and credibility and stature to what women were doing.

"They never intended their program to become a dumping ground for women students. Never. Yet by isolating themselves from the spirit that had given it birth, in time, the various disciplines that constitute home economics came to be viewed as for women only and eventually was eliminated altogether.

"If there is a 50th anniversary of women's studies at Cornell," Tobias concluded, "I would hope that those who attend will have something to celebrate then that is comparable in its spirit to the women's studies that began 25 years ago. And I hope, fervently, that they and we do not end up teaching and talking only to ourselves."

Theory Center invites new partnerships with business and industry

By Susan Bryson

The Cornell Theory Center is pursuing new partnerships with companies interested in using its IBM Scalable POWERparallel SP2.

Installation of Cornell's 512-node system is now under way with production availability planned for later this year. Based on IBM's successful RISC/6000 technology, the SP2 will provide twice the node performance of its predecessor, eight times greater memory and four times greater bandwidth. A key feature of the SP2 is IBM's new high-speed switch which is capable of connecting up to 32,000 processors.

"The Theory Center is a national resource of expertise on all aspects of parallel computing," said Malvin H. Kalos, the center's director. "Scalably parallel computing offers more options for companies investigating parallel processing, but the need for information and training is greater than ever."

With the SP2, the Theory Center plans to broaden its client-base to include commercial users. "The database performance needs of businesses are different from those of our scientific and engineering users, but the underlying issues are similar," said Linda Callahan, director of corporate and external relations for the Theory Center. "We will be offering commercial

database software on the SP2 and offer companies the opportunity to conduct pilot projects with the Theory Center."

Current Theory Center users are involved in environmental modeling, computer-aided drug design, orthopedic biomechanics, aerospace engineering, economic modeling and materials design, among other projects in computational science. Corporate partners include Abbott Laboratories, BIOSym Technologies, Corning Inc., IBM, Merck Research Laboratories and Xerox.

"The SP2 will be a powerful resource," said Callahan, "but an even more powerful resource is found in our technical staff and our faculty." Callahan said that the

Theory Center has especially strong programs in optimization, computational chemistry and visualization.

Theory Center staff are developing new training workshops on the SP2 and parallel computing. Corporate clients can benefit from educational opportunities such as these, as well as computing cycles on the SP2 or KSR computers, consultation on parallel computing and assistance with code enablement.

Companies interested in collaborating with the Theory Center as a corporate partner should contact Paul Redfern, corporate marketing specialist, by calling (607) 254-8609 or via e-mail <red@tc.cornell.edu>.

Sturgeon story is good/bad news tale, survey finds

By Roger Segelken

One "charter member" of the federal endangered species list, the shortnose sturgeon, may be making a comeback, Cornell biologists trolling the Hudson River have found. Now they want to know whether the shortnose sturgeon recovery is happening at the expense of a heavily fished but increasingly scarce species, the Atlantic sturgeon.

"Atlantic sturgeon in the Hudson River have declined dramatically since 1985, while the endangered shortnose sturgeon have increased in the last three years," said Mark B. Bain, Cornell associate professor of natural resources.

The shortnose are benefiting from 20 years of protection by the Endangered Species Act, Bain reported July 29 to the International Conference on Sturgeon Biodiversity and Conservation.

The time may come when the shortnose sturgeon is "de-listed," at least for some locations in the United States, said Bain, who is a technical adviser to the National Marine Fisheries Service. He hopes that state agencies, which regulate Atlantic sturgeon fishing within their respective waters, will act before that "living fossil" appears on the endangered species list.

Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) are the smaller of the two varieties, spending their entire, lengthy lives in the river where they hatch. Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) do most of their growing — often to 250 pounds and 7 feet in length — in the open seas, not returning to spawn in their natal river until their late teens. Sturgeon can live as long as humans, although little is known about their life cycles.

Biologists prize sturgeon because they (and paddlefish) are the last remaining members of one of the great fish groups, the chondrosteans, that dominated the seas more than 300 years ago. At \$2.50 a pound for "Albany beef," as the tasty flesh of Atlantic sturgeon is known — plus the value of her caviar — a large female is worth \$2,000 to \$4,000 to commercial fishermen.



Research Support Specialist Steve Nack injects a passive integrated transponder into a Hudson River sturgeon. The next time the fish is captured, an electronic wand will read the sturgeon's I.D. number and add more information to the long-term study of the rare animals. Mark Bain

Shortnose sturgeon can slip through the 7-inch-square holes in the commercial nets used for Atlantic sturgeon, but not through the finer, catch-and-release nets used by river scientists. This year the Cornell biologists counted plenty of shortnose in the Hudson, averaging 25 a day compared, "if we were lucky," with six Atlantics, Bain said. Before releasing the fish, biologists take tissue samples and attach sonic and visual identification tags, hoping to track their movements and make better population estimates.

More of the missing Atlantic sturgeon are ending up on dinner plates. Whereas about 100 Atlantics a year were fished from the Hudson until this year, this spring's catch in coastal waters was about six times that, and the fall season lies ahead. The declining availability of other marine fish

may be turning commercial fisheries' attention to sturgeon, Bain said, adding, "This fish may be the next in line for severe exploitation."

Continuing study of Hudson River sturgeon, which is supported by the Hudson River Foundation and Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, will seek reasons for the decline of Atlantic sturgeon. Among the possibilities are over-fishing, reproductive failure or poor survival for environmental reasons, and what Bain calls "interaction between shortnose and Atlantic sturgeon," noting the irony:

"Shortnose are river-bottom feeders that will eat just about anything," Bain observed. "We're now seeing them on the spawning grounds of the Atlantic sturgeon. They may be eating the Atlantics' eggs."

Top scientists to honor Sagan Oct. 13-14

Top scientists from the United States and Russia, including the head of NASA, science popularizers and science educators, will gather at Cornell Oct. 13 and 14 to discuss astronomy, planetary exploration, science education and science policy in honor of Carl Sagan's 60th birthday.

The two-day Astronomy and Space Sciences Symposium will begin at 9 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 13. Lectures will be held throughout Thursday and Friday, highlighted with a free, public lecture by Sagan titled "The Age of Exploration" Thursday, Oct. 13, at 8:15 p.m. in Bailey Hall.

All other talks are in the Statler Auditorium and are free and open to the public.

Sagan, the David Duncan Professor of Astronomy and Space Sciences and director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell, will turn 60 on Nov. 9.

Schedule of Events

Thursday, Oct. 13

9 a.m. Welcoming Remarks
Yervant Terzian, Chair, Department of Astronomy
Don Randel, Harold Tanner Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences

Planetary Exploration

9:30 a.m. Daniel Goldin (NASA Headquarters)
Significance of the Human Venture into Space
10 Edward C. Stone (Caltech/JPL)
Highlights of the American Planetary Program
11 Roald Sagdeev (University of Maryland)
Highlights of the Russian Planetary Program
11:30 Bruce Murray (Caltech)
Exploring Mars: From the Eyepiece to the Footpad

Life in the Cosmos

2 p.m. O.B. Toon (NASA Ames)
Environments of the Earth and Other Worlds
2:25 Christopher Chyba (National Security Council)
The Origin of Life in a Cosmic Context
2:50 David Morrison (NASA Ames)
The Search for Life in the Solar System
3:40 Frank Drake (UC Santa Cruz)
Extraterrestrial Intelligence: The Significance of the Search
4:05 Paul Horowitz (Harvard)
Extraterrestrial Intelligence: The Search Programs
4:30 Kip Thorne (Caltech)
Time Travel by Advanced Civilizations: Do the Laws of Physics Permit It?
8:15 Carl Sagan
The Age of Exploration (Bailey Hall)

Friday, Oct. 14

Science Education

9 a.m. Ann Druyan (Federation of American Scientists)
Does Science Need to be Popularized?
9:25 Stephen J. Gould (Harvard)
Can Science be Popularized?
9:50 James Randi
Science and Pseudoscience
10:10 Philip Morrison (MIT)
Science Education in a Democracy
11:05 Jon Lomberg (The Planetary Society)
The Visual Presentation of Science
11:30 William Aldridge (National Science Teachers Association)
Science and Teaching
11:55 Walter Anderson (*Parade*)
Science and the Press

Science, Environment and Public Policy

2 p.m. Richard Garwin (IBM)
The Relationship of Science and Power
2:25 Georgi Arbatov (Russian Academy of Sciences)
The End of the Nuclear Arms Race?
2:50 Richard P. Turco (UCLA)
Nuclear War and Nuclear Winter
3:15 James Hansen (NASA, GISS)
Global Climate Change
4:05 Joan Campbell (National Council of Churches)
Science and Religion
4:30 Frank Press (Carnegie Institution Washington)
Science and the Social Conscience

Rodriguez continued from page 5

"Familia plays an important role in shaping who you are and how you think," Rodriguez says. His mother gave him a thirst and hunger for education that motivated him to become who he is now. Yet it was the support of his teachers, aunts and uncles that truly gave him the confidence to see it through.

In his first years of childhood, he was fortunate enough to have two Latino teachers, Ms. Vela and Ms. Rodriguez. They were very supportive of him and encouraged his mother to be supportive.

After his first year of elementary school, however, his encounters with Latinos as teachers were scarce. To him it seemed ironic that he grew up in a valley where 90 percent of the people were Latino/Hispanic, but few were teachers. It was not until eighth grade, in fact, that he saw a Chicana teacher again, Ms. Carrion, and in 11th grade he encountered his last Chicano teacher, Mr. Fernandez. He learned much from these mentors, and he laments that such figures are not more plentiful in the system.

"Raza [or, 'the race'] has a value in education. Yet I bet you that there are students of color that have never interacted with a professor of color. They don't realize that we are out there," Rodriguez says.

Rodriguez is unwilling to see this stay as is. He owes much of who he is to the mentors in his life. He feels that he, too, can make a difference.

"I am going to be mentoring. I love what I do [science] and I have a passion for what I do, but I am also politically aware; I have a sense of compassion instilled into me by my family to be positively active," he says. He realizes his state of duality, and he sees that as an asset to the Cornell community as a whole. "They're getting a scientist with a political consciousness with me," he says.

