

CORNELL Chronicle

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ALUMNAE TO GATHER

Distinguished alumnae from across the country will gather here April 28-29 for a two-day conference.

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HIGH-IMPACT BUDGET

Vice President Henrik N. Dullea testifies that proposed state budget cuts threaten educational institutions.

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CU students protest proposed Pataki education cuts

By Denise Taylor

About 15 Cornell students and staff members journeyed to Albany by bus Monday to protest budget cuts to education proposed by Gov. George Pataki, whose 1995-96 budget, which he can amend until today, would reduce education funding considerably. Both endowed and statutory graduate and undergraduate students are expected to be affected.

Several students from Cornell lobbied in Washington last week and nearly 20 traveled to Albany Feb. 14 to speak with legis-

lative officials. Monday's trip consisted both of talking with government leaders and a massive rally and march on the state Capitol. More than 5,000 students from schools across the state participated.

The new budget would cut funding to the Education Opportunity Program (EOP) and Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP) and reduce funds to the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP). Those cuts alone would affect about 2,300 students at Cornell. The new budget may well result in a decrease in funding to the statutory colleges in excess of \$10 million. Joel Seligman

'89, assistant director of government affairs at the university, accompanied the students on the trip and said statutory college cuts at Cornell would vary from college to college.

In an attempt to get the governor to restore the proposed cuts, Cornell students, along with Stephen P. Johnson, executive director of government affairs at Cornell, and Charles Kruzansky, associate director of government affairs in Cornell's Albany office, spoke with four state officials.

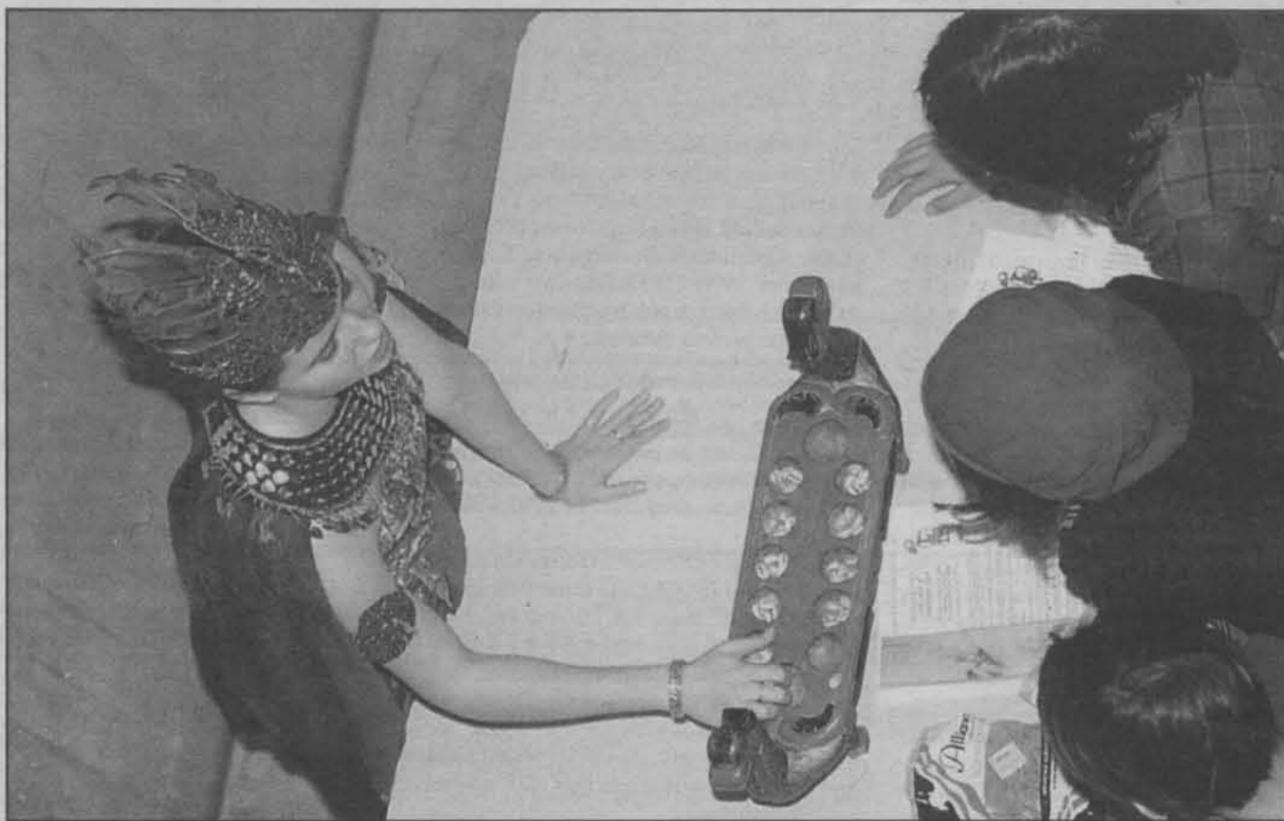
GOP Sen. Michael Hoblock, a member of the Higher Education Committee, told the

students that New York is in "a terrible financial situation. I'm as frustrated as you are." Hoblock said the state's economic situation is extreme because it has a \$5 billion gap for the coming year and there are fewer people paying state taxes than there were five years ago.

Considering himself to be sympathetic to the students, Hoblock said he still has to ask himself, "where does [the money to restore the programs] come from?" Restoring money to education, Hoblock said, means taking it from somewhere else. Noting there

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Celebrating winter



Juliana Perry of Freeville, daughter of Jonathan Perry, Southeast Asia Program, teaches children an Indonesian table game at "Winterfest 1995: The Arts of Southeast Asia," at the Johnson Museum of Art Feb. 25.

Peter Morenus/University Photography

City building permit denial delays Baker, increases cost

By David Stewart

More than \$10 million worth of health and safety improvements at Cornell's Baker Chemistry Laboratory will be delayed and the project cost will increase substantially because the city of Ithaca has denied a building permit. The application for a permit was made Dec. 19. Subsequent information requested by the city was supplied, but the permit was denied Feb. 1.

Building permits are at the center of a dispute between the city and the university over a city demand for \$2.56 million annually in Cornell contributions before any new permits are issued. The city also claims that Cornell does not meet parking regulations.

"Even if the city changed its mind and granted a building permit this week, it's now impossible to proceed with the major portion of the project this year," said Bob Stundtner, project manager. "While there are some preliminary aspects of the job that we might undertake this year, the window of opportunity for completing major work has slammed shut for 1995."

The Baker project includes a state-of-the-art exhaust system and fume hoods and improvements to the fire-protection system. The current air-handling system in Baker, where faculty and student research projects are conducted, is 30 years old.

Preliminary work was to have been done this spring, with the major portion of the project scheduled for this summer when sections of the building could be closed for construction and when there are fewer staff and students.

Citing adjustments that will have to be made in contractor schedules, Stundtner said the precise cost associated with the delay has not been determined, but "it will be substantial, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Stundtner said: "We've been working with the city building department and the fire chief for a few years on these upgrades to meet current state and federal health and environmental regulations, so the city's denial on other than the merits does not make sense. The Baker project meets code requirements and does not change use or increase the number of people in the building. All the work is related to repairing and

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Weather 1994: Stormy plot has tepid ending

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

Despite a frigid and snowy start to 1994, the year was close to normal in climatological terms. The Northeast recorded a 12-state average temperature that was 0.1 degree below normal and ranked as the 35th coldest on record, according to Keith Eggleston, regional climatologist at the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell.

Temperature

Off to a very cold start, 1994 was highlighted by a warm summer and an unseasonably mild final two months.

With three months of unseasonably cold weather in the northeastern United States to start the new year, January was the most extreme. The region averaged 7.4 degrees colder than the 30-year normal making it the third-coldest January on record. In Maine, average temperatures in January were at their coldest since records began in 1895. It was the second-coldest January in New York

and the third-coldest January ever in Vermont and New Hampshire.

April provided a reprieve from the blustery winter with pleasantly mild weather. This warmth was especially pronounced in the southern portion of the region, as both Delaware and Maryland reported their warmest April on record.

May brought the Northeast its last month with temperatures that averaged much below the long-term normal. The average temperature for May ranked as the 10th-coolest May on record. In West Virginia, it was the third-coolest May in the last century.

Heat from June and July made up for the previous months' cooler temperatures, each finishing in the top 10 warmest on record. For the Northeast, it was the eighth-warmest June on record and the 10th-warmest July. In Maryland and Delaware, June was the fourth-warmest on record. Meanwhile, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey each reported average July temperatures that

ranked as the third-warmest on record.

August, September and October brought temperatures that averaged below normal. November and December, however, brought a welcome return to unseasonably warm weather for the Northeast. November ranked as the fifth-warmest in the last century and December was the region's 10th-warmest on record.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania ended 1994 on the cool side of normal. For Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey, annual average temperatures were warmer than normal. The departures, however, were not very large, averaging within 0.6 degrees on either side of normal.

Precipitation

Not only did 1994 get off to a wet start, but two of the first three months received excessive amounts of precipitation (rain

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New times for delivery

Effective March 16, the times at which the *Cornell Chronicle*, *Cornell Workplace* and *Networking* are distributed on campus will change.

Under a new distribution system, the papers should be delivered to their usual destinations by noon Thursday.

This change will streamline delivery, cut costs and help ensure that the correct number of papers is delivered to each location.

Protest *continued from page 1*

were protestors at the Capitol that day also demanding restoration of spending on AIDS patients, he said that determining who will go without is a difficult job. He suggested that the students go out to the public and convince them to accept tax increases.

Kruzansky told students later that rumors are that there will be some restorations, "but even if the majority of the cuts hold, the result will be a lot worse than anything we've seen in the last few years."

Nonetheless, Crystal Deazle '95 said she still believes things could go either way right now. A student in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Deazle believes that the personal stories students told about the effects of the program on their lives helped officials "understand the effect the budget will have on students." Although Deazle will be graduating this year, she said that her brother will be a freshman next year and that it is "important to work for everybody."

A freshman in the College of Arts and Sciences, Italo Barros said that if the cuts are made, he will have to transfer to a different school next year. Not able to "believe some of the things [he] was hearing" about the budget, Barros said he also plans to attend the final student lobby session in Albany on March 7.

Kety Esquivel '97 attended both Albany trips and said she has been impressed with the student turnout. The Student Assembly member helped mobilize students for both trips and hopes for even greater success in March. Anyone interested in attending the next lobby session should contact Seligman at 255-3854.

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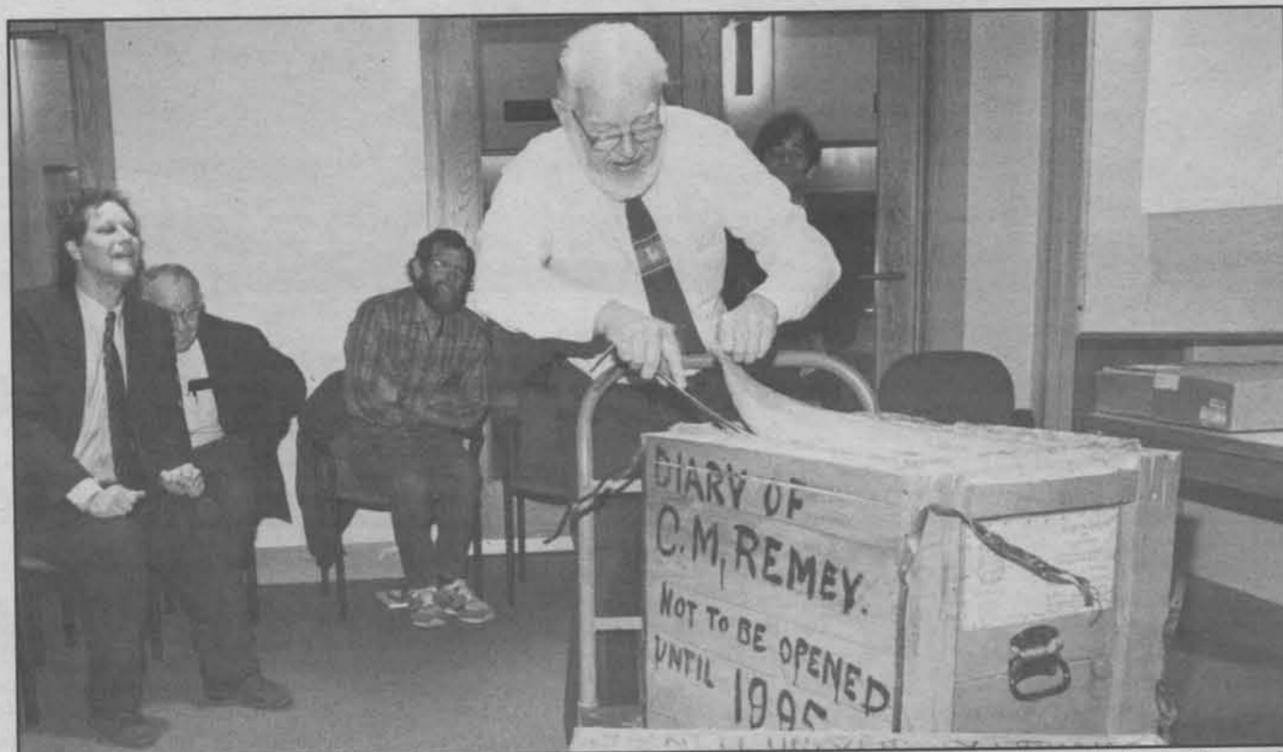
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Cornell University is committed to assisting those persons with disabilities who have special needs. A brochure describing services for persons with disabilities may be obtained by writing to the Office of Equal Opportunity, Cornell University, 234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

Opening a treasure trove



Peter Morenus/University Photography

After waiting 41 years, university archivists broke the seals on two boxes bequeathed to Cornell by alumnus Charles Mason Remy, Class of 1897, a distinguished architect and author who was a founder and organizer of the effort to build the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. Above, Cornell Archivist Gould Colman uses a mechanic's tool to break through solder and metal. The boxes held 100 folios of writings, letters and memorabilia.

OBITUARIES

Clifton William Loomis, Cornell professor emeritus of farm management and agricultural economics, died Dec. 2. He was 80.

Born on a dairy farm in Otsego County, N.Y., agriculture played a major role in his life. Loomis enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, graduating in 1937. He served as an assistant agricultural agent in Delaware and Seneca counties in the Cooperative Extension Service, prior to being called into active duty in 1940 as a lieutenant in the reserves. During World War II Loomis served as an officer in a field artillery battalion in France and Germany.

