

CORNELL Chronicle

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WEATHER OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

More accurate weather forecasts may result from a new method of analysis developed by two grad students.

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REVEALING HIDDEN HISTORY

Diary uncovered in ILR professor's book shows important legacy from 19th-century African Americans.

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Rawlings unveils Project 2000, a strategy for change at Cornell

By Jacquie Powers

Project 2000, Creating a Best Managed University, a strategy for organizational change designed to make Cornell a model for effective university administration and to enable the university to target its resources on academic excellence, was announced today by Cornell President Hunter Rawlings.

Rawlings said Project 2000 will be part of a larger effort to make Cornell's administrative processes more effective and efficient, and to attain financial equilibrium. By reconfiguring the way Cornell conducts its business, he said, Project 2000 will allow the university to concentrate more fully on its core mission of teaching, research and public service.

"Cornell recently has concluded a very successful capital campaign," Rawlings said. "Thanks to the support and

'Project 2000 will improve our day-to-day learning, teaching and working lives at Cornell.'

— Hunter Rawlings

generosity of so many of our alumni and friends, prospects for Cornell's long-term fiscal health are greatly improved. Now it is up to us to focus our priorities and our energies on those areas that need them most and are most critical to the fulfillment of our mission."

Since he assumed the presidency eight months ago, Rawlings has emphasized the need to develop a vision and strategy that would enable the university to excel in an era

of constrained resources. Rawlings pointed to two key areas critical to that vision: setting academic priorities and focusing administrative effort to support the core mission. He has asked Provost Don M. Randel to work closely with the deans to establish and reaffirm academic priorities, while Frederick A. Rogers, senior vice president and chief financial officer, works with deans and executive staff to reshape the university's administrative processes.

"Several initiatives already are under way in our review of academic programs," Randel said. "These initiatives will require a concurrent administrative effort that reforms administrative processes in order to better support our academic priorities."

"In the administrative areas, we will emphasize the improvement of processes and procedures that influence the administrative workload all across the campus," Rogers said.

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Deadly puzzle lures student to the web

By Roger Segelken

Most vacationers complain to the travel agent when deadly spiders infest their warm weather getaway. Maydianne C.B. Andrade is delighted.

The Cornell biology graduate student spent her winter break in the blazing heat of Western Australia. At night she donned a miner's head lamp to watch one of the most extreme forms of self-sacrifice in the animal kingdom. Days were spent painting color codes on spider legs or giving interviews to journalists from around the world. And trying to catch some sleep.

The news media were drawn to Andrade like moths to a flame because she had just published (*Science*, Jan. 5, 1996) the solution to a long-standing puzzle in evolutionary biology: the adaptive advantage of male complicity in sexual suicide and cannibalism. Allowing oneself to be eaten during mating makes sense in an adaptive sense, she proposed.

The facts that landmark experiments with Australian redback spiders were conducted by a young student and that Andrade was the sole author of an article in a prestigious journal were remarkable enough. But a healthy dose of sex and violence helped sell the story.

"Love Really Is to Die For" *The New York Times* wrote in an article filling most of the Jan. 9 science section front page and another page inside. "Sex as Suicide," the Jan. 15 *Time* magazine titled its "girl-eats-boy" tale, noting, "On the face of it, this seems insane." Broadcast and print media journalists were calling the Mudd Hall office Andrade shares with four other graduate students, only to learn that their quarry was 13 time zones away.

Some interviews were conducted by e-mail. Fax machines helped, too, and Andrade conscientiously returned phone calls to reporters. Everyone wanted to know: Who are these spiders that put up with such nonsense?

Hardly an endangered species, the redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*) is too omnipresent for comfort in parts of Australia. "Mothers have to warn their



Adriana Rovers/University Photography
Graduate student Maydianne Andrade feeds a cricket to an Australian redback spider, an arachnid known for devouring its mate.

children not to touch the female redbacks," Andrade said of attractively colored, jellybean-sized arachnids with a crimson blaze on their backs. Venom from a female redback bite can kill a child or an elderly person.