Rodriguez plans to use this vision to his advantage. "You don't go to a university to be trained as something, but to be challenged," he believes. "That's why Ezra Cornell set up this university, so that one can come away from a university setting with different perspectives, so that one comes away as a thinking and critical individual."

He sees his role of mentor extending to students of all backgrounds and heritages. "I'm expected to deal with all students, not just with people of color. We have to build a level of consciousness and awareness where students and faculty respect differences, both culturally and politically."

Rodriguez comes to Cornell in the hopes that an institution of such caliber will be willing to listen to and respect the needs of the students. He comes in the belief that for Cornell to be a great university it must have a diverse faculty of outstanding scholars who care about its minority and women students as it enters the 21st century.

Students spend summer doing lab work at Experiment Station

By Linda McCandless

GENEVA, N.Y.—Lauren Thomson spent the summer of '93 in Massapequa selling kitchenware at Lechter's. She spent the summer of '94 at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva extracting nerve ganglia from European corn borers under a high-powered microscope and running electrophoresis gels with Peter Ma.

For her and the other 14 Hobart & William Smith students who had spent previous summers as babysitters, waitresses, clerks and lifeguards, lab work that involved performing feeding studies with Japanese beetles, testing soil cores for the presence of nematodes and amplifying deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) were experiences none of them is liable to forget.

"I really didn't know what to expect," said 18-year-old Amy Mahar, an incoming freshman from Olean, N.Y., who worked in Mike Villani's entomology lab stressing populations of Japanese beetles and European chafer larvae, and looking for nematodes with Amanda Fantauzzo from Rochester. "What we learned is that a lot of research doesn't go the way you expect it to go. There are a lot of variables in nature that affect field research," she said. "In high school biology, lab results were pretty easy to predict."

Mahar, Fantauzzo and Thomson were involved in the first year of a three-year, \$550,000 summer research grant received by the Biology Department at HWS from the Undergraduate Biological Sciences Education Program of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

"The project involves close collaboration with the Experiment Station," said Tom Glover, HWS professor of biology and adjunct professor of entomology at the Experiment Station. "Everybody has been extremely supportive of the students."

The students received free room and board at HWS, and a \$2,000 stipend for eight weeks of laboratory work performed at either HWS or the station. Five days a week, a bus brought nine of them to the station labs of professors Wendell Roelofs, David Soderlund, Mike Villani, Harvey Reissig, Doug Knipple and Art Agnello. In addition to working on an original research project, students had the opportunity to do field work and explore local resources. Those students already matriculated at HWS were designated Hughes Scholars. The few who were incoming freshmen were called Elizabeth Blackwell Scholars.

"In 1987, the institute launched a grants program to help strengthen education in biological sciences and the fields of chemistry, physics and mathematics as they relate to biology," Glover said. The purpose of the program was to enhance science edu-



Kevin Colton/Agricultural Experiment Station/Cornell
Amanda Fantauzzo, left, and Amy Mahar work with entomologists Mike Villani, Carol Ferguson and Nancy Consolie, taking core samples to test for nematodes in a research project at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

cation from the undergraduate level on. "Qualified students usually aren't exposed to advanced laboratory settings until graduate school and beyond," Glover said. This grant targets that problem.

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute is a non-profit medical research organization in Bethesda, Md. Their principal objectives are the advancement of fundamental knowledge in biomedical science and the application of new scientific knowledge to the alleviation of disease and the promotion of health.

Two days before Thomson was due to finish her stint in Roelofs' lab, words like "suboesophageal ganglion," "neuropeptides" and "PBAN" slide from her tongue without hesitation. "Eight weeks ago I barely

knew what they meant," she said. The 19-year-old junior has performed at least 200 dissections on corn borers this summer. Her steadiness with \$400 stainless steel forceps and \$230 scissors, and her hand-and-eye coordination at tolerances of 1mm and less has brought praise from both Roelofs and Ma. "Once I start a gel, it takes at least two full days before I see any results," said Thomson, who has a new appreciation for the word patience.

"She is very, very good," said Ma, who admitted he was initially hesitant about working with someone with no previous experience in small-scale dissection. "She doesn't shake. When you have a kid who comes in with no lab experience and you

start to train them and see them progress—that is very exciting."

Reauelle King and Nasrene Yadegari worked in Knipple and Soderlund's entomology labs under the immediate supervision of postdoc Stuart Miller. Both women are 21 years old, seniors at HWS this fall and pre-med students.

"We are working on genes in fruit flies," King said. "The genes are suspected to code for the proteins that are GABA receptors and may be important sites of action for insecticides."

The two spent many hours setting up polymerase chain reactions to make the proteins which can be used to generate monoclonal antibodies. They started working at the station in the spring on an independent study project and will continue their lab work in the fall as a senior honors project.

"Basically we've been geeks since birth," laughed Yadegari. "I've always been interested in biology. Just last week, I read an article in *Science* magazine, and for the first time in my life I realized I understood the entire article. That wouldn't have happened before this summer."

"Reauelle and Nasrene are learning very basic molecular biology techniques," Glover said. "They are doing similar work to that being used to decode DNA in the O.J. Simpson case."

Mahar and Fantauzzo worked on several research projects in Villani's lab under the supervision of Carol Ferguson and Nancy Consolie.

"It is very good for them to have the opportunity to do hands-on research and be involved in lab situations with people who are at different stages of their professional careers," said Ferguson, visiting assistant professor of biology at HWS.

Ferguson was one of five HWS faculty mentors on the project, along with Joel Kerlan, Steven Kolmes, James Ryan and Glover. "They're learning that science is not cut and dry and that research is not always straightforward. They are finding out that there are a lot of glitches that have to be worked out as their projects progress." Ferguson said she was particularly glad of the opportunity to act as a mentor for so many young women. "I found it very fulfilling," she said.

Although the program was not specifically targeted at women or minorities, 13 of the 15 students were women. "There were 31 applicants. More women than men applied to begin with," Ferguson said. "We took those that were most qualified and that's just how the numbers worked out."

The others involved in research at the Experiment Station were Kristen Schaeffer of Rochester, Maria Young of Buffalo, Julie Throop of Whitesboro and Julie Zelazny of Salamanca.

By accident, CU chemist discovers explanation for 'ozone deficit'

By Larry Bernard

In a purely accidental way, a Cornell chemist and his colleagues have discovered a mechanism for what could account for the decade-old "ozone deficit"—the difference in ozone concentration between experimental models and what is actually observed.

The basic finding—essentially that fragments of ozone molecules have speeds bunched around one of two values rather than around a single value—means that scientists now can make more accurate predictions of what will happen to the ozone layer with increased chlorofluorocarbons, for example.

"Now we have a better understanding of where ozone comes from and the mechanism of ozone formation," said Paul L. Houston, Cornell professor of chemistry who led the work. "Our ability to prevent future catastrophes depends critically on how well we understand this chemistry."

The ozone layer in the stratosphere absorbs sunlight and its harmful ultraviolet radiation, making life on Earth possible since light from this region of the spectrum damages DNA. Chlorine derived from chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) is destroying this pro-

ductive ozone layer and creating what is known as an ozone hole in the Antarctic stratosphere.

"Atmospheric chemists know why CFCs are reducing stratospheric ozone, but they have long been embarrassed by not being able to calculate the ozone concentration more accurately," Houston said. "Calculations routinely underestimate the concentration of ozone measured by instrumentation."

ing their speed and angle. When the researchers looked at the "picture" of ozone, there were two concentrations of fragments—one for slow fragments and one for fast. Previous models have only one set.

"We thought dissociation dynamics of ozone was well understood. All we were doing was testing a new instrument. We never expected this," Houston said.

'Our ability to prevent future catastrophes depends critically on how well we understand this chemistry.'

— Paul Houston

Houston and his team simply were testing a new device meant to show how molecules "explode" upon dissociation. The device tracks where molecular fragments fly to when the bonds that hold them together are broken. The ozone molecules are sent into a 226-nanometer laser beam, which both breaks them apart and ionizes the fragments. The resulting ions then "fly" to a screen where they create a "picture" reveal-

The researchers report their findings in the Sept. 22 issue of the journal *Science*. In addition to Houston, the authors are Robin Miller, a doctoral student in Houston's laboratory, and Arthur Suits, a former postdoctoral research associate; R. Toumi of Imperial College, London; and J.A. Mack and A.M. Wodtke of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Over the past decade or so, scientists have

made calculations of the amount of ozone in the stratosphere, 12 to 35 miles above the Earth's surface. But those calculations always have been about 10 percent less than what is measured from space-based satellites and researchers have been struggling to explain why. The so-called "ozone deficit" meant that researchers could not make accurate predictions about what effects chemicals would have on ozone depletion.

The mechanism the Houston team just reported, however, would account for that 10 percent discrepancy. A better knowledge of ozone chemistry could be important, for example, as new supersonic jets become available that will dump nitric oxide in the atmosphere. Scientists could not accurately predict how that would affect the ozone layer without knowing the chemistry.

The studies illustrate how basic science can yield important but unintended results, Houston said. "While having another original objective, these experiments have inadvertently answered a question of societal importance. With less uncertainty in our understanding of stratospheric ozone, we are in a much better position to predict and interpret future changes."

Russian painters to hold town meetings to create art

By Lisa Bennett

Suppose two Russian emigres, painters of international acclaim, were to come to an upstate New York university town to hold "town hall" meetings President Clinton-style and offer themselves up as artists commissioned as if by the entire population: You tell us what you like, they would say, and we will paint it.

Would you judge such a visit—coming to Cornell and Ithaca on Wednesday, Oct. 26, and Thursday, Oct. 27—a prank? An insult to art, which the poet Rilke said can be created only because an artist needs to create it? Or a reflection, perhaps a biting one, on the aspect of American economic and political culture that declares: Conduct an opinion poll and judge from it how to mar-

Washington, D.C.

"This artistic approach, with its parallels to marketing strategies and political polling, is a sly commentary on our information-saturated society," said Matthew Armstrong, associate curator of painting and sculpture at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art at Cornell, which has organized the artists' visit here.

"We hope it will get people talking about what they like in art. Some people assume Komar and Melamid are doing this as an attack on American bad taste. But, in fact, they are coming from a belief that art should serve the people," Armstrong added.