Following the war, he continued in active reserves, attaining the rank of colonel. Loomis then became the agricultural extension agent in Schenectady County, before returning to Cornell for his master of science and doctorate degrees.

In 1953, Loomis began teaching agricultural economics at the University of Missouri. He returned to Cornell in 1955 as an assistant professor of farm management, becoming an associate professor in 1957. He attained the rank of professor in 1964.

Loomis taught and performed research at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, during a sabbatical leave in 1964-65. He also served as an adviser to the president of the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran, from 1970-71. During that sabbatical leave, he helped develop a plan to evaluate farm management systems.

◆
Arthur J. Pratt, Cornell professor emeritus in the Department of Fruit and Vegetable Science, as well as developer of the Pride potato, died Dec. 14 in Ithaca. He was 89.

Pratt received Cornell's Outstanding Professor Award in 1962, the same year as his retirement. He built his 30-year teaching career on paying attention to young people. He was a co-founder of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, an organization in which he was active for more than 17 years. He also coached local and state-level 4-H teams that won several national contests.

For his work teaching young people to market vegetables, Pratt was given the

Duncan Memorial Award in 1940. He also helped establish the Consumers' Cooperative Society of Ithaca in 1935, where he continued to be active for more than 40 years. The Future Farmers of America awarded him the State Honorary Empire Degree in 1963.

Born in Norwich, N.Y., Pratt grew up on a farm settled by his ancestors in 1810. He received his B.S. degree in 1926 and his doctorate 1933, both from Cornell.

The bulk of Pratt's research focused on varieties of potato. He studied specialized irrigation techniques, spacing and tested plastic and organic mulches for home gardens and commercial farms. His potato research brought him to the Tasmanian and Australian agriculture departments, as well as teaching horticulture at the University of Liberia for a year.

From 1968-74 he operated Perry City Farms, near Ithaca, growing potatoes and vegetables for local markets and self-service customers.

He is survived by his wife, Terrace Pratt, a son, two daughters, 10 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

BRIEFS

■ **AIDS award:** The Cornell curriculum, *Talking with Kids About AIDS*, has won the Secretary of Health and Human Services' Award for Excellence in Community Health Promotion from the New York State Department of Health. The parent education project trains and coordinates volunteer educators to conduct interactive workshops to help parents and guardians foster better and more frequent age-appropriate communication with children and teen-agers about HIV transmission, prevention and risk reduction. The project, directed by Jennifer Tiffany, R.N., of the Department of Human Service Studies in Cornell's College of Human Ecology, also won an HIV/AIDS Materials Development Award for Merit from DOH's AIDS Institute last November.

■ **Research awards:** The Cornell Chapter of Sigma Xi, the scientific research society, is seeking applications for two programs: its 1995-96 Grants-In-Aid Program and the Fuertes Memorial Prize. The Grants-

In-Aid of Research Program provides research grants (\$200-\$300) to Cornell graduate students and advanced undergraduates. Applications should contain a brief description of the proposed project, including budget, and be accompanied by two letters of recommendation. The Fuertes Prize is open to all graduate and undergraduate students. It is an award for student-written articles (10-15 pages) in the physical or biological sciences written for the non-scientific reader. First prize is \$350, second is \$150 and third prize is \$50. Deadline is April 15 for both awards. Send applications and questions to Professor Robert W. Kay, Geological Sciences, 3142 Snee Hall, 255-3461.

■ **Weight Watchers:** Weight Watchers soon will begin a new At Work Program which will meet in 139 Sage Hall on Tuesdays from noon to 1 p.m. The program starts Tuesday, March 21. Interested parties should contact the Weight Watchers At Work Program at 1-800-234-8080.

Black drama shows are set

Cornell's Black Drama Workshop in conjunction with the Kitchen Theatre Company will present "Zora" and "When the Chicken's Come Home to Roost" March 2-5 at the Kitchen Theatre, 120 N. Cayuga St. Performances are at 8 p.m., with a 3 p.m. matinee on Saturday and Sunday. Tickets are \$12, \$10 and \$8 and can be purchased at the Kitchen Theatre Box Office.

The performances are directed by Africana studies lecturer Yvonne Singh, who received a Cornell University Faculty Fellow in Service Grant for her work with the Black Drama Workshop. Other workshop sponsors include the Africana Studies and Research Center, the Department of Theatre Arts and the Society for the Humanities.

Clinton appoints CU trustee to national skills board

Cornell Trustee Paul F. Cole has been named to a new National Skills Standards Board by President Clinton.



Cole

The 28-member board was formed to serve as a catalyst in stimulating the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and of assessment and certification of attainment of skill standards. Members include the secretaries of Labor, Education and Commerce and the chair of the National

Education Standards and Improvement Council, as well as representatives of business, labor, education, government and community organizations.

Cole holds the second-highest of-

office in the New York state labor movement as secretary-treasurer of the 2.3 million-member New York State AFL-CIO. He has been a vice president of the American Federation of Teachers since 1974 and a board member of the New York State United Teachers since 1972.

"The preparation of a truly worldclass workforce is the single most effective strategy to ensure that New York state and the nation are able to compete in the

challenging new global economy," Cole said.

As a Cornell trustee, Cole serves as co-chair of the Committee on Land Grant and Statutory College Affairs and as a member of the Academic Affairs Committee. He has served as chair of the advisory council of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell and is a member of the ILR's Institute for Labor Market Policies.

Celebrating 60 years



Hans A. Bethe, the John Wendell Anderson Professor of Physics Emeritus, right, shares a laugh with his wife, Rosa, second from left, at the exhibit displaying his papers and honors during his 60-year career, so far, at Cornell. With him are Elaine D. Engst, curator of manuscripts, far left, and Kurt Gottfried, professor of physics. The exhibit, in the Kroch Library, is based on original documents, photographs and publications from Bethe's career as scientist and teacher and includes the Nobel Prize, which Bethe won in 1967. The exhibit, which runs through April 15, was prepared by Engst and Silvan S. Schweber, professor of physics and of the history of ideas at Brandeis University, who is Bethe's biographer.

Thomas Hoebbel/University Photography

Distinguished alumnae to gather April 28-29

Distinguished Cornell alumnae from across the country will gather in Ithaca April 28-29 for a two-day conference featuring speakers and panels focusing on contemporary issues in law, education, health care and business.

"Cornell Women Celebrating Success" is sponsored by the President's Council of Cornell Women (PCCW), an organization of alumnae founded in 1990 by President Frank H.T. Rhodes to serve in an advisory capacity on issues important to women. The first conference sponsored by PCCW, it will be open to students, faculty, staff and alumnae.

Marjorie Blanchard (A.B. '62, M.A. '65), co-author with her husband, Ken, of *The One-Minute Manager* series of best-selling books and president of Blanchard Training and Development, will discuss "Balancing All the Lives You Will Lead" on Saturday, April 29, at 2:30 p.m. in Kennedy Hall's Alumni Auditorium, where all programs will be held.

Other PCCW members expected to participate in the conference include Dale Rogers Marshall, president of Wheaton College; Roz Lasker, U.S. assistant secretary of health and human services; Ruth Mercatz, special assistant for women's health issues to the Food and Drug Administration commissioner; Carol Heckman, federal magistrate judge, Western District of New York; Patricia Anne Williams, acting justice, Supreme Court of New York County; Patricia Kaneb, president of Priscilla of Boston Inc.; and Myra Maloney Hart, co-founder of Staples

Inc. and now a doctoral student at Harvard Business School.

Williams will moderate the conference's opening panel, "What's Happening to Our Ethics?" at 4 p.m. on Friday, April 28, in Alumni Auditorium. Participants, all Cornell alumnae, will be Judge Jacqueline P. Cox, Circuit Court of Cook County; Heckman; Circuit Judge Patti E. Henning, state of Florida; and Associate Judge Gladys Kessler, District of Columbia Superior Court.

Saturday's program will open with a panel at 9 a.m. on "Educating for Leadership," moderated by Daryl G. Smith of Claremont Graduate School. Panelists will include Marshall; Judith Rosuck Fox, principal of Scarsdale High School; and Mary Beth Norton, Cornell's Mary Donlon Alger Professor of American History.

"Changes in Health Care: Will Reforms Hurt Women?" will be addressed in a 10:45 a.m. panel moderated by Ruby T. Senie, epidemiologist at Memorial/Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. Participating will be Elizabeth Barrett-Connor, professor and chair, Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, and chief, Department of Epidemiology, University of California at San Diego School of Medicine; Lasker; and Mercatz.

The panel at 3:30 p.m. on "Perspectives on Entrepreneurship" will be moderated by Hart, with participants Franchellie M. Cadwell, president, Cadwell Davis Partners; Bernice Ann Cramer, founder and chair of Next Frame Inc.; Julie Milligan Flik, executive vice president, Flik International Corp.; Kaneb; and Janet Strauss, vice

president, marketing, 3DO Corp.

Other events will include a dinner on Friday with student leaders, Saturday breakfast with women faculty and a networking lunch for students who have preregistered. PCCW members and guests will honor President and Mrs. Rhodes at a dinner and reception Saturday evening.

"Cornell women should be forever grateful to President Rhodes for seeing the potential of an organization such as PCCW," Carol Britton MacCorkle, chair of the group, said. "The record is beginning to show that PCCW has made a difference in the way Cornell regards its alumnae and in the connectedness many of us feel to Cornell. Much remains to be done, but women today have far more support, opportunity and recognition than back when many of our members were students."

PCCW's overall purpose is to expand women's role in Cornell policy-making and long-term planning, attract and retain outstanding women students, faculty and administrators, provide role models, reconnect alumnae to each other and Cornell, and to fund projects that further these goals, MacCorkle added.

The April conference is supported in part by contributions from Corning Inc., Xerox, Goldman Sachs, American Express and Mobil Corp., all companies that recruit on campus. Coordinators for the conference are Cadwell and Lilyan Affinito, Cornell emeritus trustee, presidential counsellor and a founding member of PCCW.

For more information about the conference, contact Martha Eller at 255-6624.

Doctors fail to spot elder abuse, Cornell experts say

By Susan Lang

Unlike pediatricians who are keenly aware of how to spot child abuse or neglect, far too many physicians caring for older patients are failing to identify elder abuse and neglect, two Cornell gerontologists reported in the Feb. 16 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

In fact, physicians rank behind virtually all other health care professionals in their ability to act on behalf of the 1 to 2 million older Americans mistreated every year, according to Mark S. Lachs, M.D., chief of geriatrics in the Division of General Inter-

About 3 to 6 percent of older Americans suffer from some sort of abuse, yet only about 7 percent of the abuse cases are ever reported.

nal Medicine at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, and Karl Pillemer, Ph.D., co-director of the Cornell University Applied Gerontology Research Institute and a national elder abuse authority at Cornell's Ithaca campus.

In one of the first comprehensive articles on elder mistreatment in a major medical journal, published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* (Feb. 16, Vol. 332, No. 7, pp. 437-443), the authors call for action. The report offers practical steps for physicians in identifying, managing and preventing elder abuse and neglect.

"Physicians may well be the only contact that many elderly persons have with the outside world," said Pillemer, a social gerontologist and professor of human development and family studies in Cornell's College of Human Ecology. "It is critical, therefore, that they not miss this one opportunity to detect maltreatment, which is a disturbingly common problem, and to take steps to deflect it with intervention."

About 3 to 6 percent of older Americans suffer from some sort of abuse, Lachs and Pillemer estimate, yet only about 7 percent of the abuse cases are ever reported, despite mandatory reporting laws in 46 states.

In previous work, Pillemer has found that about three out of four cases of elder maltreatment involve psychological abuse (insults, swearing, threats) and about half involve physical abuse (slapping, hitting, striking with objects), material abuse (the illegal or improper use of the elderly person's money or other resources) or neglect (such as withholding food or medicine).

"Unlike the efforts expended to protect the rights of abused children, physicians have been conspicuously absent in research, policy-making and consciousness-raising in this most recently recognized field of domestic violence," said Lachs, assistant professor of internal medicine at Cornell Medical College.

In reviewing risk factors for elder abuse, the Cornell gerontologists point

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Mary Webber '58 appointed acting director of CRESA

By Nancy Rosen

She doesn't leap tall buildings in a single bound, but she does stand for truth, justice and the American way.

"Every human being is as important as every other human being. I really believe there is enough on this planet for everyone; nobody should be starving or suffering or discriminated against. But it will take the concerted efforts of lots of people to change things," said Mary Webber '58, who was appointed last November to be the acting director of the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESA), a social justice organization housed in Anabel Taylor Hall with more than a 20-year affiliation with Cornell.

"When the civil rights movement was going on in the '60s many of the chaplains

'I'm somebody who believes you have to try to walk the talk. If you say you're concerned about racism, youth or the environment, something in the way you live ought to reflect that ...'

— Mary Webber

took the role of campus leaders, so CRESA was a natural outgrowth of that spirit. Later on, Cornell wanted to continue social justice efforts, but knew there might be times when they wanted to claim the work as their own but distance themselves from it at other times. The affiliation agreement with CRESA allows that flexibility," Webber explained.

Webber describes CRESA as an incubator of social justice activities. Currently there are nine different projects under its jurisdiction, including the Displaced Homemakers Center, Multicultural Resource Center and Youth Scoops, the first youth-run Ben & Jerry's ice cream franchise in the country.

Webber was on the scene to accept her self-proclaimed "dream job" at CRESA because she had recently moved from St.

cornell profile

Louis to live in CRESA's EcoVillage in Ithaca, a community founded on environmentalist principals.

"I'm somebody who believes you have to try to walk the talk. If you say you're concerned about racism, youth or the environment, something in the way you live ought to reflect that concern. My husband and I knew EcoVillage would be supportive and reinforce the notions we had about how we wanted to live," she said.

Everything Webber has done to date reflects that attitude and made her eager for the chance to run CRESA, technically a half-time position that she works at full time. She got her undergraduate degree in public health nursing from Cornell's nursing school after two years in what was then the Home Economics School. She also has a master's degree in counseling from Webster University. She was a visiting nurse in East Harlem and later relocated to St. Louis with her husband, William Webber '54, M.D. '60. There she did community service work and served on several boards concerned with social justice issues and policy change and ran successful "Dismantling Racism" workshops for religious groups in the area.

"My passion is the problem of racism. Groups seem to be unable to allow each other to be different. Beyond that, a major problem lies in the reality that people in this country who are privileged don't realize that they are privileged. They have had no experience of persons who live in a day-to-day survival struggle," she said.