Compared to the female redback, the males aren't much to look at. So small and light (about 2 percent of the female's mass), the males might be mistaken for

another species. "Males hang around the web for days or weeks, waiting for the female to mature," Andrade said.

What happens next defies logic: A "lucky" male is chosen for mating and inserts his intromittent organ. Then, as recounted in Andrade's *Science* article, he performs a spectacular somersault that positions his abdomen directly over the

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Admissions applications are up 2%

By Linda Grace-Kobas

Applications for admission to Cornell for fall 1996 have reached the third-highest level in the institution's history, a 2 percent increase over last year.

Applications from underrepresented minority groups, with the exception of Native Americans, also increased over last year to be at or near the highest levels for these groups in the past decade, reports Donald A. Saleh, acting dean of admissions and financial aid. Overall, applications from all ethnic groups are up 5 percent over last year (2,071 compared with 1,972).

The number of students applying to Cornell for fall 1996 was 20,640, compared with 20,231 for fall 1995, Saleh said. The only other years that total was topped were in 1987 (21,075) and 1988 (21,765).

Applications for early decision were up slightly above last year as well, from 1,893 for fall 1995 to 1,995 for fall 1996.

Saleh attributes the increase in applications primarily to two factors: growth in the number of high school graduates and the high-quality education Cornell offers.

"Applicants and their families recognize Cornell's value," he said. "They have confidence that Cornell will be able to continue to provide the same level of quality throughout their careers here."

He also credits the staffs in Undergraduate Admissions and in the college admissions offices for "their planning, professionalism and hard work" in developing and executing recruitment programs.

Application numbers were up for every college or school, with the exception of Arts and Sciences, which saw a 1 percent decrease (from 9,708 in 1995 to 9,603 this year) in applicants this year.

"While Arts and Sciences applications are down this year by less than 1 percent, they remain at a very high level in historical terms, so we are not concerned by a 0.6 percent downturn in applications this year," Saleh commented. "We are 11 percent ahead of our fall 1993 numbers, and the 9,771 applications that we had this year were exceeded only by two other years: 1995 with 9,831 applications, and 1988 with 10,074 applications. We'll rebound next year."

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BRIEFS

Community service award: The Robinson-Appel Humanitarian Award, established by alumni Gerald and Margot Robinson and Robert and Helen Appel, is designed to honor Cornell students' past and present contributions to community service. Applications and nominations currently are being sought for three awards of \$1,000 for use in community service activities.

Applications and nominations are available at the Public Service Center, 14 East Ave., Sage Hall, or at the Information and Referral Center in the Day Hall lobby.

The deadline is March 16. Call 255-1148 for more information.

Peace Studies prize: The 11th annual Harrop and Ruth Freeman Prize in Peace Studies, valued at \$1,200, will be awarded to recognize the contributions of people working to promote peace and encourage continued work or education in the field of peace studies.

Graduating seniors are eligible to apply. Preference will be given to students who plan to work in peace-related organizations, but students who are going on to graduate work in the field also are eligible for consideration.

Information on the application process can be obtained by contacting the Peace Studies Program, 130 Uris Hall, 255-6484. The application deadline is March 15, and the winner will be announced in April.

ACSW Cook Awards: The Advisory Committee on the Status of Women (ACSW) requests nominations for the Fourth Annual ACSW Cook Awards. The awards are intended for persons who deserve recognition for their contributions to the Cornell community, especially those who have influenced women and/or women's issues.

The Cook Awards are named after two outstanding Cornell women: Constance Cook, former member of the New York State Legislature and first woman vice president (for land grant affairs) at Cornell, and Alice Cook, professor emerita in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and one of the founding members of ACSW.