Komar and Melamid's paintings, "America's Most Wanted" and "America's Most Unwanted," and the results of a national survey of aesthetic tastes and attitudes of Americans, will be featured at a show at the Johnson Museum from Oct. 21 to Jan. 8.

The artists will hold one town hall meeting up the hill, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 7 p.m. in Hollis Cornell Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall, and one down the hill on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 7:15 p.m. in St. John's Episcopal Church, on Cayuga Street, after attending a Loaves and Fishes dinner for the homeless from 5 to 7 p.m.

While working in a studio adjacent to a carpet warehouse in Bayonne, N.J., the artists said they first realized that Americans want art but many don't have it because "we, the elite artists, we don't serve them."

"The populist idea is really important," Melamid said in a 1994 interview with *The Nation* magazine. "And in art, we—my partner and I—were brought up with the idea that art belongs to the people, and believe me or not, I still believe in this. I truly believe that the people's art is better than aristocratic art, whatever it is."

Indeed, Komar and Melamid's efforts, as Cornell's Armstrong observed, can be seen as an attack on the current state of the art market, in the ways in which it is dominated by a small circle of wealthy private collectors who make it difficult for outsiders to break in.

The emigres, who are well-known in art and Russian scholarship circles, gained popular recognition in the United States earlier this year with "The People's Choice," a project in a similar vein to the one planned for Ithaca but conducted on a national scale



Teri Slotkin

Russian emigre artists Vitaly Komar, left, and Alexander Melamid.

'We hope it will get people talking about what they like in art. Some people assume Komar and Melamid are doing this as an attack on American bad taste. But, in fact, they are coming from a belief that art should serve the people.'

— Matthew Armstrong

ket your soap, your film or yourself (in the case of politicians) to the masses?

If a poll is valid for economics and politics, one could argue, then why not for art? And if a poll is not valid for art, then is it truly valid for economics and politics?

All such questions, and at least one of more parochial interest—What, if any, are the differences between what academics and "townies" say they like in art?—might be debated.

And therein lies the interest in the visit of Vitaly Komar and Alexander Melamid, considered the foremost Russian emigre artists working today, to Cornell and Ithaca this fall. It is the only university visit they have scheduled in an international exhibition and tour that also includes stops in Moscow and

and strictly on the basis of polling.

In collaboration with the non-profit Nation Institute, Komar and Melamid hired the Boston-based public opinion research firm, Marttila and Kiley, whose clients have included Sens. Edward Kennedy and Joseph Biden and former presidential hopeful Gary Hart, to survey 1,001 Americans on their attitudes toward art.

Komar and Melamid then created the two paintings to reflect American tastes, "America's Most Wanted" and "America's Most Unwanted." The first was a landscape, the second an abstract work.

In visiting Ithaca, the artists will rely on the results of a poll of 200 residents in the town of Ithaca, being conducted by Cornell students in Professor of Econom-

ics and Social Statistics John Bunge's class, Design of Sample Surveys, and on the dialogue that develops in the two town hall meetings here, to create the painting meant to reflect the tastes of this academic small town.

It has not yet been decided what will be done with the painting they produce. It will, however, be on view at the Johnson in the spring.

The show is funded by Cornell's Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, along with The Golden Fund: Images in Society, The New York State Council for the Humanities, The Nation Institute, The Alternative Museum of New York City and the Cornell Department of Art and the *Ithaca Times*.

Family scholars debate what's needed to strengthen U.S. families

By Susan Lang

Is the grim state of American families and children the result of rising individualism and the decline of the nuclear family or is it largely due to economic hardships that prevent men from adequately committing to and caring for their children?

David Popenoe, professor of sociology at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, the Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and director of the Center for Children and Families at Teachers College at Columbia University, hashed out these differing views last Sept. 26 at the symposium, American Families in Crisis. Linda Burton, professor of human development and family studies and sociology at The Pennsylvania State University, served as moderator.

The symposium commemorated 1994 as the International Year of the Family and was part of a series of events the College of Human Ecology has launched recently to foster stronger bonds and shared values within the college among faculty, students and staff.

Popenoe said the American quest for personal self-fulfillment and individualism is no longer being adequately balanced by strong family, religion, volunteer, community and nationalistic values but has been at the expense of these groups in recent years. As a result, these groups have grown weaker



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, the Virginia and Leonard Marx Professor of Child Development and director of the Center for Children and Families at Teachers College at Columbia University, speaks Sept. 26 at Kaufmann Auditorium.

and no longer serve as strong family supports. Concurrently, the percentage of men living with families has declined dramatically in recent decades, Popenoe said, creating a wave of unattached men.

"Societies must be wary of unmarried men because they are frequently the cause of many social ills. Society needs men attached to child-rearing families," Popenoe said.

Although many fathers have become active participants in child-rearing, record numbers have abandoned their children. Studies show that children from one-parent or step-parent families are at significantly higher risk for many psychological and behavioral problems.

"Every child wants and needs both parents. As a society, we must do what we can to promote the husband-wife nuclear family," he said. The modern form of the nuclear family, he points out, is with shared responsibilities. He also called for a renewed emphasis on marriage to hold men to women and children and to strengthen families.

Brooks-Gunn, on the other hand, said the American family was not necessarily in decline but undergoing a transformation or transition. She pointed out that we must recognize the huge variability in families and family structures. More recognition should be given, for example, to three-generation households as a form of blended families.

And although teen mothers, for example, are at higher risk for low income and low education, the tremendous variability in their outcomes should be more widely recognized. She pointed out, for example, that while one-quarter of teen mothers go on

welfare and drop out of high school, three-quarters don't.

Brooks-Gunn said that economics, not values, may be at the root of the growing social problems of American children and families. When divorce occurs, for example, women and children often are left in poverty. Furthermore, many young mothers remain single because the fathers view their economic future so pessimistically that they decide not to marry because of their inability to support the family.

"It is difficult to separate the effects of family structure from poverty," Brooks-Gunn said. Although children from two-parent families are more likely to do better than children from divorced, step- or single-parent families, much of this effect is due to low income. Poverty influences many decisions affecting family structure and has a huge effect on the outcome of children.

Burton suggested that scholars and policymakers view the family from the children's perspective. In other cultures, children live in poverty yet often are happy. Here, many children are perplexed and confused. She suggested that scholars talk more with children to better identify what works for them in a changing society.

The symposium was sponsored by The Bartells' Provosts' Fund, Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center, College of Human Ecology, Cornell United Religious Work, Family Life Development Center and Cornell Cooperative Extension.

Oxford scholar will give 1994 Becker Lectures

Daniel W. Howe, the Rhodes Professor of American History at the University of Oxford, will discuss "The Construction of the Self in Antebellum America" when he gives the 1994 Carl Becker Lectures at Cornell on Oct. 17, 18 and 19 at 4:30 p.m. in Room 165 of McGraw Hall.

Howe is said to have strongly influenced the way we think about American cultural, intellectual, religious and political history, especially from the American Revolution to the Civil War, according to Pulitzer Prize-winner Michael Kammen, the Cornell Newton C. Farr Professor of American History and Culture.

In this series, Howe will look at ways in which the "voluntarily constructed self" was expressed during antebellum America, a time marked by a sense of increased freedom for people to define themselves and their personalities by choice.

His three lectures will focus on:

- "Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and the Self-Made Man" on Oct. 17;
- "Margaret Fuller and the Ideal of Heroic Womanhood" on Oct. 18; and
- "The Constructed Self Asserted Against the State" on Oct. 19.

Howe, who is American-born, taught at the University of California at Los Angeles and Yale University before joining Oxford. He is the author of *The Unitarian Conscience: Harvard Moral Philosophy, 1805-1861*; *The American Whigs: An Anthology*; and *Victorian America*.

The Becker Lectures series is the most important event sponsored by the History Department each year.

Auction for United Way



University Photography

Corey Wendling, left, and Don Patterson, both graduate students, look over items up for bid at the Athletics Department United Way silent auction held Sept. 29 at Alberding Field House. The auction raised \$19,600, which will be split among Cornell Athletics and the United Way of both Tompkins and Cortland counties.

CALENDAR

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Minorities. Award of \$11,500 stipend plus \$6,000 tuition, renewable up to three years. Cornell provides remainder of tuition. No more than 30 semester hours of graduate study. Dissertation level fellowships with higher stipends also are available. Deadline is Nov. 4.

Fulbright Hays Fellowship. Applications are available in World Area Programs offices; completed applications are due Oct. 12 in Graduate Fellowships Office.

Conference travel grants: Applications are due at the Graduate Fellowship Office, Sage Graduate Center, by Nov. 1 for December conferences.

lectures

Chemistry

Gerhard Wegner of the Max-Planck-Institut für Polymerforschung will present the fall semester's Baker Lectures on "Polymers as Objects of Molecular Architectures" at 11:15 a.m. in 119 Baker: "Self-Assembly Techniques (LB-Technique)," Oct. 6; and "Direct Detection of Molecules at Surfaces by Tunneling Methods," Oct. 13.

CUSLAR

"The Future of Democracy in Mexico," Heberto Castillo, Mexican senator-elect, rescheduled for Oct. 6, 7 p.m., Anabel Taylor Hall Auditorium. Call CUSLAR at 255-7293 for confirmation.

Design & Environmental Analysis

"Design and the Homeless," John Benjamin, master's candidate, Oct. 12, 12:20 p.m., auditorium, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Jewish Studies Program

"Aspects of Jewish Life in East-Central Europe," Ruth Ellen Gruber, foreign correspondent and author of *Upon the Doorposts of Thy House: Jewish Life in East-Central Europe*, Oct. 13, 4:30 p.m., 374 Rockefeller Hall.

Plantations

"Gap Analysis: Identifying the Green Spaces,"

Charles Smith, natural resources, Oct. 7, 7:30 p.m., auditorium, Boyce Thompson Institute.