In a leadership training workshop planned for April 8, Webber will stress to students that they have a responsibility to make sure all viewpoints are heard at the conference and in their own organizations. A lot of times varying races, classes or sexual orientation aren't counted in discussion, she emphasized.

Another passion of Webber's is welfare



Peter Morenus/University Photography

Mary Webber '58 was appointed acting director of CRESA last November.

reform, and CRESA is organizing symposia in February and March to center around the issue. While in St. Louis she created a three-hour simulation experience for people to understand the economics of living on welfare for one month.

CRESA's own welfare is something on Webber's mind, as well. Funding from foundations has been hard to secure, and with budget cuts expected, CRESA can expect less from the federal and state governments. A large portion of funding also comes from Cornell, and CRESA will be formally associated with the university for at least another 10 years.

"As an alumna, and the daughter, spouse, sister, aunt and cousin of alumni, I'm committed to this university, to encouraging the community to be more informed and inclusive," Webber said. But she admitted it will be tough to convince Cornell students that there are other versions of success to ascribe to than the typical American dream of status, money and power.

"I get a letter now and then from students I have worked with who tell me what a difference I made and it keeps me going. If you stop and worry about the fact that you're not changing the whole world, you're not going to get anything done," Webber said.

Birds of Finger Lakes will be identified in course

An eight-week, non-credit course for beginning bird-watchers, "Spring Field Ornithology," starts March 29 at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and is open to the general public.

Now in its 19th year, the popular class includes Wednesday evening lectures by Stephen W. Kress, National Audubon Society biologist and visiting fellow at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, as well as other lab staff members. The lectures, featuring color slides and audio recordings, cover identification, life histories and behavior of spring migrants and resident birds of the Cayuga Lake area.

Optional Saturday field trips will visit local habitats from Sapsucker Woods to Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, with additional overnight field trips to Arnot Forest in

Newfield and Forsythe/Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge in southern New Jersey.

"After this relatively mild winter, the spring migrants will likely begin their northward advance earlier this year," Kress predicted. "Beginners are always amazed at how many birds we find in the Ithaca- and Cayuga Lake Basin vicinity, and this year should be no exception. We have an exceptional team of field trip leaders ready to help us enjoy the spring migration."

Registration fee for the course is \$175 (or \$90 for only the Wednesday lectures or the Saturday field trips) with a 10 percent discount for members of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.

For more information, call 254-2440.

Elder abuse *continued from page 3*

out that an elder's failing health, functional impairment or excessive dependency on the abuser do not increase risk of abuse directly. Rather, they diminish the elder's ability to defend himself or herself or to escape a bad situation, thereby making the elder more vulnerable to other high-risk factors.

Among the strongest risk factors, Pillemer has found in previous studies, are abuser deviance and dependency. In other words, there is a strong relationship between the risk of elder abuse and the degree to which the abuser is dependent on the elderly person or suffers from substance abuse or a major psychiatric illness. Economic stress, isolation and an elder's cognitive impairment also make the elder more vulnerable.

Lachs and Pillemer suggest a detailed elder abuse assessment for patients at risk for maltreatment. They point out that elder abuse has many of the same characteristics of a geriatric syndrome, common clinical problems in aging that stem from a range of factors. They describe in detail how to assess an older person, what injuries and behaviors in front of the abuser or neglecter to look out for (such as hip fractures, malnutrition, abrasions, withdrawal and flinching) and how to inquire about abuse, safety and social and financial resources.

The article also details how the physician should proceed if abuse or neglect is suspected and what steps may be taken to prevent potential or future abuse and neglect.

Building permit *continued from page 1*

upgrading old equipment, thus parking should not have been an issue."

On Dec. 21, the city attorney directed the city building commissioner to deny building permits to Cornell because "there are not sufficient off-street parking spaces" to comply with the zoning ordinance. However, the city has not explained how and why the university does not comply and precisely how the regulations are being applied to Cornell.

Weather 1994 *continued from page 1*

and the melted equivalent of frozen precipitation). August and October were the other months of note: August for its wetness, October for its dryness.

January was the 11th-wettest on record in the Northeast. Northern portions of the region struggled with several heavy snowfalls, most notably one that occurred during the first week of the new year. Southern portions of the region were plagued with snow, as well as with several bouts of freezing rain and sleet.

Regionally, February received 96 percent of the expected monthly precipitation amount. Maine and New Hampshire reported their sixth- and seventh-driest Februaries, respectively. At the other end of the scale, West Virginia reported its fifth-wettest February in the last 100 years.

March brought excessive precipitation to the entire Northeast. For the second year in a row, March faced a major snowstorm in the Northeast. It was the region's sixth-wettest March since records began in 1895 and for Delaware and Maryland, it was the wettest March. For Pennsylvania and West Virginia, it was the second-

wettest March.

August was the next noteworthy month with a surplus of precipitation reported in all but the extreme northern reaches of the region. It was the Northeast's ninth-wettest August on record, but the third-wettest for Pennsylvania and the fifth-wettest for New York.

Regionally, October was the only extremely dry month in the year. Only 1.13 inches of rain fell on average throughout the region to become the third-driest October on record. For Massachusetts, it was the second-driest October. The year's wet months helped boost the Northeast's annual precipitation total to 44.19 inches, placing it in 21st place among the Northeast's wettest years. Four New England states (Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont) reported annual precipitation totals that were slightly on the dry side of normal. Rhode Island reported the largest annual deficit at 2.11 inches below normal or about 95 percent of the normal precipitation. The rest of the region was wetter: More than 53 inches of precipitation fell in Connecticut, giving it about a 6-inch excess for the year.

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Study says new carpet emissions are safe

By Susan Lang

Some new carpets may give off noticeable odors when first installed, but there is no evidence that such chemical emissions pose any significant health risk, Cornell research shows.

According to two Cornell professors who have completed the most comprehensive review on the health effects of any indoor product, emissions from synthetic carpets are not responsible for any symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, runny nose, eye and upper respiratory irritation. But emissions from carpet adhesives, if used, may be linked to them.

When no carpet adhesive is applied, the researchers say, if any symptoms arise, they are most probably caused by psychogenic factors. These factors, such as fear and anxiety about invisible hazards or unfamiliar hazards, can trigger allergy-like symptoms that do not affect the immune system or health in any way.

"The best scientific evidence currently available indicates that new carpeting emits volatile organic compounds at levels 1,000 times less than any known toxic doses," said Alan Hedge, Ph.D., Cornell professor of design and environmental analysis and an expert on indoor environments.

"Compared with other indoor products, such as paint, traditional carpet adhesives, new furnishings or wall coverings, chemical emissions from new carpet are so low they should not adversely affect indoor air quality (IAQ) or health under normal environmental conditions. And within a week, they are down to trace levels," he said.

Hedge and Rodney R. Dietert, Ph.D., director of Cornell's Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology, released their 156-page study (November 1994), funded by the Carpet and Rug Institute, on the effects of chemical emissions from carpets on indoor air quality and human health. It will be published in *Critical Reviews in Toxicology* later this year.

The researchers reviewed about 350 technical articles pertaining to more than two dozen dominant compounds found in carpet emissions. In their report, they assess the toxicity of each compound; summarize various health responses caused by toxicity or immunological reactions; and describe how a variety of psychological factors may play a role in causing human symptoms and influencing reports of adverse health effects related to carpet emissions, sick building syndrome (SBS) and multiple chemical sensitivity.

Some IAQ or SBS problems could stem from the use of traditional organic solvent-based carpet adhesives which give off almost 100 times more in emissions than carpets do after installation; these levels, however, though potentially irritating, are still too low to cause adverse health effects, the authors said.

Although carpet adhesives are rarely used in homes, except when carpet is laid



Sharron Bennett/University Photography
Rodney Dietert, left, and Alan Hedge found that while some new carpets give off odors when first installed, there is no evidence that they pose significant health risk.

on concrete floors, adhesives are more commonly used in commercial buildings where large areas of carpet are needed. New, low-emission adhesives, however, are now available and although they may be more expensive, consumers should request that installers use them.

'The best scientific evidence currently available indicates that new carpeting emits volatile organic compounds at levels 1,000 times less than any known toxic doses.'

— Alan Hedge

"Many people who report symptoms may unknowingly be responding to odors they believe are related to toxicity; once an office's occupants feel threatened by a strong odor, for example, their anxiety levels are heightened and may result in hyperventilation, nausea and dizziness. Concerns about toxic exposure then can

spread through a building, and a wide range of symptoms, including headache, weakness, vomiting, burning in the throat and eyes, all symptoms associated with SBS and IAQ, may occur," Hedge said.

"Such cases of mass psychogenic illness are well documented in the medical literature."

These symptoms are real, but several SBS and IAQ studies have shown they can be related to physical and mental stress and the awareness of rumors about odors, gases and/or smoke.

Hedge points to the new field of psychoneuroimmunology, which is documenting the close interplay between the brain and the immune system; research suggests that worries about a health threat can create negatively conditioned responses, much like a phobia. Neurogenic inflammation, such as eye irritation, difficulty breathing, runny nose and skin reddening are examples of such responses.

The report, "Effects of New Carpet Emissions on Indoor Air Quality and Human Health," is available for \$35 from Dr. Alan Hedge, DEA, MVR, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, or phone 255-2144.

Efforts to spur racial harmony to be honored

A \$5,000 annual prize has been established at Cornell by Trustee Thomas W. Jones to promote efforts for the advancement of campus interracial understanding and harmony and to honor a past president's "historic decision" to increase the enrollment of minority students during the tumultuous 1960s.

"As an American citizen, I want to encourage other people of good will to engage constructively in efforts to help our country address its racial problems," Jones commented in establishing the award. "I want to help rekindle the hope and faith that America can achieve its promise and potential."

The James A. Perkins Prize for Interracial Understanding and Harmony will be awarded at a ceremony May 4 to the student, faculty, staff or program making the most significant contribution to furthering the ideal of university community while respecting the values of racial diversity. Prize money will be used to support activities that promote "interracial respect, understanding and harmony on campus," Jones said.

"President Perkins made the historic decision to increase very significantly the enrollment of African American and other minority students at Cornell," said Jones, who was an undergraduate at Cornell during a student takeover of Willard Straight Hall in 1969.

"He did so in the conviction that Cornell could serve the nation by nurturing the underutilized reservoir of human talent among minorities, and in the faith that the great American universities should and could lead the way in helping America to surmount the racial agony which was playing out in the civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s. He made a courageous and wise decision and deserves recognition for it."

Perkins served as Cornell president from 1963 to 1969. Jones is president and chief operating officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF), the world's largest pension fund.

Jones added, "On a personal level, I simply want to thank President Perkins for trying to open the doors of opportunity and acceptance to African Americans, and I want to atone, to the extent that I can, for the hurt and anguish he suffered personally as a result of the racial tensions which boiled over in April 1969."

Dean of Students John Ford, whose office will administer the grant, announced that nominations for the prize currently are being accepted. The nine-member executive committee of the Student Community Fund, made up of students, faculty and administrators, will review nominations and award one or more prizes to be presented at the May 4 ceremony.

Criteria for the prize include:

- The number and diversity of students participating in a sustained level of involvement which leads to a set of accomplishments.
- The extent to which these accomplishments promote common values and shared community standards among diverse students.
- The extent to which these accomplishments enhance the abilities of students to work with, live with and learn from individuals from a wide range of backgrounds, beliefs and cultural perspectives.

Nomination and application forms are available in the office of the Dean of Students and should be returned to Dean of Students, 401 Willard Straight Hall. Deadline for nominations is March 17.



Jones

Time picks three alumni as American leaders

By Nancy Rosen

Time magazine has identified three Cornell alumni as being among the 50 most promising American leaders under age 40. Helen Alvare, J.D. '84, Christopher Chyba, Ph.D. '91, and Kevin Vigilante, M.D. '82, were listed in the Dec. 5, 1994, cover story, "50 For the Future."

The search for leaders employed the magazine's 1979 standard of "civic and social impact," which allows for the inclusion of political figures such as Evan Bayh, governor of Indiana, business visionaries like Bill Gates and academics like Jeffrey Sachs. "The cutoff age of 40 represents an

attempt to balance accomplishment with future promise," wrote David Van Biema for *Time*.

In contrast to the first selection in 1974, more of today's leaders were identified because of local activism than because they are visible on a national scale, Van Biema wrote.

Vigilante, of Providence, R.I., teaches at Brown University Medical School and treats HIV-infected women, as well as females at risk for contracting the virus. He has founded the Community Outreach Clinic, an inner-city clinic for women released from Rhode Island's Adult Correctional Institute.

Alvare, of Bethesda, Md., is an anti-

abortion leader. She attended her first pro-life rally at age 13 and told *Time* that was when she realized she was outspoken and forthright, qualities that could be put to good use in law and especially in protecting the rights of the unborn.

Chyba, of Washington, D.C., is a planetary scientist at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy who currently works on treaties involving nuclear non-proliferation. His research has included studying the mechanics of comets and asteroids and their relationship to the origin of life on Earth. He also studied the philosophy of quantum mechanics as a Marshall Scholar at Cambridge University.

Excavator of first slave cabin reflects

By Denise Taylor

Twenty-five years ago Professor Robert Ascher, anthropology, sought to unearth a maroon, a community where escaped African-American slaves would live. That interest led to the first slave quarters excavation in the United States.