If you wish to nominate someone for an ACSW Cook Award, please submit the person's name and an explanation (nominee's contributions) for your choice to Karin Ash, 211 ILR Extension Building, or e-mail <ksa2@cornell.edu>; fax 255-2358. An ACSW committee will consider all nominations and select the awardees. An awards presentation and luncheon will take place for recipients and their sponsors on Friday, April 26. Please send your nominations by April 5.

A positive spin



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Members of the Cornell Figure Skating Club of Ithaca rehearse in Lynah Rink for their biennial exhibition, to be held at the rink Saturday, March 10, from 2-4 p.m. The exhibition is open to the public; tickets, available at the door, are \$3 for adults (12 and over) and \$2 for children, with a maximum family donation of \$10. Club members will demonstrate their skills, from basic to advanced, and the club's more advanced skaters and club pros will perform in solo and duet numbers. In addition, ice dancing and the Crown City Jewels Junior Precision Figure Skating Team will be featured.

Charles E. Palm, retired agriculture dean, is dead at 84

Charles E. Palm, dean of the College of Agriculture from 1959 to 1972 and the university's first Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agricultural Sciences, died Feb. 25 at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca. He was 84.

As a true leader and innovator on many scientific and academic fronts, Palm's efforts led to an expanded role for entomology and the science of integrated pest management, as well as the broadening of the college's educational goals.

Born in Austin, Texas, in 1911, he grew up on a fruit and vegetable farm. In 1931, Palm graduated from the University of Arkansas with a bachelor's degree with honors. He earned a Cornell doctorate in entomology in 1935 and was appointed an instructor at the university. He was named assistant professor in 1937. The following year, he was promoted to professor and was named chairman of the Department of Entomology at age 27, a post he held for 20 years.

Expanding the entomology department,

OBITUARY



Palm

Palm initiated such new programs as insect toxicology, insect biochemistry and insect physiology. He established the pesticide residue program and, in 1939 with colleagues, convened the university's first pesticide conference, which brought research, extension and industry together to share the latest information.

After a two-year stint as director of research from 1957 to 1959, he became dean of the College of Agriculture. His tenure led to Cornell's increased role in global agriculture, as he approved professor exchanges and special missions.

Palm established the office of International Agriculture Development, the first of its kind among land-grant universities.

Palm also helped to inaugurate Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences, carefully planning it as a joint venture between the College of Agriculture and the College of Arts and Sciences. He also convened faculty, alumni, administrators and legislators to rename his college the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences – to better reflect the institution's modern mission.

Palm played an integral role on the national agriculture scene. He chaired the National Academy of Sciences – National Research Council's Committee on Plant and Animal Pests, which published a six-volume treatise that provides the background for today's pest management practices.

In 1972, Palm became the first Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agricultural Sciences, a chair named for one of the university's premier horticulturists. Palm retired in 1976 as emeritus professor of entomology.

Applications *continued from page 1*

Increases reported in other units were:

- Agriculture and Life Sciences, a 1 percent increase over last year (to 3,545 from 3,508 in 1995; this was the highest number of applications in the past six years).

- Architecture, Art and Planning had a 2 percent increase, from 738 in 1995 to 754 in 1996.

- Engineering saw a 7 percent rise, to 4,156 this year from 3,875 in 1995.

- Hotel Administration had a 7 percent increase in applications, 656 this year, up from 614 in 1995.

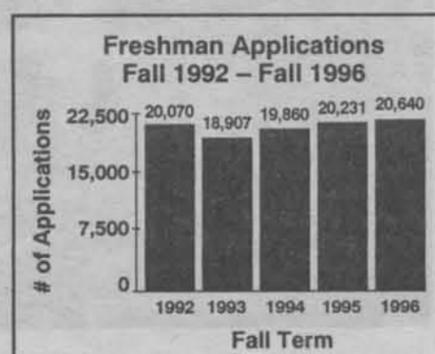
- Human Ecology, up 3 percent, from 1,237 in 1995 to 1,278 for this year.