Southeast Asia Program

"Music in Vietnam: Culture Today at Home and Abroad," Tran Quang Hai, Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, Oct. 6, 12:15 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

"What Happened to Ahmad Kotot?" Hendrik Maier, State University of Leiden, The Netherlands, Oct. 13, 12:15 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

University Lectures

"Further Thoughts on *The Journey to the West* as Religious Allegory," Anthony Yu, University of Chicago Divinity School, Oct. 13, 4:30 p.m., Hollis Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

music

Bound for Glory

Oct. 9: Albums from the studio. Bound for Glory can be heard Sundays from 8 to 11 p.m. on WVBR-FM, 93.5.

readings

Campus Store

Best-selling author Stephen King will read from his newest scary novel, *Insomnia*, and discuss the importance of America's independent bookstores Oct. 6, 8 p.m., Alberding Field House.

religion

Sage Chapel

No service Oct. 9 due to fall break.

University of Chicago professor to lecture on religion and literature

Anthony C. Yu, the Carl Darling Buck Distinguished Service Professor in Humanities at the University of Chicago Divinity School, will deliver a University Lecture in Cornell's Religion and Literature series at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 13, in Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

His lecture, entitled "Further Thoughts on the *Journey to the West* as Religious Allegory," is free and open to the public.

Yu is best known for *Journey to the West*, a four-volume edition and translation of a 16th-century Chinese work entitled *His-yu chi*, which is attributed to Wu Ch'eng-en.

The work is widely recognized as a monu-

ment of Chinese fiction of immense value for understanding traditional Chinese cultural and religious beliefs and practices. Yu's is the first complete English translation of the work.

Born in Hong Kong in 1938, Yu became a naturalized United States citizen in 1976. He earned a B.A. from Houghton College, a S.T.D. from Fuller Theological Seminary and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

Since 1967, he has taught at the University of Chicago. He also has taught as a visiting professor at Princeton and Indiana University. And he has served as assistant editor of *The Journal of Asian Studies* and as co-editor of *The Journal of Religion*.

African-American

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

Baha'i Faith

Fridays, 7 p.m., firesides with speakers, open discussion and refreshments. Meet at the Balch Archway; held in Unit 4 lounge at Balch Hall. Sunday morning dawn prayers and breakfast, 7 a.m. For details, call 253-2401.

Catholic

Fall Break Mass Schedule: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m.

Weekend Masses: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m., noon and 5 p.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.

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

Saturday Services: Orthodox, 9:15 a.m., Edwards Room, ATH; Conservative/Egalitarian, 9:45, Founders Room, ATH.

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

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

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CALENDAR

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Seminars

Animal Science

"Regulation of Prenatal and Postnatal Growth by Growth Hormone," Stuart McCutcheon, Massey University, Oct. 17, 12:20 p.m., 348 Morrison Hall.

Applied Mathematics

"Bifurcation of Periodic Solutions of Semilinear Hyperbolic Equations," H. Kielhofer, Universitat Augsburg, Oct. 7, 4 p.m., 456 Theory Center.

Astronomy & Space Sciences

"Celestial Circles: The Archaeology of Pulsar Binaries," Sterl Phinney, the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, N.J., Oct. 6, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences.

Biochemistry

"Building a Biocatalyst From Ribonucleic Acid," Thomas Cech, University of Colorado at Boulder, Oct. 6, 12:20 p.m., large conference room, Biotechnology Building.

Biogeochemistry

"Does Dissolved Organic Nitrogen Contribute to Eutrophication in Estuaries," Sybil Seitzinger, Rutgers University, Oct. 7, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Biophysics

"New Developments in Molecular Graphics, Animation and Virtual Reality," Richard Gillilan, Theory Center, Oct. 12, 4:30 p.m., 700 Clark Hall.

Boyce Thompson Institute

Distinguished Lecture in the Life Sciences: "Mediating Photosynthesis and Transpiration: Evidence for a Set Point and Its Ecological Implication," James Ehleringer, University of Utah, Oct. 13, 3 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Chemical Engineering

"The Dynamics of Block Copolymer Nanostructures," Julia Kornfield, California Institute of Technology, Oct. 6, 3:45 p.m., 165 Olin Hall.

Chemistry

"Fatty Acylation of Proteins: Implications for Lipid-protein and Protein-protein Association," M.B. Sankaram, University of Virginia, Oct. 6, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker.

"Supermolecule Architectures to Supramolecular Networks," Jeffrey Moore, University of Illinois, Oct. 10, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker.

TBA, Albert Eschenmoser, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Oct. 13, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker.

Ecology & Systematics

"Trophic Cascades: Whole-Lake Experiments," Stephen Carpenter, University of Wisconsin, Oct. 12, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Entomology

"Adaptation, Constraint and Phology vs. 'Adaptationism' and 'Neutralism': Case Studies in Insect in Evolution," Ward Watt, Stanford University, Oct. 6, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

"Neurotoxicology of Taste Perception in Insects: Avenues to Gustatory Control," Chris Mullin, Pennsylvania State University, Oct. 13, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture

"CEA (Controlled Environment Agriculture) - What Are We Doing? The Future!" Robert Langhans, undergraduate seminar, Oct. 6, 12:20 p.m., 37 Plant Science Building.

Fruit & Vegetable Science

"Orchard Nutrition Research," Warren Stiles, fruit & vegetable science, Oct. 6, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

"Breeding Mild, Pest-Resistant Onions," Tom Walters, research associate, Oct. 13, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

Genetics & Development

"Functions of *zw10* and *KLP3A* in Male Meiosis," Byron Williams, genetics & development, Oct. 12, 12:20 p.m., small seminar room, Biotechnology Building.

Geological Sciences

"New Patterns of Damage: Liquefaction in the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake," Jonathon Pease, Oct. 6, 4:30 p.m., 1120 Snee Hall.

"Fractal Analysis of Bedload Transport, Turbulence and Bed Structure in Gravel-Bed Streams," Karen Prestegard, Maryland University, Oct. 11, 4:30 p.m., 1120 Snee Hall.

TBA, Frank Press, Oct. 13, 4:30 p.m., 1120 Snee Hall.



Sharron Bennett/University Photography
Ventriloquist Ken Groves and his puppet, C.W., perform in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall Sept. 27. The visit was sponsored by the Willard Straight Hall Programming Board.

Horticultural Sciences

"Acylsugar-Mediated Multiple Pest Resistance in Tomato," Martha Mutschler, plant breeding & biometry, Oct. 11, 1:30 p.m., staff room, Jordan Hall, Geneva.

Immunology

"Molecular Clustering in the Rapid Activation of the Integrin Adhesion Molecule LFA-1: Energy Transfer Studies," Eric Martz, University of Massachusetts, Oct. 7, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Materials Science & Engineering

"Chemicals, Polymers and Ceramics From the Beach," Richard Laine, University of Michigan, Oct. 6, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

"New Theory for the Ductile-Brittle Transition in Crystalline Solids," David Pope, University of Pennsylvania, Oct. 13, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering

"Global Manufacturing and Product Sourcing Strategy for Pharmaceuticals," Carl Accettura, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Oct. 6, 4:30 p.m., 155 Olin Hall.

Neurobiology & Behavior

"The Handicap Principle in Chemical Signaling: The Connection Between the Molecular Pattern of the Signal and the Message Encoded in It," Amotz Zahavi, Tel Aviv University, Oct. 6, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

"Sexual Selection and Communication in the African Painted Reed Frog (*Hyperolius marmoratus*)," Ulmar Grafe, thesis seminar, Oct. 13, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Ornithology

"Voices Across the Oceans: Whales and the Navy," Christopher Clark, Lab of Ornithology, Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m., Fuertes Room, Lab of Ornithology.

Peace Studies

"Domestic Political Change in Egypt," Mona Makram-Ebeid, Cairo University and member of Egypt's People's Assembly and of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Oct. 6, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

Physiology & Anatomy

"Paracrine Functions of the Endothelium," Frank Hertelendy, St. Louis University School of Medicine, Oct. 11, 4 p.m., G-3 Veterinary Research Tower.

Plant Biology

"Regulation of Spm Transpositions and Transcription of Element-Encoded Proteins," Nina Fedoroff, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Oct. 7, 11:15 a.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

Plant Pathology

"Gene Silencing and Virus Resistance in Transgenic Plants," David Baulcombe, Sainsbury Laboratory, Norwich, U.K., Oct. 13, 10 a.m., A133 Barton Laboratory, Geneva.

Rural Sociology

"Social, Capital and Sustainable Agriculture," Cornelia Butler Flora, Iowa State University, Oct. 7, 3:30 p.m., 32 Warren Hall.

Society for the Humanities

"Lectures de Georges Bataille: *Le bleu du ciel* (Blue of Noon), I. Dirty," Lucette Finas, College de Philosophie, Paris, Oct. 13, 4:30 p.m., 281 Goldwin Smith Hall.

South Asia Program

"Political Culture and Power in Rural Bangladesh: A Look at Popular Participation in Local Government," Iben Nathan, visiting scholar, Oct. 12, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

Textiles & Apparel

"Electrochemical Treatment of Acid Dyes," Ann Lemley, Oct. 13, 12:20 p.m., 317 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Toxicology

"A Mechanism-based Approach to Industrial Toxicology," James Mayne, Pfizer Inc., Oct. 7, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson.

Symposiums

Astronomy & Space Sciences

An Astronomy and Space Sciences Symposium in honor of Carl Sagan's 60th birthday will be held Oct. 13 and 14 in the Statler Auditorium. See Page 7 of the *Chronicle* for the complete schedule of events.

Biotechnology Symposium

The 10th annual Cornell Biotechnology Sym-

posium will focus on "Biological Control of Plant Pests" Oct. 11 beginning at 8:30 a.m. in the conference room of the Biotechnology Building. Speakers and topics include:

"Antiviral Defenses in Plants," David Baulcombe, Sainsbury Laboratory, Norwich, U.K., 8:35 a.m.;

"Application of Genome Mapping to Identify and Isolate Genes of Agronomic Importance in Plants," Steven Tanksley, plant breeding & biometry, 9:30 a.m.;

"The Process for Regulatory Approval and Sale of Transgenic Virus-Resistance Squash," Hector Quemada, Asgrow Seeds, 10:30 a.m.;

"Genetically Enhanced Viral Insecticides: Protecting Our Crops and Our Environment," H. Alan Wood, Boyce Thompson Institute, 11 a.m.;

"Impact of Genetic Engineering of Plants on Insect Pest Management," Richard Roush, entomology, 11:30 a.m.; and

"Current Trends in the Biological Control of Plant Diseases," Eric Nelson, plant pathology, noon.

miscellany

Advisory Committee on the Status of Women

The ACSW regularly holds brown bag luncheons open to the entire community on the fourth Tuesday of each month. For more information, contact Nina Cummings, sexuality/sexual assault educator, ACSW chair, at 255-4782.