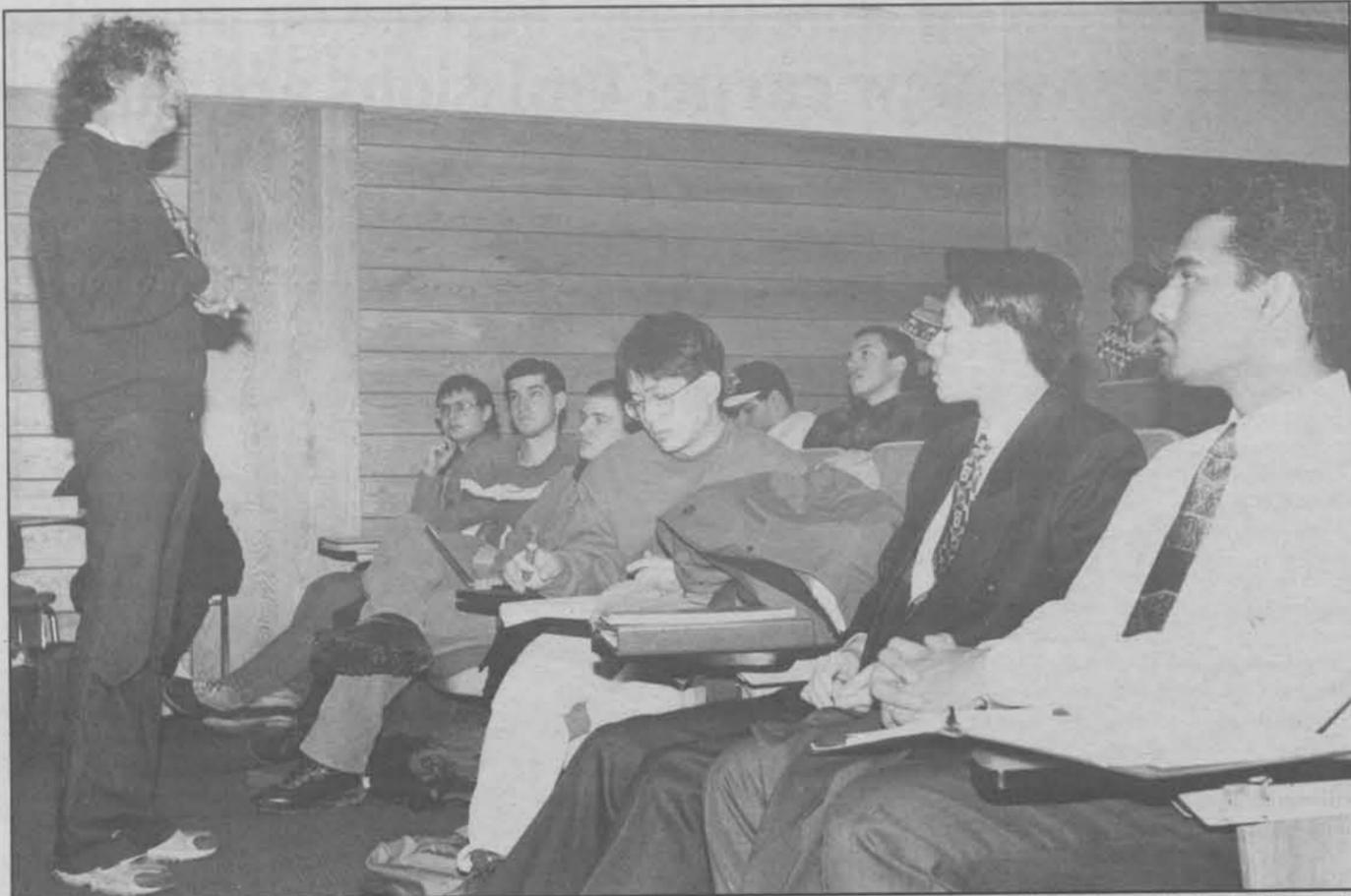
The reconstructed slave cabin is on exhibit in McGraw Hall, Room 215, and Ascher recently lectured to faculty, graduate students and the general public about the dig and its changing social implications.

In a lecture Feb. 9 to an audience of about 180 in Goldwin Smith D, Ascher said the discovery of the cabin came about in 1970. A member of Cornell's faculty and interested in American minorities at the time, Ascher contacted 20 of his colleagues in the South for help in locating a maroon.

Co-author of a paper on the excavation and a professor at the University of Florida at Gainesville, Charles H. Fairbanks, now deceased, told him about an island off the coast of Georgia that was soon to become a national park. Fairbanks, who had an idea that there might be a slave quarters there, made an arrangement with Ascher.

"He told me that he would supply the tools and student labor if I would do the research and the write-up," Ascher said. Arrangements were made and Ascher soon was working on the first major African-American excavation in the United States.

The excavation was completed in about three weeks. The findings in the cabin were phenomenal, according to Ascher, because



Sharron Bennett/University Photography

Professor Robert Ascher gives a lecture on his experiences 25 years ago during the country's first slave cabin excavation.

there had not been prior effort to explore American slave history archaeologically. From the dig, he was able to piece together details of slave life that would generally go unmentioned in histories of slavery.

Of the artifacts discovered in the cabin, Ascher considered three to be particularly striking. A bead of European origin was found which, once identified, proved to be a type which Europeans often used for trade.

It is believed that the bead was traded by Europeans to Africans, perhaps for the purchase of slaves, and then journeyed on to the United States. "I really hadn't expected to find a piece of Africa in there," Ascher said.

Food remains also were found, representing both the particular foods provided by slave owners and the food that slaves gathered for themselves. Ascher initially was quite surprised at the discovery of bullets in the

cabin. He noted that their presence made perfect sense, however, since slaves possibly hunted pigs and other animals in the area.

Although the excavation was considered to be highly successful, Ascher said that, given the opportunity to do it all over again now, he "would have to think twice about it. There are different social implications now."

He said he probably would do it again. "I'm very proud of what we did."

Migrating birds counted by network

By Roger Segelken

The "chip . . . chip . . . chip" sounds of night-migrating birds are telling ornithologists about populations, behavior and habitat conditions at each end of their seasonal flights.

Bill Evans, a research associate at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology, operates a seven-station network of listening posts across upstate New York, where roof-top microphones and recording machines taped the in-flight calls of neotropical migrants heading south by night for the winter.

Newly developed computer software in the laboratory's Bioacoustics Research Program will analyze the tape recordings, filtering out insect noise and other non-bird sounds, and provide an hour-by-hour, species-by-species account of what flew over while most New Yorkers slept.

"We know that at least 100 species of small song birds migrate mainly at night through Eastern North America," Evans said, explaining that migrating birds spend their days feeding and resting. They travel in the dark to avoid predators and unstable atmospheric conditions of warmer, daylight hours. Assisted by favorable tail winds and stars for navigation, birds cover hundreds of miles a night.

"Since many neotropical migrants summer north of the road system in Canada, they're hard to keep track of there — and in Central and South America and the Caribbean in the winter, as well," Evans said. "The best time to count birds may be when they go public, when they take to the air and migrate."

His specially designed microphones and the recording machines (actually, hi-fi VCRs with nine-hour tape cassettes) listen for the brief, distinctive calls made by birds that migrate in flocks. Generically known as "chips" (because the calls all sound like that to the indiscriminating human ear) the flight calls probably help birds assess the location and progression of other night-migrating birds.

Evans got the idea for recording flight calls one night in 1985 while camping outside Minneapolis. Subsequent years of listening and field-recording enable him to distinguish among nearly 60 species' night-flight calls, but replaying all the tape he accumulated in New York, Florida and elsewhere could take forever. His September 1993 recording of a rare southward movement of Canada's red-breasted nuthatches, for example, might have predicted the influx at U.S. feeders — except that Evans didn't hear the tape until spring.

Fortunately, software under development by Cornell programmer Harold Mills will automate the identification and counting process.

State budget hearing *continued from page 7*

will be severely limited; as will be workplace improvement programs supported by the Department of Labor.

In his Feb. 8 testimony to the joint legislative fiscal committees in Albany, SUNY Chancellor Thomas I. Bartlett estimated that every \$10 million in additional cuts to the SUNY system was equivalent to the elimination of 250 jobs. Here at Cornell, we hope you and your colleagues will do all in your power to eliminate the necessity for such reductions. Higher education is a labor-intensive industry. While there will undoubtedly be some savings that we can make through postponing the purchase of certain equipment and effecting economies through on-campus consolidations and mergers, in the end positions will have to be eliminated to meet the magnitude of the cuts that have been proposed.

Last week, Provost Nesheim announced the imposition of a hiring freeze on the endowed side of the Cornell campus. This freeze, which will affect the hiring of external, full-time, non-academic personnel, will complement the still-tighter provisions of a statutory college freeze that has been formally in effect since early December.

By adopting this freeze, we hope to increase the pool of vacancies into which qualified staff who may be laid off from the statutory colleges can successfully apply. Cornell's endowed units will do everything that they can to ameliorate the problems created in Albany for our statutory college students, faculty and staff. They will do this while at the same time sustaining not only the governor's proposed 15 percent cut in the Bundy Aid program but also a host of potential major reductions arising from the new Congressional leadership in Washington.

In addition, I would urge you and your colleagues in the Legislature to authorize an early retirement incentive program that will provide real assistance to our deans as they seek to balance the state's fiscal demands with the necessity of maintaining academic quality.

We understand that a bill is now being negotiated among the governor and the legislative leaders. In addition to the provisions that we understand are already included in the draft, key provisions that we believe will be essential for SUNY's effective use of such legislation include a phased-retirement option, preferential tax treatment of TIAA-CREF annuity payments, and less onerous penalties for retirement between the ages of 50 and 55. No other action on your part, other than totally restoring the state tax dollars that have been withdrawn

from the system, will do more to reduce the number of layoffs that will be required at Cornell.

[Since Dullea's testimony Feb. 22, an early retirement bill has been introduced into the Legislature and is expected to pass this week. John Hartnett, director of finance and business services for the statutory colleges, said a memo was being sent March 1 to all personnel who are eligible to participate in this retirement incentive, including members of the New York State Employees Retirement System (NYSERS) and the Optional Retirement Plan (ORP).

"It is important for retirement-eligible employees to carefully consider the state retirement incentive plan because it provides several benefits: a healthy increase

'When this region's educational institutions are damaged, the entire region will feel that pain. It is no exaggeration to say that every one of these institutions is seriously threatened by the budget that has been presented to the Legislature this year.'

— Henrik Dullea

in pension benefits for long-term employees; a positive way to meet mandated budget reductions; and assistance in keeping layoffs to the minimum. Experience indicates that an early-retirement bill will not be offered again in the immediate future," Hartnett said.]

New York state provides many of the most effective governmental programs in the nation. The bang for the buck in higher education is a prime example of how well this system can operate. You and your colleagues in the Legislature are well aware of the high-quality service provided to students and their families throughout the state by the SUNY system and here in Ithaca by Cornell's endowed and statutory colleges.

I urge you and your colleagues to do whatever you can to support higher education in this difficult time and to prevent the wrenching dislocations forecast for New York's colleges and universities by this executive budget and those yet to come.

Thank you for your consideration.

Dullea testifies at state budget hearing on impact of proposed cuts

Following is the presentation made by Henrik N. Dullea, vice president for university relations, to a state budget hearing hosted by Assemblyman Martin A. Luster at City Council Chambers in Ithaca on Feb. 22.

I am here to speak on behalf of President Frank H.T. Rhodes, Provost Malden C. Nesheim, the deans of our four statutory colleges, and the almost 30,000 students, faculty and staff who will be affected directly or indirectly by the recommendations of the state executive budget for the current year and for 1995-96.

I would like to begin by thanking you for holding this hearing.

More importantly, I would like to thank you once again publicly for the steadfast support that you have provided to the higher education sector in general and to Cornell, Ithaca College, Tompkins-Cortland Community College and the State University College at Cortland in particular.

Tompkins and Cortland counties are particularly dependent on their institutions of higher education, not only for their economic activity but also for their cultural and social fabric. Taken together, these four institutions enroll more than 30,000 students, and employ almost 12,000 faculty and staff. The number of visitors generated annually by the four colleges is in the hundreds of thousands.

When this region's educational institutions are damaged, the entire region will feel that pain. It is no exaggeration to say that every one of these institutions is seriously threatened by the executive budget that has been presented to the Legislature this year.

Attached to this testimony is a table outlining the effect of many of the proposed reductions on Cornell students, faculty and staff.

I would like to comment first on the proposals affecting student financial aid and then turn to those that are more institutional in character.

First and foremost, I want to express my personal shock and dismay at the proposed elimination of all state funding for the independent sector's Higher Education Opportunity Program and its counterpart in SUNY, the Educational Opportunity Program. We have 97 students presently enrolled in the HEOP program on the endowed side of the Cornell campus, and 113 students in the statutory colleges' EOP program, for a total of 210 students.

Today, these programs receive approximately \$400,000 from the state, one of the best allocations of state resources in the entire budget. Next year, the educationally and economically disadvantaged students who receive both financial aid and support services from these programs will receive not a penny of special help from the Empire State—assistance that has time and time again shown itself to be an extraordinarily productive investment in the future of young people from every corner of the state, rural, urban and suburban alike. At Cornell, we are very proud of the graduation rate of 80 percent attained by our EOP and HEOP students in a highly competitive environment.

The state's broad-based student financial aid program, the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), is once again under attack. At the undergraduate level, Cornell students will receive approximately \$500,000 less next year than they would have were it not for the changes in the award schedule proposed in the executive budget. Graduate and professional students will lose all their TAP support, for a loss at Cornell of more than \$275,000; and all aid to part-time students will be eliminated as well, a particularly damaging blow to the many young adults who do not have the ability to attend on a full-time basis.

While the student financial aid reductions will have the most serious consequences for many families attempting to finance the college experiences of their children, the largest reductions are those that the governor has proposed for the state's two systems of public higher education, the State University (SUNY) and the City University of New York (CUNY). I will speak briefly here only about the situation affecting

New York State Statutory Colleges at Cornell Potential Range of SUNY-Related State Budget Reductions

SUNY BUDGET ISSUES:

Requirement/Problem	Amount
• Raise tuition revenues	\$197.0 million
• Raise miscellaneous revenue	18.5 million
• Replace one-time revenue	40.0 million
• Lump sum operating budget cut	73.5 million
• Elimination of EOP	16.8 million
Total	\$345.8 million

Potential Responses	Target	Potential Residual/ Expenditure Reduction
• Tuition increases	\$197.0 million	\$19.5 to \$39.0 million *
• Additional revenue	48.5 million	10.0 million
• Lump sum operating cut	73.5 million	73.5 million
Total potential cuts		\$103.0 to \$122.5 million **

* Depending on rate of increase and potential enrollment loss (Cornell estimates).

** Assumes EOP restoration.

POTENTIAL STATUTORY COLLEGE IMPACTS:

Requirement/Problem	Potential Range of Impact
• Additional tuition increase	Additional \$433 to \$600/student * (@1/3 of \$1,300 to \$1,800)
• Share of potential cuts	\$7.4 to \$12.2 million **

* Undergraduate resident tuition, already scheduled to increase from \$7,740 to \$8,100, could increase to \$8,560 (+10.6%) or \$8,730 (+12.8%).