- Industrial and Labor Relations had an 18 percent increase in applicants, a total of 648, up from 551 last year; this is the highest number of applicants in the past six years.

On their application forms, students self-identify their ethnic categories. Application totals among underrepresented groups were:

- African-American applicants rose by 1 percent, from 903 in 1995 to 916 in 1996.

- Asian-American applications increased by 1 percent, from 3,631 in 1995 to 3,674 this year.



- Hispanic applications increased by 7 percent, to 620 this year from 582 in 1995.

- Mexican-American applications rose 6 percent, from 197 in 1995 to 209 this year.

- Native American applications decreased by 25 percent, with 55 applications this year compared to 73 in 1995.

- Puerto Rican applications rose by 12 percent, from 217 in 1995 to 244 this year.

- In 1993, the university began including the categories of "bi-racial" and "multi-racial" on its application forms. Students self-identifying in those categories also in-

creased this year, from 318 to 351 in the bi-racial category, and from 17 to 27 in the multi-racial category. Saleh notes that most of these students would probably have classified themselves in one of the other minority categories in previous years.

By regions, applications were up in all geographic areas, except the Midwest, which had a 7 percent decrease. The largest number of applications are from the Metro New York area (4,341), and New York state as a whole supplies the greatest number of applicants, at 6,374, or 31 percent of the total.

"New York continues to be our most important and strongest market," Saleh said. "However, we are seeing sustained growth since 1993 in three areas that were previously identified as critical new markets to the university: the mid-Atlantic region, with 11 percent growth, the Southeast, with 15 percent growth, and the Far West, with 17 percent growth since 1993 and 29 percent growth since 1991. Strong growth in these areas and modest growth in our traditional areas of New York and New England are key to maintaining strength and geographic diversity in our freshman class."

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Two faculty members elected to the National Academy of Engineering

By Larry Bernard

Two Cornell faculty members have been elected to the National Academy of Engineering, one of the nation's highest engineering honors.

Francis C. Moon, the Joseph C. Ford Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, and James S. Thorp, the Charles N. Mellowes Professor in Engineering and director of the School of Electrical Engineering, were among 78 engineers elected to the academy on Feb. 15. Academy membership honors those who have made "important contributions to engineering theory and practice" and those who have demonstrated "unusual accomplishment in the pioneering of new and developing fields of technology."

Moon was elected "for experimental research in chaotic and nonlinear dynamics and



Moon



Thorp

development of superconducting levitation devices," according to the academy. Thorp was recognized "for contributions to the development of digital techniques for power system protection, monitoring and control."

Moon, whose research focuses on chaos in mechanical systems, superconducting levitation, control of robotic structures and dynamics of materials processing, has been at Cornell since 1975. He was chairman of

the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics for seven years and was director of the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering from 1987 to 1992.

His four books and more than 100 technical papers span a wide spectrum of problems in dynamics, including chaotic dynamics, space structures and robotics, superconducting bearings and magnetic levitation of vehicles.

In 1988 he was awarded a Humboldt prize and spent six months on sabbatical leave doing research in Germany. Moon earned a bachelor's degree in 1962 from the Pratt Institute, and a master's degree in 1964 and a Ph.D. in 1966, both from Cornell.

Thorp has been at Cornell since 1962. He has been director of the School of Electrical Engineering since 1994. In 1976, he was a faculty intern at the American Electric Power Service Corp. He was an associate editor for

IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems from 1985 to 1987. In 1988, he was an overseas fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge, England. He is a member of the IEEE Power System Relaying Committee and CIGRE (the French acronym for the International Conference on Large High Voltage Electric Systems).

His current research concerns the protection and control of large-scale power systems, including algorithms for digital protection, adaptive relaying and real-time control of power systems using measurements obtained from microprocessor relays and GPS systems. He also studies the complicated dynamical behavior of power systems, including the generation of fractals by such systems.