Alcoholics Anonymous

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

Astronomical Observing

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

German Fellowship Applications

Applications for the following fellowships should include project outline and/or rationale for study abroad, Cornell transcript, two letters of recommendation from professors in the student's field, local address and telephone number. All applicants must have a good knowledge of the German language at the time of application.

Applications are solicited from all academic units of the university and should be sent to Professor Herbert Deinert, 188 Goldwin Smith Hall, 255-8356, or to Marguerite Mizelle, 183 Goldwin Smith Hall, 255-4047. The deadline is Oct. 17.

• DAAD Fellowships (German Academic Exchange Service): Graduating seniors, graduate students and Ph.D. candidates of high academic caliber who are currently enrolled full time and are not older than 32 are invited to apply. Canadian citizens attending Cornell and U.S. citizens are eligible. The fellowships carry tuition and fees, monthly stipend and roundtrip transportation.

• CU-Heidelberg and CU-Göttingen Exchange Fellowships: The Graduate Exchange Fellowships to Heidelberg and Göttingen carry tuition and fees plus monthly stipend. Students must arrange for their own transportation. The awards are restricted to graduate students interested in full-time study at either university.

sports

Home games are in ALL CAPS.
Records are as of Monday.

Field Hockey (3-3-1)

Oct. 8, BUCKNELL, 2 p.m.

Ltwt. Football (1-1)

Oct. 7, at Princeton, 7:30 p.m.

Football (3-0)

Oct. 8, at Harvard, 1 p.m.

Men's Golf (0-0)

Oct. 8-9, at St. John's Invitational

Men's Soccer (1-6-1)

Oct. 8, at Columbia, 11 a.m.
Oct. 11, at Hartwick, 3:30 p.m.

Women's Soccer (4-2-2)

Oct. 8, at Columbia, 2 p.m.

Men's Tennis (0-0)

Oct. 7-9, ECAC Champs. at Princeton

Women's Volleyball (3-9)

Oct. 7, at Yale, 7 p.m.
Oct. 8, at Brown, 4 p.m.

CALENDAR

October 6
through
October 13

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

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

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

dance

Cornell International Folkdancers

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

Oct. 9: 7:30 p.m., dance instruction, Tango; 8:30 p.m., open dancing and requests, Maplewood Community Center, Maple Avenue.

CU Jitterbug Club

No partner needed. Call Bill for information at 273-0126 or 254-6483.

Survival Dance Series: Learn the basics of swing, Latin, waltzing and slow dancing. Six-week series starts Oct. 16, 8 p.m., CSMA Annex, 330 E. State St., \$36 in advance.

Beginning swing dance for couples of any persuasion: a six-week, non-gender-oriented dance series. Starts Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m., the Common Ground, 1230 Danby Road, \$30 in advance.

Israeli Folkdancing

Thursdays, 8 p.m., Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall; instruction and request dancing, beginners welcome; free and open; info 255-4227.

exhibits

Johnson Art Museum

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

• "A Revolution in Color: Chiaroscuro Woodcuts From the Permanent Collection, 1500-1800," through Oct. 23.

• "Buddhist Art in Asia," through Oct. 16.
• "The Mexican Muralists and Prints From the Collection of Reba and Dave Williams," through Oct. 30.

• "Mexican Influence: Works on Paper From the Johnson Collection," through Oct. 30.

• "Cultural Signs in Contemporary Native American Art," through Oct. 30.

• "Arts of New Guinea, New Ireland and Oceania," through Oct. 30.

• 12 O'Clock Sharp, Thursday Noontime Gallery Talks: Oct. 6, a tour of the "Cultural Signs in Contemporary Native American Art" exhibition.

• Sunday Afternoon Artbreaks: Every Sunday through Dec. 4 (except Nov. 27), the museum docents and curators will lead gallery talks focused on aspects of the permanent collection or special exhibitions.



The Juilliard String Quartet will open the 1994-95 Chamber Music Series Oct. 14 at 8:15 p.m. in Statler Auditorium.

Juilliard String Quartet to perform Oct. 14

By Lisa Bennett

The Juilliard String Quartet, considered America's premier string quartet, will open the 1994-95 Cornell Chamber Music Series in the Statler Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 14.

This program, like all in the series, will feature string quartets performing the music of Ludwig van Beethoven and Bela Bartok, two composers regarded as having raised the art of the quartet to a zenith in their own time. The Juilliard, considered masters of the quartet form, will perform Beethoven Quartets Opus 59, No. 1 and No. 3, and the Bartok Quartet No. 3.

The Juilliard String Quartet, which has made more than 100 recordings, has received Grammy Awards for its CBS Masterworks digital recording of all the Beethoven Quartets, for the complete Schoenberg Quartets and for the Debussy and Ravel Quartets.

The current members of the quartet, which celebrated its 45th anniversary in the 1991-92 season, are first violinist Robert Mann, the only member of the original quartet, who currently is president of the Walter W. Naumburg Foundation and a member of the board of directors of the New York Philharmonic; second violinist Joel Smirnoff, who is a former member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; violinist Samuel Rhodes,

a frequent participant at the Marlboro Festival who also serves on the faculty at Tanglewood; and cellist Joel Krosnick, a frequent recitalist and soloist in the United States and Europe.

Tickets for the concert, priced at \$11 to \$19 for students, and \$14 to \$22 for the general public, are on sale at the Lincoln Hall ticket office Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Subscriptions also are available for the 1994-95 Chamber Music Series, which will include performances by the Emerson String Quartet on Nov. 29 and the Tokyo String Quartet on May 2. Subscriptions are \$30 to \$50 for students and \$36 to \$60 for the public.

• Eye Openers for Children: "Big Bowls, Little Bowls": Oct. 15 and 22 from 10 a.m. to noon, ceramic artist Laurie Hultberg will lead a workshop for teams of adults and children ages 7 to 10 who will create their own clay pots, inspired by works from the museum's permanent collection. Enrollment is limited to seven child/adult teams. The fee per team is \$30 for members, \$34 for non-members. Registration is on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration deadline is Oct. 7.

Anthropology Department

"Voices From the Past: A Slave Cabin Excavation, Cumberland Island, Georgia," featuring materials gathered by Professor Robert Ascher, is on view in McGraw 215 through Dec. 21.

Plantations

"Herbs: Discover the Pleasures," an exhibit highlighting the Robison York State Herb Garden at Cornell Plantations and the diverse use of herbs. On view in the lobby of Mann Library through Nov. 15.

films

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

Thursday, 10/6

"The Birth of Love" (1993), directed by Philippe Garrel, with Jean-Pierre Leaud, 7:30 p.m.

"Street of No Return" (1989), directed by Samuel Fuller, with Keith Carradine and Bill Duke, 9:45 p.m.

Friday, 10/7

"The Life and Times of Allen Ginsberg" (1994), directed by Jerry Aronson, with Ginsberg, Joan Baez, William Burroughs, et. al., 7:30 p.m.

"Two Small Bodies" (1994), directed by Beth B, with Suzy Amis and Fred Ward, 9:30 p.m.

Saturday, 10/8

"Two Small Bodies," 7:30 p.m.

"The Company of Wolves" (1984), directed by Neil Jordan, with Angela Lansbury, Sarah Patterson and Stephen Rea, 9:30 p.m.

Sunday, 10/9

"The Birth of Love," 8 p.m.

Monday, 10/10

"This Man Must Die" (1970), directed by Claude Chabrol, with Michel Duchaussey, Caroline Cellier and Jean Yanne, 7 p.m.

"Street of No Return," 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, 10/11

"Two Small Bodies," 7:30 p.m.

"The Company of Wolves," 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, 10/12

"WR: Mysteries of the Organism" (1971), directed by Dusan Makavejev, with Milena Dravic, Jagoda Kaloper and Ivica Vidovic, 7:30 p.m.

"Drunken Master II" (1994), directed by Lau Kar-Leung, with Jackie Chan, Anita Mui and Ti Lung, 9:30 p.m.

Thursday, 10/13

"Go Fish" (1994), directed by Rose Troche, with V.S. Brodie, Guinevere Turner and T. Wendy McMillan, 7:30 p.m.

"Blown Away" (1994), directed by Stephen Hopkins, with Jeff Bridges, Tommy Lee Jones and Lloyd Bridges, 9:30 p.m.

graduate bulletin

• **Dissertation and thesis seminars** will be held in the Morison Seminar Room, Corson/Mudd Hall, 2 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 18, for master's theses and Tuesday, Oct. 25, for doctoral dissertations. The thesis adviser will discuss preparing and filing theses and dissertations; students, faculty and typists are encouraged to attend.

• **Course changes:** There is a \$10 charge for adding each course. Courses may be dropped or credit hours or grading options may be changed through Oct. 14 without penalty. After Oct. 14 a petition is needed to drop a course or to change grading options or course credit. A course dropped after Oct. 14 will appear on transcripts with a "W" (withdrawn). No course may be dropped or changed after Dec. 2.

• **Fellowships:** Applications for the following fellowships are available in the Graduate Fellowships Office:

National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowships and NSF Minority Graduate Fellowships. Applicants for these three-year awards must be U.S. citizens and incoming students in the biological, physical or social sciences. Annual stipend of \$14,400, tuition payment of \$8,600; Cornell provides remainder of tuition. Deadline is Nov. 4.

Hertz Graduate Fellowship. Available to U.S. citizens (or applying for citizenship) in the applied physical sciences. Award is \$17,000 stipend plus \$12,000 tuition, renewable; Cornell provides remainder of tuition. Deadline is Oct. 21.

Howard Hughes Medical Institute Predoctoral Fellowships in the Biological Sciences. Annual stipend of \$14,500 and \$14,000 cost-of-education allowance; five year award. Deadline is Nov. 4.

Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellowships for

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Cornell International News

published by the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies

Volume 4, Number 1 October 6, 1993

Davydd Greenwood leaves the Einaudi Center after ten years of leadership

Davydd Greenwood completed his second five-year appointment as Director of the Einaudi Center and as the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies on June 30. After a year of leave, he will return to teaching and research as the Goldwin Smith Professor of Anthropology.

Since his appointment as Director of the Center for International Studies in 1984, Davydd has provided outstanding leadership in international studies. This leadership was evident both on and off the campus, for students as well as for faculty. On campus, the student impact is reflected in the expansion of undergraduate study abroad, stimulated by the establishment of the highly successful Cornell

Abroad program. For faculty and graduate students, his influence is evident in the increase in the number of Cornell (geographic) area studies programs recognized as National Resource Centers by the U.S. Department of Education. Cornell now has six such prestigious centers -- double that in 1984. Only one university has more Centers than Cornell.

Davydd was tireless in his efforts to make the Center more effective in support of international studies at Cornell. He improved the permanent funding for the Einaudi Center by obtaining endowments from the Mellon and Hewlett Foundations, and from Nancy and Hank Bartels. The latter

supports the now renowned Bartels World Affairs Fellowship, which brought the Dalai Lama and the President of Venezuela to the Cornell community. He also was able to mobilize increased support for international studies from the University itself.

In addition to increasing financial support, Davydd increased the Center's capacity to access the "information super-highway." The Center's computer network provides instant communication

among the Center's programs in Uris Hall, and with the broader world of Internet. Under his leadership, the international news program, SCOLA, was brought to the local cable system for the entire community.

Off-campus, Davydd became a national leader for international studies. He was President of the Association of International Education Administrators in 1993-94, and served on numerous committees relating to international studies. He testified before Congress in support of federal appropriations for international higher education, and remains influential with the Organization of European Cooperation and Development.

Notwithstanding his international studies administrative and leadership responsibilities, Davydd remained an active, productive academic. He continued to teach regularly in the Department of Anthropology, to advise a large number of graduate students, and to carry out an active research program. The latter, in Scandinavia and Spain, resulted in numerous articles and two books.

On May 16, 1994, Davydd was honored for his leadership and dedication by President Rhodes, Provost Nesheim, and his colleagues at a well-attended reception. The staff of the Center, as well as his colleagues, miss the daily contact with his enthusiasm and warmth.

Davydd has been succeeded at the Center by Professor Emeritus Gilbert Levine, who has been appointed Interim Director, pending the appointment of a full-time director. Professor Levine has served as Associate Director and Acting Director of the Einaudi Center, most recently in 1988-89. Prior to his retirement, in 1983, Professor Levine was Director of the Center for Environmental Research. The new director opined that "While Davydd will no longer provide administrative leadership for international studies at Cornell, we look forward to his continued academic and intellectual leadership, and to his active involvement in the Center."



John Kubiak, Executive Director of the Center presents Davydd Greenwood with plaque engraved by the Einaudi Center staff.

Mario Einaudi

by Professor Sidney Tarrow

Mario Einaudi, founder of Cornell's Center for International Studies, died in Piedmont, Italy, in the house in which he was born almost 90 years ago. The eldest son of Luigi Einaudi, economist and Italy's first President (1948-55), his wisdom, dignity and love of freedom inspired generations of students at Cornell, both at the Foundation he later founded in his father's memory in Turin, and at the Einaudi Center.

Einaudi received his degree from the University of Turin, where he specialized in European political philosophy. He first came to this country as a Rockefeller Fellow, returning in 1933 as a political exile when he refused to swear allegiance to Mussolini's fascist state. Raising his three sons in America with his wife, Manon Michels Einaudi (1904-90), he taught first at Harvard, then at Fordham and at Cornell from the end of World War Two until his retirement.

As a teacher of Government, Einaudi opposed the growing specialization in American academia and taught and wrote in both political theory and comparative politics. He served twice as the Department's chair, presiding over its heroic period, when teachers like Rossiter, Berns and Hacker had the largest enrollments in the college. The many letters we have had from former students since his death testify to his lasting influence as a teacher.

The 1960s were a watershed for Einaudi, even as he approached retirement. Though no radical, he resisted the instinctive conservatism of some of his colleagues, faced by the events of 1969 at Cornell. His lifelong preoccupation was with freedom: from his dissertation on the eighteenth century French philosophers to his condemnation of postwar



European communism to his magisterial book on F.D.R. The Roosevelt Revolution was an attempt to make the New Deal part of the remembered experience of the Western World. "This was a bold and important message for the 1950s," notes his Government colleague, Theodore Lowi. The book was written out of fear that -- as Europeans fell out of love with the Soviet model -- they would drift towards fascism, rather than towards the liberalism of the New Deal. Italy's move towards the extreme right during the last weeks of Einaudi's life left him distressed and fearing for the future of Italy and of Europe.

Einaudi's universalism had its most concrete expression at Cornell with the founding of the Center for International Studies in 1961. He was, as Davydd Greenwood notes, "twenty-five years ahead of his contemporaries in creating a multi-disciplinary center which combined the best in international relations, foreign language and area studies and international development and technical assistance." As his successor as Center Director, Milton Esman remembers, "He introduced programs that he hoped would reach across areas and disciplines and focus the attention of Cornell's students on the emerging problems of an interdependent world." It was to honor his contribution that the center was renamed The Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies in 1991.

As he approached emeritus status, Einaudi began what amounted to a second career. He founded and presided over the Italian foundation that bears his father's name and is based on the elder Einaudi's remarkable library. For most

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BARTELS WORLD AFFAIRS FELLOW ANNOUNCED

the Honorable Michael Manley, former Prime Minister of Jamaica, will be the

Fall 1994 BARTELS World Affairs Fellow.

He will be on campus from November 15-17, and will be giving his major lecture on

November 15th at 5 pm in Alumni Auditorium, Kennedy Hall.

For further information please contact either the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies, 255-6370 or University Events, 255-7096.

Cornell Abroad Announces Resident Directors for European Programs



photo by Charles Harrington

Katharina von Ankum, Jeff Cody and Chris Pottle

EDUCO/Paris: Jeff Cody, Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Departments of Romance Studies and City and Regional Planning, a graduate of Amherst College and Cornell, where he completed his Ph.D. in the History of Architecture and Urban Development, Jeff has lived, excavated and lectured in France (in French), and works with colleagues at the École des Hautes Études, the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires, the Institut d'Architecture, and the Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites. A scholar, whose work in archaeology and architectural history has taken him throughout the Middle East and Asia, a linguist who speaks Spanish and Chinese, in addition to French, Jeff will bring a broadly international background to bear on his work with the EDUCO students. In Paris, Jeff will offer courses related to the architectural icons of the city.

Cornell in Hamburg: Katharina von Ankum, who has been at Scripps College for four years, will hold the rank of Adjunct Assistant Professor of German Studies at Cornell. A native of Germany, Professor von Ankum studied in the field of American Studies at the University of Tuebingen and the Freie Universität Berlin and completed her Ph.D. in German literature at the University of Massachusetts. Having taught comparative literature and interdisciplinary courses in German studies, language, literature and culture at Smith, Amherst, the University of Massachusetts and Scripps, she brings an intimate knowledge of higher education in the United States and Germany to her work with the Cornell students in Hamburg. She is designing special courses to introduce them to the cultural life of the city and to contemporary Germany.

Engineering Program at the Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg: Chris Pottle, Professor of Electrical Engineering, will direct the third year of the engineering program next spring. His former associations in Germany include one year as a Fulbright Scholar at the Max-Planck Institute of Physics and another as a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Erlangen-Nurnberg. Professor Pottle's special field of research has been computer applications in solving electrical engineering systems problems. A recent project, funded by the National Science Foundation, was entitled "A Real-Time, Completely Digital Dynamic Power System Simulator." He will be accompanied by his wife, Marcia Suthon Pottle, currently a Senior Systems Programmer at the Cornell National Supercomputer Facility. Professor Pottle looks forward to returning to Germany, to teaching the engineering students and supporting their explorations of German culture, science and technology.

Cornell in Geneva: Wang Lin, is receiving a Master of Professional Studies degree in International Development Policy from Cornell this spring. Having worked as a Policy and Programme Development Consultant for the United Nations Volunteers Programme in Geneva in 1991 and 1992, and having worked as a Community Aide in the family housing



Wang Lin

program of Campus Life here at Cornell, she is well prepared to serve the needs of the students who will study for the year at the University of Geneva and undertake an internship with one of the international agencies in that city. Lin will work with a Program Assistant, Rebecca Brand, during the academic orientation program for the students in Geneva. She has met with next year's participants on-campus this spring and looks forward to introducing them to the city of Geneva and its international way of life.

Cornell-Michigan-Penn in Seville: Lamar Herrin, Professor of English, and a former Resident Director in 1988-89, will return to Seville next year with his wife, Amparo Ferri Martin. Professor Herrin is a writer whose novel *The Lies Boys Tell* has been translated into Spanish as *Las Mentiras Que Cuentan los Niños*, and whose most recently completed novel is set in Spain. He has served as Director of the Creative Writing Program at Cornell; his teaching interests include the writing of fiction and poetry, as well as contemporary literature. He looks forward to teaching a course on Faulkner and Garcia-Marquez, bilingually in English and Spanish, at the Michigan-Cornell-Penn Center in Seville.



Lamar Herrin

Athens: Fred Ahl, Professor of Classics, will direct the spring-semester program in Classics, Byzantine and contemporary Greek studies at the Athens Centre in the spring of 1995. A classicist, medievalist and Renaissance scholar who works with some 18 languages and teaches courses at Cornell that range from Classics to Shakespeare to nineteenth century literature and musical theater, Professor Ahl spent time during the spring 93 semester as a Visiting Scholar at the Athens Centre. During the coming summer, he will direct a seminar for schoolteachers at Spetses, Greece, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Next spring, for the Cornell and Penn State students who participate in the Athens Centre program, he will teach directed readings in Ancient Greek and Latin, Poetry and the Greeks, and Greek Tragedy.