** Depending on amounts realized through structural changes and the method of allocation.

State University of New York Summary of the 1995-96 Executive Budget Recommendation State Operated/Statutory Campuses

	1994-95 Base (Millions of Dollars)	1995-96 Executive Budget	Difference from Base	
			Change	Percent Change
Total Operating Budget	\$1,518.8	\$1,444.8	(\$74.0)	-4.9%
(Source of Support)				
State Tax Dollars	918.7	629.2	(289.5)	-31.5%
Income Requirement	600.1*	815.6	215.5	35.9%
Fringe Benefits (SUNY Budget Only)	\$120.6	\$129.3	\$8.7	7.2%
Budgeted FTE Enrollment	158,750	159,125	375	0.2%
(Adjusted for Inflation) Budget Impact Requires:				
+\$255 Million in New Revenues				
-\$92 Million in Program Expenditures				
* Includes \$40.0 million non-recurring hospital income				

SUNY's state-operated campuses and its implications for Cornell's statutory colleges, although the same general situation applies as well to CUNY.

Just yesterday, we received final confirmation of an in-year budget reduction of more than \$1.6 billion from SUNY, required to help the system attain its mandated \$25 million statewide savings by June 30. Because these cuts come so late in the fiscal year, we have been forced to cancel faculty searches and to take resources from areas of high priority, such as instructional technology, academic support staff and student computing equipment.

As you will see from the SUNY table attached to this testimony, the executive budget reduces the state tax dollar contribution to SUNY by \$289.5 million next year, a reduction of 31.5 percent. If this budget is adopted by the Legislature as presented, state support for the operating budget of SUNY will amount to only \$629.2 million,

or 43.5 percent of the \$1.4 billion total. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Luster, this is the first time in the history of the State University that state support for its operating budget has fallen below 50 percent.

This enormous withdrawal of state tax dollar support, when coupled with proposed expenditure reductions and revenue increases, has created a \$345.8 million gap for SUNY to fill.

The budget assumes that \$197 million will be raised by SUNY tuition increases. This would amount to an average tuition increase statewide of approximately \$1,300 for SUNY undergraduates, a one-year increase of almost 50 percent. The budget assumes as well not only that there will be no decline in SUNY's state-operated campus enrollment of 159,000. In fact, the executive budget presumes that it will even grow slightly.

While we do not have final figures from SUNY as yet, it would not be unreasonable to expect an actual enrollment decline of

SUNY will cut 367 positions

The State University of New York is eliminating 367 full-time equivalent staff positions to comply with a mandatory budget-cutting directive from the state Division of the Budget.

As a result of the directive, the SUNY Board of Trustees Feb. 23 adopted a revised financial plan that reduces operating expenses by \$25 million during the current university fiscal year. The board's action does not address the budget gap faced by SUNY in the 1995-96 Executive Budget recommendation. The directive, received in January, instructed SUNY to cut back by \$25 million to help close this year's statewide budget gap.

Board Chairman Frederic V. Salerno said, "The university is ready and willing to do its part. The board recognizes the fiscal problems facing the state. But it's important for everyone to understand how difficult it is to implement cuts of this magnitude at this late stage in the school year."

The directive forces 1.37 percent in across-the-board cuts throughout the 34 state-funded campus system, including central administration.

The cuts include a loss of 108 FTE faculty lines, 20 FTE library slots, 26 student affairs lines, 97 FTE maintenance workers and the rest in other support positions. In addition, more than \$2 million was cut in temporary service positions, more than \$7 million in supplies and contracts, along with savings in utilities, equipment purchases and library acquisitions.

upwards of 10,000 students resulting from such a tuition increase, especially in light of the reduced levels of student financial aid that I have already addressed. At \$3,950 per student, such a decline in enrollment would create a further gap of almost \$40 million.

If SUNY is unable to raise all the revenue contemplated in the executive budget, it will have to fill the gap with further cuts. Using my example related to under-enrollment, that alone could increase the level of cuts from the \$73.5 million lump sum identified in the budget to almost \$114 million, and there are many other areas of uncertainty in the revenue proposal as well, such as one-time revenues from the sale of property and interest earning increases.

These are very large numbers. Without going into great detail, let me briefly sketch what they mean for Cornell's statutory colleges.

Since Cornell typically bears approximately 10 percent of whatever cuts are distributed throughout SUNY, we know that we are likely to face at least \$7.4 million in cuts even if all the revenue projections offered by the governor come to pass. In reality, it may be much, much more—approaching \$12.2 million—unless you and your colleagues in the Legislature provide much-needed relief. If you do not, every segment of our operations will suffer—instruction, research and extension.

In these remarks, I have concentrated on the base budget support received by the statutory colleges through SUNY. I have not commented in any detail on the millions of additional dollars that will be lost to Cornell through the elimination of contractual support from other state agencies. The elimination of funding for the Farm-Net program in the Department of Agriculture and Markets will be felt throughout New York's rural communities; the elimination of funding for the Waste Management Institute will be reflected in reduced support to municipal recycling programs; the Department of Environmental Conservation's contractual support for research and extension

Continued on page 6

Fungus-farming ants cloned same crop for 23 million years

By Roger Segelken

Tracing the evolutionary history of one of nature's most remarkable symbiotic relationships — ants that practice agriculture by tending fungus gardens — scientists at Cornell and the U.S. Department of Agriculture identified one fungal line that has been continuously propagated for 23 million years.

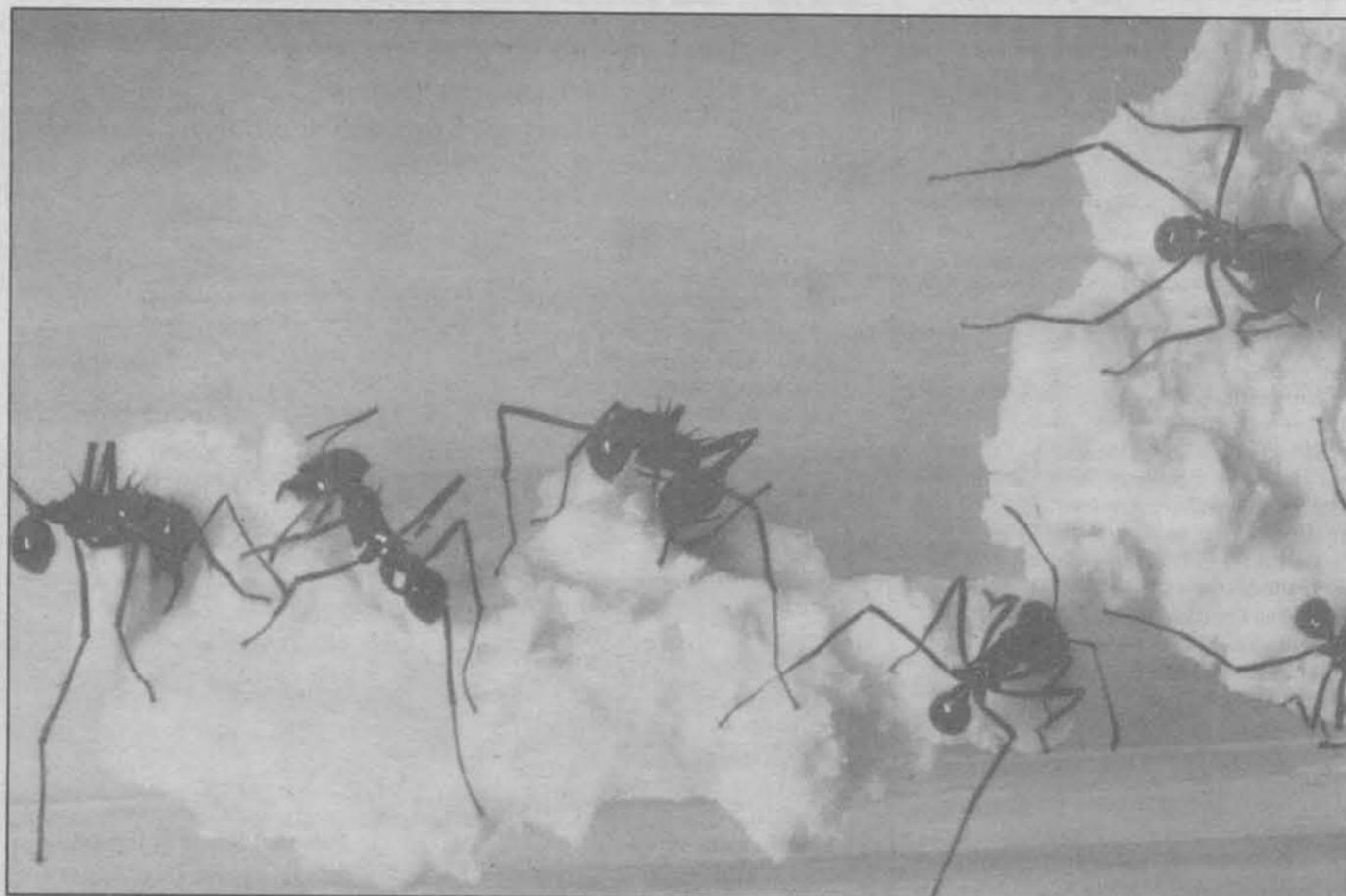
Some of the fungi, cultivated by attine ants, are closely related to the common parasol mushrooms favored by human connoisseurs, according to a report in the Dec. 9 issue of the journal *Science* by Ignacio H. Chapela, Stephen A. Rehner, Ted R. Schultz and Ulrich G. Mueller.

"It's as if your family passed along the same 'starter' culture for yogurt or sourdough for millions of generations," explained Schultz, a Cornell entomology graduate student who returned from collecting trips to Central and South America with more than 35 species of living, ant-fungus gardens.

"However, humans have practiced agriculture for only 10,000 years or so," said Mueller, a postdoctoral researcher in the Cornell Institute for Research in Chemical Ecology (CIRCE). "We (humans) have only recently converged on what ants discovered — a taste for choice fungi — 50 million years ago."

Together with Chapela, also a CIRCE postdoctoral researcher, and Rehner, a molecular systematic mycologist in the USDA's Beltsville, Md., Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, Mueller and Schultz identified most ant-cultivated fungi as belonging to one of three distinct groups. Their techniques — DNA sequencing, micro-morphological examination and computer-based phylogenetic analysis of fungal relationships — are unravelling mysteries that have persisted since the ant-fungus symbiosis was discovered in 1874: Exactly what are the ants so assiduously tending? How have ants and fungi co-evolved? And do some ant species occasionally change their taste for fungi?

To reconstruct the evolutionary history of the ants, Schultz and Rudolf Meier, another Cornell entomology graduate student, examined 51 of the approximately 200 species from the ant tribe Attini, all of which are known to cultivate fungus gardens. Then the Cornell-USDA team examined fungi from 21 of these species that were maintained in functioning nests in a Cornell entomology lab. They also analyzed 19 spe-



Attine ants tend their current crop of edible fungus in a Comstock Hall laboratory where entomology graduate student Ted Schultz collected more than 35 species of living ant-fungus gardens from Central and South America. Ted R. Schultz

cies of free-living fungi.

Ranging as far north as New York's Long Island but more often thriving in tropical regions of the New World, all fungus-growing ants have one thing in common: They are nutritionally dependent on the fungus that they cultivate. The ants grow their symbiotic fungus on bits of collected plant materials or other organic detritus, then weed undesirable organisms from the garden and harvest the most nutritious fungal parts, the hyphal tips.

When queens of some ant species leave their natal nests to establish new colonies, they carry along "starter" pellets of fungus to clone more of the same. Fungus is the only food the ant larvae can eat, and they mature to become workers and greatly expand the garden. In just a few years, subterranean fungus gardens begun by some species' egg-laying queens

can grow to the size of large rooms, sending out more nest-founding queens with samples of the family fungus.

That is, unless the young queens forget to bring along any fungus or lose their fragment from the special pouch located within their mouth, Mueller noted, or a growing fungus garden may fail. In those cases, it is possible that, on rare occasions, the more primitive attine ants may have selected other free-living fungi or acquired fungi from neighboring fungus-growing ants. That is one possible explanation of how genetically different varieties were acquired by the same ant species, he speculated, adding that some variation was bound to occur in the estimated 50 million years since fungus-farming by ants evolved in South America.

Just as remarkable, Mueller said, is how few fungal lineages the ants have focused on,

and the fact that one group of leaf-cutting ants has clonally propagated the same fungal lineage for at least 23 million years.

"It's not clear who is running the show, the ants or the fungi, but this symbiotic association has made leaf-cutting ants the dominant herbivore, accounting for as much as 20 percent of defoliation in the Neotropics," Mueller commented.

Determining the larger groups to which the ant-farmed fungi belong is a first step that now will allow precise identification of fungal species and their correspondence with particular ant species, the researchers conclude in their *Science* report, "Evolutionary History of the Symbiosis Between Fungus-Growing Ants and Their Fungi."

"Now that we know who's growing what," Schultz said, "we have a chance of understanding the origin and evolution of this symbiosis."

Bovine somatotropin gains acceptance in N.Y., Cornell survey finds

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

ATLANTA — The number of dairy farmers who use recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST) to increase milk production has reached about 40 percent in at least one New York county, and could reach 50 percent this year — more than five times the national rate originally predicted, Cornell researchers have learned.

"The rapid and widespread adoption of rBST was very surprising," said Thomas Lyson, Cornell professor of rural sociology, adding that other dairy states report adoption rates as low as 5 to 10 percent, while Ontario County, N.Y., reported usage of 40 percent.

Lyson, Loren Tauer, professor of agricultural resources and managerial economics and Richard Welsh, Ph.D. in development sociology, all at Cornell, presented their study Feb. 18 at a session, "The rBST Controversy: The Science, Politics and New Patterns of Technological Change in Agriculture" at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) annual meeting.

Attributing the high adoption rate to any one reason is difficult, Lyson said. He suggested that since much of the basic research on rBST was done in New York, dairy farmers were kept apprised of research developments through Cornell Cooperative Extension efforts. He believes that effort may have spurred them to use rBST.

"It has been 10 years in development," Tauer said. "That's a lot of time for farmers to absorb the trade information."

More than a year ago, controversy over the use of rBST rang all the way from the dairy barn to Capital Hill. This study evaluated the factors related to whether farmers had, indeed, taken to using rBST.

Fifty dairy farmers in Ontario County, N.Y., were interviewed for up to four hours over the course of a year. The survey found that 39 percent of the dairy farmers used rBST. Originally, the usage percentage reached almost 50 percent, but the study

detected a 25 percent dropout rate after one year. Of the 28 non-users of rBST, five dairy farmers plan to adopt the new hormone sometime within the next year — once again providing a usage rate in that area to about 50 percent.

Among the study's other findings:

- Farmers who use rBST don't give it to all cows. Generally, among the dairy farmers who use it, only 25 to 50 percent of their herd gets rBST.
- Farmers generally did not treat low-producing cows. In many cases, farmers also resisted giving rBST to their high-producing

cows — which indicated some caution among the farmers, the researchers noted.