New Chair of CIEN

Christine Holmes, the program coordinator for Cornell's School of Continuing Education and Summer Sessions, has been elected chair of the Cornell International Education Network (CIEN) for 1994-95.

Mrs. Holmes, who holds an M.B.A. from St. John Fisher College in Rochester and a B.S. from Nazareth College, also in Rochester, is originally from France and earned her Baccalaureate in Nice. Mrs. Holmes will assume responsibility for coordinating the monthly programs and meetings of the Cornell International Education Network. About 40 staff and faculty participate in the meetings which provide an opportunity to learn about international issues and exchange information.

The Cornell International Education Network is a campus based group of staff and faculty who are interested in international education. It was formed in 1991 to promote professional development among those staff and faculty working with international students and U.S. students studying abroad; to share information and resources such as films, books, and speakers; and to plan and implement intercultural training programs for faculty, staff and students involved in training and research.

CIEN programs have covered varied topics. Discussions have included the development of new relationships with academic institutions around the world, a student panel composed of "global nomads" or "third culture kids" (people who have lived in several different countries or in a country different from their passport country), information on international study trends, academic mobility in the new European community, the latest information regarding AIDS from a national and international perspective, and issues related to cross-cultural adjustment and counseling.

The Network is open to all faculty and staff. It meets on the second Thursday of the month from 8:30 to 10:00 a.m. in Uris G08. If you would like more information or to receive the mailings, please call Christine Holmes at 5-7259.

by Hilary Ford,
Graduate School

ROTARY SCHOLARSHIPS



from left to right, Yih-Yuh Doong (Taiwan), Prakash Bolar (India), Atsuko Fujii (Japan), and Marc Quanten (Belgium)

The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International awards several types of scholarships for students from 172 countries to study in other countries where Rotary Clubs are located. The scholarships are designed to further international understanding and the recipients are expected to act as goodwill ambassadors.

Currently, six (6) Rotary Foundation Scholars are studying at Cornell. They are Marc Quanten from Belgium, Ashraf El-Gharby from Egypt, Prakash Bolar from India, Atsuko Fujii from Japan, Youlee Pae from Korea, and Yih-Yuh Doong from Taiwan.

Scholarships for U.S. residents are available from Rotary Districts located in the United States. Information on what scholarships are available from the local district and information on these scholarships will be available at Einaudi Center, 170 Uris Hall, in January 1995.

SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY COLLABORATIONS AIDED BY MELLON GRANTS

September 1994 began the first semester of a full set of course offerings in a graduate degree program presented by the newly-created Institute of Economic Studies at the University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia, taught jointly by its faculty and faculty of the Department of Agricultural, Resource and Managerial Economics at Cornell. This joint program, supported by a \$491,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, began last year with course offerings in production economics and study opportunities in applied economics and business management.

The two-year grant, administered by the International Agriculture Program, will enable the institute at Nitra to train students to be better able to understand Slovakian economic development as the agricultural sector continues its shift from state control to private ownership. In addition to the course offerings at the institute in Slovakia, a group of faculty and students will come to the United States to undertake collaborative research, joint teaching, and non-degree studies.

With additional support from the Mellon Foundation, an economic and management development program has been established to assist with the transition in Hungary. A grant of \$787,000 was made to improve the knowledge and skills of Hungarian students, educators and professionals in the operation and management of agricultural enterprises and institutions in a free market economy.

This three-year undertaking involves the University of Agriculture at Godollo in Hungary, Cornell University, the University of Limerick in Ireland, and the Irish Government's Agriculture and Food Development Authority. Cornell's participation is managed by the International Agriculture Program and the Department of Agricultural, Resource and Managerial Economics Department, with coordination done by Ralph Christy, Olan Forker, James Haldeman, Gerald White and Larry Zuidema.

CIIFAD Collaborative Program on INDIGENOUS INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

*LASP Coordinates Activities in
Bolivia*

On virtually all continents, and at various times in history, indigenous agricultural systems have emerged which are based on an intensive use of land and of other available natural resources, particularly water. In many cases, they required heavy labor inputs, both initially and for yearly maintenance. Recently these systems have been re-introduced in areas where they once were the prevalent form of agriculture. Raised fields, for example, covered vast expanses of land in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Belize before the Spanish conquest. In the first two of these countries, they seem to have been abandoned around 1,000 AD, ostensibly because of a drought lasting about four centuries that appears to have caused the demise of the Tiwanaku empire.

In the last 20 years, some of these raised fields have been rebuilt by archaeologists, in part to determine if this method of cultivation could have been productive enough to sustain the large-scale urbanization evident at Tiwanaku. The successes obtained in many of these rehabilitation projects have generated significant interest in indigenous intensive agricultural systems, and important resources are being committed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments and international agencies to promote their adoption by farmers. This adoption is made attractive by the fact that these technologies were developed by the farmers' ancestors and it is facilitated by the fact that in some cases these methods are still part of the oral tradition of rural communities.

Some of the preliminary data on yields from such systems are so impressive—with outputs three or four times or more the typical yield levels—that if they can be validated and made sustainable, such systems could make substantial contributions to the world food situation, especially for households in some of the more disadvantaged areas. The raised field technology is most dramatically found in the altiplano of Bolivia and Peru, but it has also been used in the tropical lowlands.

In May, 1994 CIIFAD formally approved an integrated project on Indigenous Intensive Agricultural Systems after one year of exploratory planning by a multidisciplinary faculty group. The multidisciplinary group involved in

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CORNELL ALUMNUS IS NEW PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Emil Q. Javier, who holds a doctorate degree in plant breeding from Cornell (1969), became the sixteenth president of the University of the Philippines on June 18, 1994. John Wolff (Southeast Asia Program) and Larry Zuidema (CIIFAD and International Agriculture Program) represented Cornell and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at the investiture ceremonies, where Javier was presented with a medallion from his alma mater in tribute to his skills as an academic leader and scholar. Since the investiture, Dr. Javier was elected Chairman of the Board of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. He was previously Director-General of the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan.

(Front row left to right: Larry Zuidema, President Javier and his wife Alma Laminta Javier, and John Wolff. Standing behind: Renalto Labadan, President of the Cornell Alumni Association in the Philippines.)

SEAP OUTREACH UPDATE

by Penny Dietrich

The Cornell Southeast Asia Program witnessed an increase in outreach activity this past year with the hiring of Penny Dietrich as the new outreach coordinator.

Penny came to the Program from the Johnson Museum of Art where, since 1981 she had coordinated a wide range of collections and curriculum-based educational programs. The Program's new outreach thrust involves sharing its rich cultural resources on Southeast Asia with the community at large. Efforts underway include development, implementation, and evaluation of teacher training workshops and programs for elementary, middle and secondary schools; creation of resource materials utilizing selections from the Program's video archives and materials produced by graduate students and faculty; and the development of a speakers' bureau drawing on faculty and graduate students willing to share their knowledge of Southeast Asia with local, regional, and national audiences in an effort to promote a greater understanding of that world area. The speakers' bureau will provide services not only to schools but, to community organizations, businesses, and private agencies as well.

This past year, Penny worked closely with Toni Shapiro, a doctoral program candidate in anthropology, and Thavro Phim, a visiting artist/dancer from Cambodia, in the implementation of the program "The Monkey and the Mermaid," which focused on the traditions of Khmer dance. Over 1,000 local and regional students participated in the program, which presented background on Khmer dance traditions, films, demonstrations and discussion of dance and mask-making techniques, as well as storytelling. A packaged version of this program is being written and prepared for teachers to extend the life of this initiative long after Toni and Thavro have each left the Ithaca area.

In June, "Making Connections: Society and Change Around the Globe," a week-long program for 9th-grade global studies teachers was conducted at Uris Hall. Presented in collaboration with other area studies groups, sessions focused on issues relating to gender, religion, and identity, and democracy, hierarchy, and change. Southeast Asia Program presenters included Kamala Tiyavanich, Mellon Fellow for the Society of the Humanities, Tami Loos, SEAP graduate student in SE Asian history, and Patricio Abinales,

SEAP graduate student in government. Another summer teacher training workshop was held in Utica, NY in cooperation with the Central New York Community Arts Council's annual Arts-in-Education Institute. Jon Perry, a recent graduate of the program, and Penny Dietrich conducted a program entitled "Through Shadow and Sound: The Arts of Southeast Asia," which featured background on the Ramayana; a discussion of how this epic has served as a model for poems, stories, and folktales, and its relationship to the wayang and gamelan performances. Teachers were given the opportunity to play gamelan and create shadow puppets, and explored how these Southeast Asian art forms could be used in the classroom.

This fall the visit of Vietnamese musician/ethnomusicologist Dr. Tran Quang Hai and his wife Bach-Yen will be the focus of a number of local and regional school visits. These performing artists will also give a public concert, a graduate colloquium, and a brown bag lecture. Their visit, co-sponsored by the Southeast Asia Program, Cornell Vietnamese Association, Refugee Assistance Program, and Cornell Department of Music reflects a collaboration that recognizes the importance of the Outreach mission and working together with other university departments to fulfill its goals.

Penny looks forward to meeting and talking with others about Southeast Asia. She can be reached at the Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia located at 640 Stewart Avenue. If you are interested in learning more about the program's outreach efforts, call her at (607) 275-9452, by FAX at (607) 277-1904. Her E-mail address is pnd12@cornell.edu.

Mario Einaudi

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of his last 30 years, he and his wife, Manon, divided their time between the Foundation and Ithaca. But at the same time, his commitment to Cornell and to the Center never flagged. He was instrumental in the founding and expansion of its Western Societies Program and helped to establish a rotating chair for distinguished European intellectuals, the Luigi Einaudi Chair in European and International Studies. When Western Societies was brought together with the Center's new Slavic and East European Studies Program, he felt great satisfaction that -- at least at Cornell -- the Cold War had symbolically ended.

Survivors include his sons Luigi, of Bethesda, Maryland; Robert, of Rome, Italy; Marc, of Stanford, California; his three daughters-in-law, nine grandchildren, and two brothers, Roberto and Giulio. At the Center he leaves us bereft of a distinguished colleague and dear friend. In lieu of flowers, the family believes Professor Einaudi would wish contributions to be made to the Manon Michels Einaudi Travel Grant of the Institute of European Studies, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell.