- Milk yields increased through rBST use, as earlier predicted. One farmer reported an increase of 23 percent, while others reported yield increases closer to 10 percent — for an average increase of about 15 percent on all user farms.
- Cows treated with rBST generally consumed five to 10 percent more forage and grain. The scientists believe that the few

Why do farmers use the hormone? The researchers found an answer: profits.

"We found a myriad of other reasons, but they mostly dealt with the profitability of rBST use," Lyson said. Not a single dairy farmer indicated that rBST was too costly. The farmers did, however, indicate that increased labor costs were a major disadvantage to using the hormone. Tauer explained that a farm with a 100-head herd using rBST may be able to increase profits \$2,500 or more annually.

Dairy farmers who use rBST tend to run larger facilities and view their work more as a business. Conversely, dairy farmers who do not use rBST likely own smaller farms and tend to view their work as a way of life.

"To simply write-off non-adopters as laggards is to tacitly accept a set of assumptions about the direction of future research and extension activities," Lyson said.

Perhaps the best indicator as to whether this technology will take hold in the barn is to glance back at the farm's history. Farmers who had adopted or planned to adopt rBST already were using advanced dairy technologies, like artificial insemination and personal computers.

"Maybe the best predictor of technology adoption is the previous adoption of other technologies," Lyson said.

He indicated that the research team is planning a follow-up survey this fall. "Of course, farmers do not adopt every new technology, but rather selectively adopt those technologies suitable and desirable for their own business."

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— Thomas Lyson

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farmers who reported no increase in feed consumption may not have been able to accurately record it.

- Five of the farmers indicated that some of their herd might have experienced health problems from rBST. Of the five farms, two had foot problems, one was a thin cow, one had mastitis and the fifth suffered from breeding difficulties.

"In all fairness, some of these health problems could have occurred even without the use of rBST, but the respondents associated them with the use of the hormone," Lyson said.

CaRDI grants four awards

The Community and Rural Development Institute (CaRDI) at Cornell bestowed awards to three outreach programs and granted a Lifetime Achievement Award to Stuart Stein, Cornell professor emeritus of city and regional planning and chairman of the Tompkins County Board of Representatives, in December.

For his leadership and vision to help students solve community problems, providing stewardship by taking an active role in community development, and for his service as an elected official on the city of Ithaca's Common Council and on the Tompkins County Board of Representatives, CaRDI awarded Stein with the distinction.

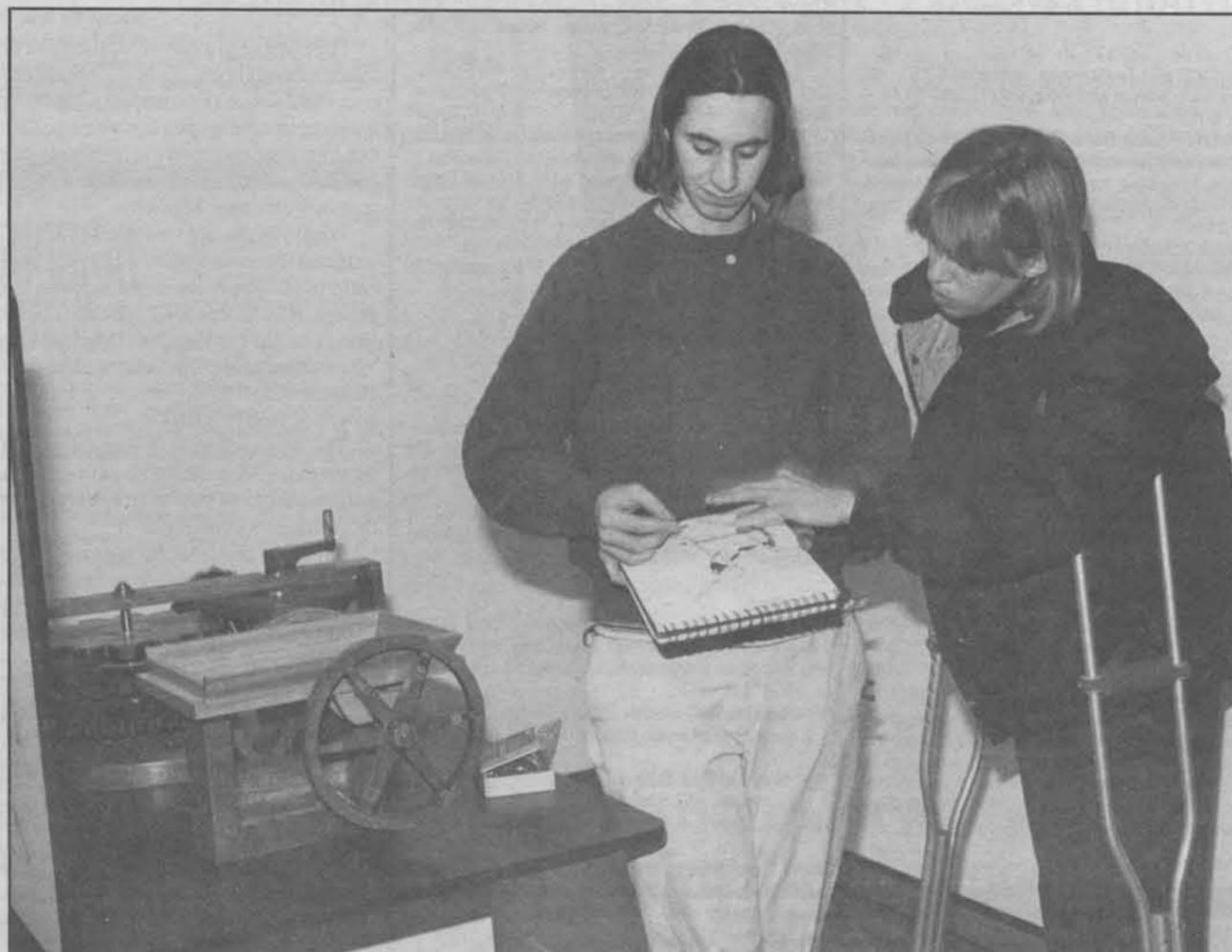
CaRDI provided Innovator Awards to programs for these collaborative approaches to meeting the needs of governments, schools and parents in rural communities:

- Parent Resource Center of Broome and Chenango counties. The center provided opportunities for parents in rural settings to solve family crises, receive peer support and enjoy educational opportunities.

- Teen Assessment Program of Broome and Cayuga counties. This program provides a clear research picture of what teens are thinking, enabling parents and school officials to address those concerns, stanching potential behavior and social problems.

- Training for Newly Elected Government Officials by Teleconference. New, local officials obtained insight via satellite connections from veteran officials on subjects ranging from how legislative bodies operate to a discussion of an official's roles. This was done in rural parts of New York.

Learning from a master's work



Art instructor Sophia Grudzys, right, helps Dennis Maher with his drawing of a machine on display at the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art. The exhibit, "The Machines of Leonardo da Vinci," runs through April 2.

Peter Morenus/University Photography

Happy doctors may diagnose more effectively, Cornell study shows

By Roger Segelken

ATLANTA — Paying a compliment to your doctor may be helpful to your health, according to Cornell research on positive affect, the far-reaching but easily induced "happy feelings" state.

When physicians were given token bags of candy for participating in a psychological study of medical decision-making, their moods improved instantly and they were quicker to recognize the kind of disease that might be causing problems for a hypothetical patient. Furthermore, physicians experiencing positive affect appeared to care more about patients' well-being.

But some doctors who received no gifts of candy had a less humane view of patients and took longer to consider the correct diagnosis of liver disease, Cornell psychologist Alice M. Isen reported Feb. 17 at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

"This tells us that enhancing positive feelings in doctors — in small ways that make them feel valued and competent — may facilitate their attention to patients and their understanding," Isen said. "Caring and understanding may lead to more valuing of each individual, a tendency — paradoxically — that runs counter to some approaches being proposed for medicine today."

With the health care system's growing emphasis on economic concerns — focusing on "the greatest good for the greatest number," and representing costs and benefits primarily, if not entirely, in terms of monetary value — there is a tendency to lose sight of individuals, especially the elderly and those in need of expensive treatments, Isen noted.

"We can lose sight of important factors other than money, factors that some economists call implicit costs and benefits," she said. "One implication of our research is that it may call attention to the importance of these 'implicit' costs and benefits. Our results may suggest that improving morale can produce a cascade of events that can influence not only one's own cognitive processes but also those of others with whom one comes in contact."

"Thus, it may encourage modifying economic models to include factors that influ-

ence productivity indirectly, such as morale and people's sense of worth," she said. "A more immediate effect may be an increase of patient satisfaction by increasing doctor satisfaction."

Isen, the S.C. Johnson Professor of Marketing in Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management as well as professor of psychology in the College of Arts and Sciences, spoke on "The Influence of Positive Affect on Medical Diagnosis and Motivation in Medicine." She was co-chair of a AAAS session on "Cognitive, Interpersonal and Societal Influences on Medical Decision Making."

Giving an economist's perspective at the same session was John M. Kuder, Cornell associate professor of human service studies in the Sloan Program in Health Services Administration of the College of Human Ecology. Kuder spoke on "Health Policy for the

the experiment's subjects were given a small bag of candy; they were told that the little gift was a token of appreciation for participating in the study, and to save the candy for later. The "control" subjects in the experiment received the same list of symptoms — and the same misleading cue — but no candy.

Token gifts, like other simple ways to make people happy, have surprising impact on thought and social behavior, Isen had demonstrated in earlier experiments. "Pleasant-feeling states give rise to altruism, helpfulness and improved interpersonal processes, including reduced conflict, better negotiation skills and increased tendency to see the other person's perspective," she reported at the AAAS meeting. "Positive affect, induced in everyday ways, can also facilitate problem-solving skills of the kind needed to integrate complex material."

'This tells us that enhancing positive feelings in doctors — in small ways that make them feel valued and competent — may facilitate their attention to patients and their understanding.'

— Alice Isen

Masses and Individual Medical Decisions," noting what he called the "increasing pressure on health care providers to be accountable for both the clinical quality and cost of medical services they provide or recommend."

Isen, a Ph.D. psychologist, works in collaboration with Carlos A. Estrada, M.D.; Mark J. Young, M.D.; and Mark Chen, a former Cornell undergraduate now a graduate student in psychology at New York University; to understand and improve the outcome of the medical decision-making process and the doctor-patient interaction.

The positive affect experiment in the hospital of a major American city was simple enough: 44 internists, who ranged in age from 30 to 70, were given a description of symptoms and a misleading cue (that another hospital supposedly told the patient she might have a different disease, lupus) along with instructions in what was described as a study of decision making. Half

The positive affect effect worked again in the medical diagnosis experiment. More of the doctors with candy quickly zeroed in on the liver as the problem and hepatitis as the disease. Some doctors mistakenly focused on the misleading cue about lupus and apparently never considered the liver as the source of the hypothetical patient's problem.

And in another part of the experiment, designed to gauge doctors' regard for patients as fellow human beings, the positive affect subjects appeared more humane.

"We don't know for sure yet how positive affect works on the mind, but we have some idea of the process," she said. "When people feel happy, they have better access to more varied material in their memory. They are more creative problem-solvers because their minds are more 'alive,' and they are less easily confused." At the same time the positive affect doctors were considering all the possibilities, she speculated, they were better

able to organize information into units that suggested, "This may be a liver problem."

Previously, when Isen reported results of a preliminary study of doctors experiencing positive affect from candy, some people complained: "Isn't it enough that I pay the doctor's bill?"

The answer is: Maybe not. While Isen does not recommend that every patient bring candy to the doctor's office (because psychologists' token gifts are really just a reliable, standard way of inducing positive affect) she suggests that a kind word might do the same and also contribute to improving the doctor-patient relationship.

"We are going to the doctor because we need his or her expertise and we want to draw on that expertise," the Cornell psychologist said. "At the same time, however, it is important for patients to be listened to, to feel respected and valued, and not to be talked down to. Interestingly, the latter may take some insistence on the patient's part. Either by training or by habit, many doctors tend to view even adult patients as sick children."

One way to improve the doctor-patient relationship is to pay the doctor a deserved compliment, Isen said. "When we give a compliment, we acknowledge the doctor's expertise and skill. We also enhance the doctor's self-esteem, and that induces positive affect and increases the likelihood that he or she will be more altruistic, humanistic and gracious."

"In addition, when we give a compliment, that is playing an adult role. Giving it enhances our own self-esteem, as well as the doctor's, and helps to set up an appropriate relationship," Isen said. "Being considerate and seeing things from another's perspective may help to establish equal respect between doctor and patient."

The Cornell studies of patient and physician satisfaction are funded, in part, by the John A. Hartford Foundation. Further studies by Isen, Kuder and their colleagues will attempt to determine exactly how positive affect influences medical diagnoses: Does it change physicians' motivation, their cognitive processes or both? They also hope to learn whether positive affect is useful in overcoming gender stereotypes in doctor-patient relationships.

CALENDAR

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March 2: Kiri Te Kanawa, soprano; 8:15 p.m., Barnes Hall. tickets and information: 255-5144, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

March 4: Sudip Bose, violin and Wendy Maraniss, piano will perform works by composers from around the world, (Johannes Brahms, Leo Janáček, César Franck and Henryk Wieniawski.) 8:15 p.m., Barnes Hall.

March 7: Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano, will give a solo recital. The featured compositions are Schubert's Sonata in A major, op. posth. and the A-Minor Sonata. Also on the program are the Fantasy in C Minor, op. 12 by Vorisek and the Bagatelles, op. 33 by Beethoven. 8:15 p.m. Barnes Hall.

March 8: Fortepianist Malcolm Bilson and violinist Zvi Zeitlin will present an all-Beethoven program. Featured compositions are the No. 1 in A Major; No. 2 in C Minor and No. 3 in G Major. 8:15 p.m., First Unitarian Church of Ithaca.

Cornell Concert Commission

On March 5 at 8 p.m., blues legend Buddy Guy will perform in concert at Bailey Hall. The up-and-coming Chris Duarte Group will open. Tickets are available at the Willard Straight Ticket Office, Ithaca Guitar Works, or by calling Ticketmaster, 607-722-7272. Students: \$8/10, general: \$12/14.

Bound for Glory

March 5: Ken Gaines sings contemporary songs that often tell a story at the Commons Coffeehouse, Anabel Taylor Hall; three sets at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p.m.; free and open; kids welcome, refreshments available. Can also be heard from 8-11 p.m. on WVBR-FM, 93.5.

religion

Sage Chapel

Frederick Streets, Yale University chaplain, will give the sermon March 5 at 11 a.m. Music is by the Sage Chapel choir, under the direction of William Cowdery. Sage is a non-sectarian chapel that fosters dialogue and exploration with and among the major faith traditions.

African-American

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

Baha'i Faith

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

Catholic

Weekend Masses: Sat., 5 p.m.; Sun., 10 a.m., noon and 5 p.m., Anabel Taylor Auditorium.

Daily Masses: Mon.-Fri. 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 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, 11 a.m., meeting for worship in the Edwards Room of Anabel Taylor Hall. Discussions most weeks at 9:50 a.m., 314 Anabel Taylor Hall.

Jewish

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

Shabbat Services - Friday, 5:30 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.

Meetings - Hillel meeting: Mondays, 4:45 p.m., G-34 ATH.; Torah study with Jessica: Tuesdays, 9 a.m., Commons Coffeehouse, ATH; Talmud Study with the Rabbi: Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9 a.m., Commons Coffeehouse, ATH; Interfaith relationship discussion group: Wednesdays, 4:30 p.m., G-34 ATH; Basic Judaism: Wednesdays, 7 p.m., G-34 ATH.

Korean Church

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

Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

Discussions on the Book of Mormon: Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., 314 Anabel Taylor Hall. All are invited to come and discover the religious writings of ancient American cultures.

Sunday services: Cornell Student Branch, 9 a.m., Ithaca ward, 1 p.m. For directions and/or transportation call 272-4520 or 257-6835.

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.

seminars

Africana Studies & Research

"Africana Studies and the Historiography of African Resistance," Don Ohakike, Africana studies, March 8, noon, Hoyt Fuller Lounge, 310 Trip-hammer Road.

Applied Mathematics

"Computational Problems in Modeling Turbulent Combustion," Stephen Pope, Advanced Computing Research Institute, March 6, 12:15 p.m., 708 Theory Center.

"Well-Posedness and the Efficiency of Algorithms for Solving Linear Inequalities," Robert Freund, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 3, 4 p.m., 456 Theory Center.

American Chemical Society

"Adsorption: From Theory to Technology - Fluids in Random Media," Eduardo Glandt, University of Pennsylvania, March 6, 4:30 p.m. 165 Olin Hall.

"Adsorption: From Theory to Technology - Gas Storage and Transport," Eduardo Glandt, University of Pennsylvania, March 7, 4:30 p.m. 165 Olin Hall.

Astronomy & Space Sciences

"Circumstellar Disks in Orion," Tom Hayward, March 2, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences.

"Space Telescope Images: Collisions with Jupiter, The Birth of Stars in Orion and Ancient Culsters of Galaxies," Anne Kinney, STScI, March 9, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences.

Law School, Vet College make music

By Darryl Geddes

They just might be two of the most highly selective singing groups in all of higher education. But it doesn't take perfect pitch or even an audition to land a spot in one of academia's two new singing groups. You simply must be enrolled in Cornell's Law School or its College of Veterinary Medicine.

Within in the last two years, both schools - among the most academically competitive nationwide - have formed a cappella singing groups. The Cornell Law School Scales of Justice hit the big time last October when the 10-member group opened for U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno before a Barton Hall crowd of nearly 5,000.

The Vet College's UltraSound, with its more than 30 members, gave a standout performance last year at an event celebrating the College's centennial.

"Singing provides an escape from studies," said second-year law student Ariane Schreiber, business manager of the Scales of Justice. "It's refreshing to excel in something that is non-law."

The Scales of Justice was founded by Eric Lambert, who wanted to extend his singing career beyond undergraduate school. He sang bass for Swingshot, an a cappella group at the University of Rochester.

After posting notices around Myron Taylor Hall, Lambert found he wasn't alone. Many students came forward eager to sing and perform.

"The Scales of Justice is such an attractive option for law students who want to sing because the practice required is much less than most other campus singing groups, and free time is a rare commodity for law students," Lambert said.

Students spend about four hours each week practicing for upcoming shows or trying out new selections. The group's repertoire includes standards, spirituals and pop selections, but is always considering new material. "I'll be listening to the radio and hear a song

and wonder how it would sound sung a cappella," Lambert said. "Then we'll give it a try." Recent additions to the repertoire include The Indigo Girls' hit *Secure Yourself* and Weird Al Yankovic's *One More Minute*.

The group recently recorded a demo tape it hopes will help land more gigs to its already cluttered calendar. The Scales of Justice will next perform Feb. 24 at a fundraiser for the Cornell Public Interest Law Union to be held in Willard Straight Hall.

Anne Luckingbeal, associate dean and dean of students at the Law School and one of the Scales of Justice's biggest fans, said the group is a welcome addition to student life in the Law School. "The group reminds us to take time out from studies and enjoy the opportunities that the Law School provides."

The Vet College's a cappella group grew out of the Veterinary Players, a group of students who annually present a college musical.

"We already had a population of students who were interested in singing and performing, so when we decided to create an a cappella group there was immediate interest," said Victoria Martinez, founder and president of UltraSound.

"Membership in the group provides one with a creative outlet and the opportunity to meet new people," Martinez said. Such extracurricular activities, she said, also help alleviate the stresses of studying. "When asked, most members of our group said they joined simply to have fun," she noted.

So far the group's repertoire has stayed away from the obvious, *Talk to the Animals*, in favor of jazz, standards, religious music and more contemporary tunes by Billy Joel and other current recording stars.

UltraSound and the Scales of Justice performed twice in concert last year.

UltraSound is scheduled to perform at upcoming alumni programs at the Vet College. The group's next public performance is expected to take place in early May in the James Law Auditorium.

Biogeochemistry

"Nitrogen Dynamics in Desert Stream Ecosystems: Patterns and Controls at Multiple Scales," Nancy Grimm, Arizona State, March 3, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Biophysics

"A Kinetic Mechanism for Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors Based on Multiple Allosteric States," March 8, 4:30 p.m., 700 Clark Hall.

Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center

"Earnings Correlations and Marital Disruptions," Dean Lillard, consumer economics and housing, March 8, 12:15 p.m., 114 Martha Van Rensselaer.

Center for Manufacturing Enterprise

"Effecting Change in Manufacturing and Service Environments," Greg Rubin, Arthur Andersen LLP, March 2, 4:40 p.m. 155 Olin Hall.

Chemistry

TBA, Kevin Lehmann, Princeton University, March 2, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker.

Ecology & Systematics

"Phylogenetic Tests of Macroevolutionary Predictions of Alternative Models of Intersexual Selection in Birds," Richard Prum, University of Kansas, March 8, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Electrical Engineering

"Emission Dynamics in Si Based Materials: Comparison of Luminescence among Porous Si, Nanoscale Si Crystallites and Si Backbone Polymers," William Wilson, AT&T Bell Laboratories, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 219 Phillips Hall.

Environmental Health & Safety

"Legal Issues in Environmental Health and Safety," Patricia McClary, Associate University Counsel, March 8, 11:45 a.m. (brown-bag lunch/seminar.) 201 Palm Rd., Conference Room.

Environmental Toxicology

"Sunflower Terpenoids: Potential Environmental Neurotoxins," Eloy Rodriguez, biological sciences, March 3, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson.

European Studies

"The Political Economy of Protest in Eastern Europe," Bela Greskovits, March 3, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Fishery Biology

"Predator/Prey Interactions in Pelagic Food

Webbs of Great Lakes Ecosystems," Don Stewart, SUNY, March 2, 3:35 p.m., 304 Fernow Hall.

"Solving Resource Problems Requires a Large Scale Perspective - Examples from Bluefin Tuna, Pacific Salmon and Sea Turtles," John Magnuson, University of Wisconsin-Madison, March 9, 3:35 p.m., 304 Fernow Hall.

Food Science

"Impact of Drying on Biological Product Quality," Martin Okos, Purdue University, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 204 Stocking Hall.

Fruit & Vegetable Science

"Economic Minifarming with Sustainable Soil Fertility," John Jeavons, Ecology Action, March 2, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science.

"Making the Transition to High Density Orchards in N.Y.," Terence Robinson, Hudson Valley Lab., March 9, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science.

Genetics & Development

"Analysis of Cell Fate Determination in the Early Zebra Embryo," David Jonah Grunwald, University of Utah, March 6, 4 p.m., Conference Room, Biotech. Bldg.

"Ozone as an Oxidative Stress in Arabidopsis thaliana," Patricia Conklin, March 8, 12:20 p.m., ground floor small seminar room, Biotech. Bldg.

Geology

"The Early Earth, A Perspective on the Archean," Warren Hamilton, USGS/Denver, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 1120 Snee Hall.

Human Ecology

"Medicaid Participants' Knowledge and Perceptions of Managed Care and the Relationships of Personal Lifestyles and Health," Louis Morton, consumer economics and housing, March 2, 4 p.m., 114 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

International Nutrition

"Training and Research in Community Health in Northern Vietnam," Tran Tuan, Hanoi Medical School, March 2, 12:40 p.m., 100 Savage Hall.

"Intra-Household Resource Allocation: Evidence and Implication for Food and Nutrition Policy," Harold Alderman, The World Bank, March 9, 12:40 p.m., 100 Savage Hall.

International Studies

"Planning Perversion: Planned Shrinkage & the Collapse of Public Health in NYC," Roderick



Malcolm Bilson, fortepianist

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CALENDAR

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Wallace, Public Interest Scientific Consulting Service, March 3, 12:15 p.m., 115 Tjaden Hall.

Laboratory of Ornithology

"Pops, Postures and Plumage: Evolution of Courtship Displays and Breeding Systems in the Neotropical Manakins," Rick Prum, University of Kansas, March 6, 7:30 p.m., Fuertes Room, Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road.

Latin American Studies

"Training Programs for Traditional Midwives in Mexico: Proposed Reforms," Pilar Parra, nutritional sciences, March 7, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Materials Science & Engineering

"Me V Ion Implantation in Semiconductors: Structural Changes," Sjoerd Roorda, University of Montreal, March 2, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

TBA, Hamid Fraser, Ohio State University, March 9, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

Microbiology

"Microbial Production and Consumption of Atmospheric 'Greenhouse' Gases," Joseph Yavitt, natural resources, March 9, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Peace Studies

"Why Do Leaders Seek Accommodation: Gorbachev in Comparative Perspective," R. Ned Lebow, University of Pittsburgh, March 2, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Plant Biology

"Plant Growth and Nitrate Uptake Kinetics," Eileen Fabian Wheller, agricultural and biological engineering, March 3, 11:15 a.m., 404 Plant Science.

Plant Breeding

"Cornell Cooperative Extension: Challenges and Opportunities," William Lacey, Cornell Cooperative Extension, March 7, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

Plant Pathology

"Engineering Resistance to Control Tomato Ringspot Virus (TomRSV) in Fruit Crops and Tospoviruses in Chrysnathemums," Luz Marcela Yepes, plant pathology, 3 p.m., A133 Barton Laboratory.

"Development of Anthracnose in Mixtures of Dry Bean Cultivars," Nephtali Ntahimpera, plant pathology March 8, 12:20 p.m., 404 Plant Science.

Physiology & Anatomy

"Adrenal Medullary Development," Cathie Coulter, Lawson Research Institute, March 7, 4 p.m., G-3 Veterinary Research Tower.

Psychology

TBA, Ken Nakayama, Harvard University, March 2, time and location to be announced.

Research Club Seminar

"The Effects of Early Printing: The Shock of the Past," Mark Dimunation, University Libraries, March 8, 4:30 p.m., Goldwin Smith Auditorium D.

Rural Sociology

"Public Policy and the Structure of Social Networks," Rodrick Williams, March 3, 3:30 p.m., 32 Warren Hall.

"Social Impact Assessment After 25 Years of NEPA," Charles Wolf, March 8, 4 p.m., 401 Warren Hall.

Southeast Asia Program

"What Happened in Mangkiling Locality in Global Environmentalism," Anna Lowenhaupt-Tsing, University of California, Santa Cruz, March 2, 12:20 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

"Miss Gay Naga City 1989," Fenella Cannell, London School of Economics, March 9, 12:20 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

Society for the Humanities

"Bodies and Markets in Charlotte Brontë's *Shirley*," Sally Shuttleworth, University of Sheffield, March 7, 4:30 p.m., Guerlac Room, A.D. White House.

"Nazi Atrocities in France: Oradour, Memory in a Preserved Landscape," Sarah Farmer, March 9, 4:30 p.m., Guerlac Room, A.D. White House.

Textiles and Apparel

"Importance of Posture and Changed Body Configuration of Garment Fit for Women Aged 55 to 65," Inez Kohn, March 2, 12:20 p.m., first floor faculty commons, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

"The Tapestries of Duke Cosimo I De Medici of Florence (1545-1553)," Candace Adelson, University of Rochester, March 9, 12:20 p.m., first floor faculty commons, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Theoretical & Applied Mechanics

TBA, S. Strogatz, March 8, 4:30 p.m., 206 Thurston.

Theory Center

"Numerical QCD on the GF11 Parallel Com-

puter," Donald Weingarten, IBM, March 7, 2:30 p.m., 456 Theory Center.

"A Stability Problem Inspired by Biology," Steve Strogatz, March 7, 12:30 p.m., 178 Theory Center.

Women's Studies

"New Racist Populism and Post-Colonial Family Values," Anna Marie Smith, government and women's studies, March 3, 3:30 p.m., ILR Faculty Room, Ives Hall.

symposia

Comparative Literature

"Ideologies of Production/Production of Ideologies," March 3-4. Keynote address: "Metaphors of the Industrial Body: Rethinking Productivism," Anson Rabinbach, Cooper Union, March 4, 9:40 a.m. Featured speakers: "History, Reading and Critical Theory," Domenik LaCapra, Cornell, March 3, 1 p.m. and "Give Me Sodomy or Give Me Death," Bill Haver, SUNY Binghamton, March 4, 2:40 p.m. All events are being held in the Hans Bethe Seminar Room, 701 Clark Hall.

Human Ecology

"Unmentionables: Women's Bodies and Technology," March 2, 265 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall Amphitheater. "If Men Wore Bras... Taking Feminine Technology Seriously," Judith McGaw, University of Pennsylvania with Susan Watkins and Susan Ashdown, 3-5 p.m. "Learning to Menstruate 'The American Way,' 1880-1950," Joan Jacobs Brumberg, human development, with Carolyn Goldstein, 5:30-7 p.m.