Penny Dietrich

Visiting International Fellows, Professors and Scholars 1994-1995

East Asia Program

Toshio Araki, Visiting Fellow, East Asia Program, 140 Uris Hall (mail); G02F Uris Hall, 255-1892 (office); April 1, 1994 to March 31, 1995; royal authority, social structure, and local history in early Japan. Professor of Japanese History, Senshu University, Japan. 100 Fairview Square, #3D, 272-9338.

Long Long Cheung, Teaching Associate, Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, 203 Morrill Hall, 255-4087; August 18, 1994 to May 24, 1995.

Jinhua Dai, Visiting Scholar, East Asia Program, 140 Uris Hall (mail); G02F Uris Hall, 255-1892 (office); September 1, 1994 to January 31, 1995; contemporary Chinese film in the context of Chinese culture. Associate Professor, Department of Chinese, Peking University, PRC.

Won-Duck Lee, Visiting Scholar, Industrial and Labor Relations International Initiative; G02F Uris Hall, 255-1892 (office); March 31, 1994 to February 28, 1995; paradigms of Korea's industrial relations. Vice President, Korea Labor Institute, Seoul, Korea.

Bruce Reynolds, Visiting Fellow, East Asia Program, 140 Uris Hall (mail); G02A Uris Hall, 255-5929 (office); E-mail: blrl@cornell.edu; January 28, 1992 to January 27, 1995; explanations for the rapid economic growth in East Asia; China's urban housing and real estate market. Professor of Economics, Union College, Schenectady, New York. 416 Cayuga Heights Rd., 257-8509.

Sayuri Shimizu, Visiting Fellow, Peace Studies Program, 130 Uris Hall, 255-8917; May 4, 1994 to May 3, 1995; U.S.-Japanese diplomatic and economic relations. Assistant Professor of History, Toyo Eiwa University, Kangawa, Japan. 114 Crescent Place, 273-3668.

Kamala Tiyavanich, Visiting Fellow, Southeast Asia Program, Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave., 255-4359; July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995; religion and history in twentieth century southeast Asia.

Jinjun Xue, Visiting Fellow, East Asia Program, 140 Uris Hall (mail); G02D Uris Hall, 255-1912 (office); August 8, 1994 to August 7, 1995; China's economic development. Professor of Economics, Wuhan University, PRC.

Kaizhong Yang, Visiting Fellow, East Asia Program, 140 Uris Hall (mail); G02D Uris Hall, 255-1912 (office); September 25, 1994 to February 25, 1995; the changing economic structure of the South China region. Professor, Department of Geography, Peking University, PRC.

Cornell Wins Big In U.S. Department of Education Competition

The U.S. Department of Education competition to identify national centers of excellence in foreign languages and area studies has selected six Cornell programs to be designated as National Resource Centers. In addition to being identified as being the best in the country, this recognition also includes 3 years of funding for program support and fellowships which will amount to over \$4.5M. There are only two universities in the country which have more centers. The Einaudi Center programs with NRC status are:

East Asia Program
Latin American Studies Program
Slavic & East European Studies Program
South Asia Program
Southeast Asia Program
Western Societies Program

Networking Workshop:

On Saturday, November 5, the Peace Studies Program will host the next workshop in the Upstate New York network series **New Frontiers in Peace Studies**. The topic of this one-day workshop at Cornell will be "Ethnic Conflict and Peacemaking: New Challenges, New Solutions." For more information call 255-6484 or stop by the Peace Studies office at 130 Uris Hall.

International Legal Studies

Stuart N. Bridge (England)
255-1922

Subjects: Property Law, Landlord and Tenant Law

Yvonne M. Cripps (England)
255-1427

Subjects: Comparative Constitutional and Administrative Law; Law, Science and Technology (including comparative intellectual property law and legal aspects of biotechnology)

Hiroshi Oda (Japan) - teaching completed in September

Subject: Modern Japanese Business Law

Bernard A. Rudden (England)
255-2330

Subjects: Comparative Law, EC Law, Property

Michele Taruffo (Italy)

255-3814

Subjects: Civil Procedure, Comparative Law, Evidence, Legal Theory, Legal History

Foreign Visiting Scholars at Cornell Law School, Fall 1994

Nelson Geigel Lope-Bello (Venezuela)

255-0069

Director, Instituto de Estudios Regionales & Urbanos Universidad

Simon Bolivar

Hanheum Im (Korea)

255-1245

Judge Seoul High Court

Tamio Nakamura (Japan)

255-0069

Associate Professor of Law, Seikei University

Latin American Studies Program

Nelson Geigel Lope-Bello will be a visiting fellow at the Latin American Studies Program and at the International Legal Studies Program. While at Cornell, he will be carrying out research on international and comparative environmental law while on leave from the Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, Venezuela where he has been the Director of the Institute of Regional and Urban Planning. His publications include: "Autonomía Municipal y Urbanismo", "El Ambiente de Caracas: Una Introducción on la Ecología Urbana," and "La Experiencia Venezolana en Protección Ambiental."

Mario Pastore, currently Visiting Professor in the Department of Economics and the Center for Latin American Studies at Tulane University, is a visiting fellow at LASP for the academic year 94-95. He will be completing a series of projects on the political economy of Paraguay in the 19th century.

Indigenous Intensive Agricultural Systems

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examining this topic includes: Philippe Baveye, Soils, Crops, and Atmospheric Sciences; Billie Jean Isbell, Anthropology; Mary Jo Dudley, Latin American Studies Program; Jere Haas, Nutritional Sciences; David Lee, Agricultural Economics; Alison Power, Ecology & Systematics; Tammo Steenhuis, Agricultural and Biological Engineering; and David Thurston, Plant Pathology.

As part of the exploratory period of this program, the team examined possibilities for collaborative research with a wide range of Bolivian organizations including NGO's (Witaymarka, Cedefoa), universities (Univ. San Andres, Univ. Catolica), research institutes (CIDES, Centro de Estudios Hidraulicos), and governmental bodies (Subcomilago). Under the direction of Philippe Baveye, PhD candidate Diego Sanchez de Lozada began to study the biophysical dynamics of raised fields in the Lake Titicaca region. An initial literature synthesis was begun by another student of Baveye's, Jessica Robin to guide the discussion of the international research team as part of a workshop planned for 1995. The Cornell multidisciplinary faculty team determined the following priority themes for knowledge generation: literature synthesis, gender studies, economic viability, anthropological baseline analyses, health and nutrition concerns, migration, and agricultural dynamics of raised-field systems. For more information on these efforts contact Mary Jo Dudley, LASP, 190 Uris Hall, e-mail: mjd9@cornell.edu.

Jorge X. Velasco Hernández will be visiting Cornell from September 15, 1994 until August 15, 1996. He will be working, among other things, on Chagas Disease a vector-transmitted disease that afflicts millions of individuals in Latin America. Jorge completed his Ph.D on mathematical models for Chagas Disease in 1991 at the Claremont Graduate School in California. He has become one of the world experts on the use of mathematical models to study the spread and control of vector and sexually-transmitted diseases.

Dr. Manuel Pena, from the Division of Nutritional Sciences and, coordinator, of the Food and Nutrition Program, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, DC. will be a visitor of the Program on International Nutrition. Tony Seeger, the curator of the Folkways Collection at the Smithsonian Institution will continue his tenure as an Andrew Dickson White Professor-at-Large during the 94-95 academic year.

Tony Seeger will continue his tenure as an Andrew Dickson White Professor-at-Large during the 94-95 academic year. holds a Ph.D in Anthropology with specialization in ethnomusicology and ethnography of lowland South America. He has extensive field experience in Brazil where he spent two years living among the Suyá Indians in northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. His research includes Brazilian ballads and oral narrataives. He can be contacted at (202) 287-3261 (tel), (202) 287-3699 (fax) or e-mail: ofprecol@sivm.si.edu to arrange an activity on the Cornell campus.

Dr. Cesar Victora, of the Division of Nutritional Sciences, and Professor of the Departamento e Medicina Social, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil, will also be a visitor to the Program on International Nutrition. He is currently serving a term as special advisor on Nutrition to UNICEF in New York.

Peace Studies Program

Francine D'Amico came to Cornell to participate in the Peace Studies project on "Women in the Military." In 1994-95 she will continue her affiliation as a Visiting Fellow with the program, while teaching as an adjunct professor with the Department of Political Science at Hobart & William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York.

Sayuri Shimizu, Assistant Professor, Michigan State University, joined the program in May 1994 and will continue her affiliation through the summer of 1995. Shimizu is a former Peace Studies Program student who received her Cornell Ph.D in history in 1991.

HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM REACHES CAMPUS MILESTONE

This marks the fifteenth year that Cornell has participated in the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. Humphrey Fellows are mid-career professionals, attending Cornell for ten months to participate in courses and off-campus attachments or internships that will strengthen their capabilities to make contributions to their countries' development upon returning. For the 1994/95 academic year, 12 Fellows are at Cornell as non-degree candidates in the field of International Agriculture and Rural Development:

- Ms. Mebrat Alem, Department Head, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- Mr. Montfort Chazama, Regional Labor Officer, Ministry of Labor, Malawi
- Ms. Grazyna Chorazykiewicz, Deputy Project Manager, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Poland
- Ms. Mitali Gavai, Director, Integrated Child Development Service, Government of Maharashtra, India
- Mr. Humphrey Nzima, Principal Parks and Wildlife Officer, National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi
- Ms. Maria Pardo, Project Coordinator Assistant, Ministry of Natural Resources, Honduras
- Mr. Saidou Sanou, Chief Officer of Resource Management, PDRI/HKM, Burkina Faso
- Mr. Alexandre Sgreccia, General Coordinator, Seventh of October Trade Union, Brazil
- Ms. Asuman Soylu, Head of Department, Export Promotion Center, Turkey
- Mr. Kesrat Sukasam, Project Officer, Mekong Secretariat, Thailand
- Ms. Fanny Szondy, Advisor, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary
- Mr. Godfrey Turyahikayo, Assistant Director of Research and Head, Department of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources, Uganda