International Law Journal

"Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peacebuilding: The Role of the United Nations in Global Conflict," March 4, Macdonald Moot Court Room, Myron Taylor Hall. Panel 1 (10-11:30 a.m.) will address the historical foundations for the role of the United Nations in peacekeeping efforts. Panel 2 (12:30-2 p.m.) will focus on the practicability and feasibility of a United Nations standing army. Panel 3 (2:15-3:45 p.m.) will focus on the United Nations' efforts in Bosnia.

Materials Science & Engineering

Ceramics Afternoon: "Solid State Electro-Chemistry: Fuel Cells and Sensors," with 3 speakers: H.L. Tuller, MIT; W.L. Worrell, University of Pennsylvania, and R. Dieckmann, Cornell, March 3, 2:20-4:20 p.m., 140 Bard Hall. For more information call Rüdiger Dieckmann: 255-4315.

theatre

Center for Theatre Arts

AUTP Special Project: "Blue Window," a comedy by Craig Lucas, directed by Jenny Schwartz, a senior in the Advanced Undergraduate Training Program. The funny account of the before, during and after of a Manhattan dinner party. March 2, and 3 at 8 p.m.; March 4 at 2 p.m. Black Box Theatre, 30 College Ave., \$2. Call 254-ARTS.

Heermans-McCalmon Playwriting Contest Reading: This year's winning play, "The Most Massive Woman Wins," by senior Madeleine George, will be presented in a staged reading. Guest director Maria Mileaf will work with the cast and playwright to present the piece, which is followed by a discussion with the audience. March 5, 8 p.m., Class of '56 Flexible Theatre, free.

miscellany

Alcoholics Anonymous

Meetings are open to the public and will be held Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. and Saturday evenings at 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. Enjoy stunning views through an historic 12-inch diameter brass refracting telescope. Hours are from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Communication

The Bookery, (DeWitt Bldg on Buffalo St.) will host an exhibition of one-of-a-kind books by students in the 'Art of Publication' class. The exhibit will open with a reception on March 10, 7:30-9:30 p.m. and continue through the following two weeks. The books represent the final projects for the class, a course in graphic design and desktop publishing taught by Marcelle Lapow Toor.

French literature scholar to deliver Messenger Lectures

Ross Chambers, a distinguished scholar of French and comparative literature and author of some of the most influential works of literary criticism of our time, will deliver three public Messenger Lectures at Cornell University this month.

In the lecture series, titled "Aspects of Loiterature," Chambers will present "Divided Attentions (On Being Dilatory)" March 6; "Learning from Dogs (Home Truths)" March 8; and "Flaneur Reading (On Being Belated)" March 9. All lectures will be held at 4:30 p.m. in the Hollis Cornell Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall.

The series title, according to Philip Lewis, Cornell professor of Romance Studies, is taken from a book that Chambers is writing. "'Loiterature' points toward a literary movement that is vitally important in the genesis of European modernism," she said. "The shift from the opening syllable 'li' to the opening 'loi' brings into play the word for law, and with it the interest of modernist aesthetics in the capacity of art to make its own generic laws and establish itself as a cultural institution."

United Nations' peacekeeping role examined at symposium

Officials from the U.S. State Department and the United Nations along with faculty from Cornell will participate in the 1995 Cornell International Law Journal Symposium, "Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peacebuilding: The Role of the United Nations in Global Conflict," March 4 in Myron Taylor Hall.

Key presenters include Roy Lee, principal legal officer in the U.N.'s Office of Legal Counsel; Lamin Sise, special assistant to the U.N. assistant secretary-general for peacekeeping operations; David Scheffer, senior adviser and counsel to the U.S. representative to U.N.; Alex Morrison, the executive director of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies; and Tibor Varady, visiting professor at Cornell Law School and former Yugoslavia minister of justice. Cornell faculty participants include John J. Barcelo III, Valerie Bunce, Shibley Telhami, Fernando Teson and David Wippman.

Panel 1, from 10 to 11:30 a.m., will review U.N. history in "Creating, Defining and Expanding the Role of the United Nations in Global Conflict: A Historical Perspective;" Panel 2, from 12:30 to 2 p.m., will

examine "Permanent Peacekeeping: The Theoretical and Practical Feasibility;" and Panel 3, from 2:15 to 3:45 p.m., will discuss "Peacekeeping in Operation: A Conflict Study in Bosnia." A roundtable discussion at 4 p.m. will conclude the symposium. All panels will be held in the Moot Court Room.

The assessment of the U.N.'s peacekeeping operations comes as Congress considers eliminating U.S. payments for those efforts. The House of Representatives voted last week to cut the U.S. contribution to the U.N. peacekeeping budget to 20 percent from the present 31 percent, a move denounced by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who said it was "a threat to this and every future president's authority to protect the security of the United States."

The symposium is sponsored by the Cornell Law School, the U.S. Army War College, Cornell Law School Career Center, Cornell Law School Dean of Students, and various other Cornell programs and departments, including the Peace Studies Program, the Institute for European Studies, Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies, the Institute for African Development and WESTLAW.

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CRESP

"The Welfare Dilemma: Do We Have the Answers?" Discussion five successive Thursdays from 4:30-5:30 p.m. in Anabel Taylor Hall. Session 3: "Cause and Cure: the Program or the Person?" Jutta Dotterweich, Ithaca Teen Pregnancy and Parenting Program, March 2. Session 4: "Minimum Wage: Burden or Solution?" Robert Smith, ILR, March 9.

"Free Kiogi Efforts Continue," on March 6, at 6 p.m., in Commons Coffeehouse of Anabel Taylor Hall. We will discuss strategies for continuing to mobilize the community and the international community. Pizza will be served and all are welcome.

Emotions Anonymous

This 12 step group which helps people deal with emotional problems meets on Sundays at 7:30 p.m. and Tuesdays at 8 p.m. at the St. Luke Lutheran Church, 109 Oak Ave., Collegetown. For more information call Ed/Karen at 273-5058.

Off-Campus Life

"Housing Fair," March 3, 10 a.m.-3 p.m., Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall. Information will be provided to students concerning their housing options for next year. For more information call Pam Zinder: 255-5368

Writing Workshop

Free tutorial instruction in writing is offered through the Writing Workshop Walk-in Service: • 178 Rockefeller Hall: Sun., 2 to 8 p.m.; Mon.-Thurs., 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m. • Robert Purcell Community Center, Wendy Purcell Study Lounge: Sun.-Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m. • 320 Noyes Center: Sun.-Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.

sports

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

Men's Basketball (9-16)

March 3, at Harvard, 7 p.m.
March 4, at Dartmouth, 7:30 p.m.

Women's Basketball (9-15)

March 3, at Harvard, 7 p.m.
March 4, at Dartmouth, 7:30 p.m.

Women's Fencing (9-15)

March 4-5, at Regional Champs, 8 p.m.

Men's Hockey (9-13-3)

March 3, RENSSELAER, 7:30 p.m.
March 4, UNION, 7 p.m.

Men's Squash (7-13)

March 3-5, NISRA Individuals at Williams

Men's Swimming (6-5)

March 2-4, Easterns at Princeton

Men's Indoor Track (8-7)

March 4-5, IC4As at Princeton.

Women's Indoor Track (10-4)

March 4-5, ECACs at Syracuse.

CALENDAR

March 2 through March 9

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. Balkan music jams are held on selected Sundays at 6:30 p.m. (call 257-7711.) For information, call 387-6547.

March 5: 6:30 p.m., planning meeting; 7:30 p.m., teaching to be scheduled; 8:30 p.m., open dancing and requests.

Israeli Folkdancing

March 2 only. With special guest choreographer and master teacher Danny Uziel, 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.

- "Whistler and His Influence: Experiments on Paper," through April 2. Highlights the museum's collection of over 90 Whistler prints.

- "Alfred Stieglitz's Legacy: Photography into Art," through April 9. Drawn from the museum's permanent collection; includes work by Alvin Langdon Coburn, Gertrude Käsebier, Karl Struss and Clara Sipprell, in addition to work by Stieglitz.

- "Between Light and Shadow: The Work of James Turrell and Robert Irwin," through April 9. American artists Irwin and Turrell use light and shadow to create uniquely contemporary art.

- "Traditional Arts of Southeast Asia," through April 2. This show presents ceramics and textiles from private collections and is presented in cooperation with the Southeast Asia Program.

- "A Splendid Diversity: Mannerist Prints from Parmigianino to Goltzius," through April 2. This exhibition includes nearly 30 16th-century prints from the museum's permanent collection.

- "The Machines of Leonardo da Vinci," through April 2. Leonardo's designs come alive in more than thirty reconstructed models of his proposals for a printing press, military tanks, flying machines, high-powered gears and a spring-driven automobile.

- 12 O'Clock Sharp, Thursday Noontime Gallery Talks: March 9, Matthew Armstrong, associate curator of painting and sculpture will discuss "Between Light and Shadow: The Work of James Turrell and Robert Irwin."



From left: Tony (Chiu-Wai) Leung, Lawrence Cheng and Tony (Kar-Fei) Leung star in *Tom, Dick and Hairy*, a film directed by Peter Chan and Chi Lee.

- Sunday Afternoon Artbreaks: "Milton Avery and his Contemporaries," with Luke Colavito.

Kroch Library

"Hans Bethe: 60 Years at Cornell," through April 15. An exhibition documenting the life and work of German-born American physicist and Nobel laureate Hans Bethe. The exhibit is located in the Carl A. Kroch Library exhibition gallery.

Sibley Fine Arts Library

"Screen Printed," through March. Books from the advanced screen printing classes at Sibley Fine Arts Library.

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, 3/2

"Interview with a Vampire" (1994), directed by Neil Jordan, with Tom Cruise, Brad Pitt and Antonio Banderas, 9:45 p.m.

"C'est La Vie, Mon Cheri" (1993), Directed by Derek Yee, with Anita Yuan, Fon Bao-bao and Lao Ching-yun, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, 3/3

"Interview with a Vampire," 7:15 p.m., Uris.
 "Anchoress" (1993), directed by Chris Newby, with Natalie Morse, Eugene Bervoets, Toyah Wilcox, 7:15 p.m.

"Café Au Lait" (1994), directed by Mathieu Kassovitz, with Mathieu Kassovitz and Julie Mauduech, 9:45 p.m.



Zvi Zeitlin, violinist

"Jackie Chan's Police Story" (1985), Directed by Jackie Chan, with Jackie Chan, Bridget Lin and Maggie Cheung, 10 p.m., Uris.

"Dr. Strangelove" (1963), restored version, directed by Stanley Kubrick, with Peter Sellers and George C. Scott, midnight, Uris.

Saturday, 3/4

Ithakid film fest: "The Silver Stallion, King of the Wild Brumbys" (1992), 2 p.m. \$2/\$1-12 and under.

"Dr. Strangelove," 7:15 p.m.
 "Café Au Lait," 7:30 p.m.

"Interview with a Vampire," 9:30 p.m., Uris.
 "C'est La Vie, Mon Cheri," 9:45 p.m.
 "Jackie Chan's Police Story," midnight, Uris.

Sunday, 3/5

"Interview with a Vampire," 4:30 p.m., \$3.50.
 "Student Films," new films from Cornell students, 7:30 p.m.

Monday, 3/6

"Interview with a Vampire," 9:15 p.m.
 "Wuthering Heights" (1939), directed by William Wyler, with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, 3/7

Southeast Asia Film Series: "Cuoi," (1990), directed by Hai Van and Do Minh Tuan, with Nguyen Thi Trinh, commentators: Nora Taylor, 4:30 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave., free.

"Disclosure" (1994), directed by Barry Levinson, with Michael Douglas and Demi Moore, 9:40 p.m.

"Café Au Lait," 7:30 p.m.
 "PixelVisions Program 1," with guest Pixelmaker Michael O'Reilly, 7:30 p.m., CTA Forum.

Wednesday, 3/8

"Sweetie" (1989), directed by Jane Campion, with Genevieve Lemon, Karen Colston, Tom Lycos, 7:15 p.m.

"Tom, Dick and Hairy" (1993), directed by Peter Chan He-Sun and Chi Lee, with Tony Leung Kar-Fei and Tony Leung Chiu Wai, 9:30 p.m.

Thursday, 3/9

"Barry Lyndon" (1975), directed by Stanley Kubrick, with Ryan O'Neal and Marisa Berenson, 6:50 p.m.

"Disclosure," 10:30 p.m.

graduate bulletin

Course Changes: There is a \$10 charge for adding each course after Feb. 10. Courses may be dropped or credit hours or grading options may be changed through March 10 without penalty. Instructor of course and student's chairperson must sign the drop/add form. A course dropped after March 10 will appear on transcripts with a "W" (withdrawn). No course may be dropped or changed after May 5.

Conference Travel Grant Applications are due at the Graduate Fellowship and Financial Aid Office, Sage Graduate Center, by April 1 for May

conferences. Application forms are available at Graduate Field Offices. Grants for transportation are awarded to registered graduate students invited to present papers.

Loan Deferral: Students with outstanding educational loans should be aware of federal regulations concerning loan deferment. For each year a student is enrolled in a degree program, it is the student's responsibility to request, complete, and file deferral forms with each lender. Students with outstanding educational loans from other institutions should contact their lenders and/or billing agencies to obtain specific instructions regarding deferral procedure and repayment terms. Students with outstanding Perkins loans from Cornell will receive a mailing from the Bursar's office in mid-April with instructions for procedures to follow.

Income Tax Seminars for International Students: A representative from the Internal Revenue Service will conduct a seminar for international students on March 2, 9:30 a.m. and April 4, 1:30 - 4 p.m. Anabel Taylor Hall, Auditorium, 2nd floor. If you have additional questions, contact IRS, toll-free, 1-800-829-1040.

lectures

Campus Club

"A World of Light - Robert Irwin, James Turrell and Dan Flavin," Matthew Armstrong, Johnson Museum, March 2, 10 a.m., Johnson Art Museum.

History

"Metaphors of the Industrial Body: Rethinking Productivism," Anson Rabinbach, Cooper Union, March 4, 9:40 a.m., Hans Bethe Seminar Room, 701 Clark Hall.

Johnson Museum

"Art and Capitalism in Antwerp: The Rise of Markets for Painting and Prints, 1430-1570," Dan Ewing, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, March 2, 4:30 p.m., Johnson Museum of Art.

Olin Library

"Create Thematic Maps Using 1990 Census Data." Learn how to use desktop mapping software to create maps which show population distribution, housing values, median rents, ethnic composition or levels of income, neighborhood by neighborhood. March 6, 4 p.m., 703 Olin Library.

music

Music Department

All events are open to the Cornell Community and the general public and are free unless otherwise noted. For more information call 255-4760.

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