He has written more than 100 research papers and a book. Thorp earned a bachelor's degree in 1959 and a doctorate in 1962, both in electrical engineering at Cornell.



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Matt Briggs, left, a third-year graduate student in soil, crop and atmospheric sciences, and Richard Levine, a fifth-year grad student in statistics and biometry, look at a national radar summary on computer to verify the forecast.

Students develop concept for weather forecasting

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

The chance of more accurate weather forecasts may soon improve as a result of a new method of statistical forecast analysis developed by two Cornell graduate students.

Based on a relatively new mathematical concept known as wavelets, the students' methods could help forecasters develop a new prediction paradigm.

"This is not a forecast itself," said William M. Briggs, Cornell doctoral student in meteorological statistics. "It allows the meteorologist to gauge how good the forecast was after the fact. We use a mathematical concept known as wavelets to develop new error diagnostic procedures."

For example, the new method gauges field forecasts of temperature over a wide-area grid, then determines how close the forecast was to what actually happened. Using this information, meteorologists soon will be able to develop a better database and clearly see where the weaknesses are in their own forecasts.

Briggs and Richard A. Levine, Cornell doctoral student in statistics, presented their paper, "Wavelets and Image Comparison: New Approaches to Field Forecast Verification," at the American Meteorological Society's 13th Conference on Probability and Statistics in the Atmospheric Sciences in San Francisco on Feb. 22.

... This method separates the insignificant data from the truly useful information, so that meteorologists can better understand how wide-area forecasts of rain or temperature performed.

Their method, which could later help hone weather forecasts, was developed in the environmental statistics program directed by George Casella, Cornell Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Biometrics, and David Ruppert, Cornell professor of operations research. Briggs studies under Daniel Wilks, Cornell professor of atmospheric sciences.

"Briggs and Levine are applying new statistical methodology to an extremely difficult prediction problem," Casella said. "They face a lot of complications. While trying to model physical processes and manage data sets, they're mixing a lot of complex characteristics. That makes it difficult."

But what are wavelets?

"Wavelets are mathematical tools that help remove the noise from the data," Levine said. "Wavelets remove the errors that may exist. In data, there is real versus muddled data; information is

muddled by extraneous stuff. But somewhere in that information is an obvious trend that can't be seen because there is so much junk. By running data through wavelets, it gives a clearer picture of what's going on."

As an analogy, suppose an old, scratchy sound recording were put onto a digital format—scratches and all. The digitized music then could be electronically modified through a wavelet-oriented computer program and the extraneous scratches could be easily removed, leaving a more crisp sound intact.

With all the variables of weather to consider, forecasters have a tough time sifting through the noise, Levine said. This program arms the meteorologist with that much more information. For example, this method separates the insignificant data from the truly useful information, so that meteorologists can better understand how wide-area forecasts of rain or temperature performed.

"This technique removes some of the subjectivity that now exists in the analysis of the forecast. Wavelets act like a variable microscope, allowing us to study forecast performance at different scales," Briggs said. "This method can show the meteorologist that we're doing well forecasting here, but perhaps not so well there. We think incorporating wavelets can give important insights on the forecast process."

Cornell names new director of alumni affairs

By Jacquie Powers

Mary F. Berens, a 1974 graduate of Cornell, has been appointed director of alumni affairs at the university, said Inge T. Reichenbach, vice president for alumni affairs and development.

Berens succeeds James D. Hazzard, a 1950 Cornell graduate.

"Mary brings a wealth of talents and abilities, as well as an in-depth knowledge of Cornell, to her new position that will allow her to guide the organization in this era of change. We are delighted that she has accepted the post of director," Reichenbach said.



Berens

As a senior member of the alumni affairs and development staff, Berens will be responsible for providing leadership in planning and directing Cornell alumni programs, including serving as secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Alumni Federation.

"I'm honored and very happy to have this opportunity to continue my service to Cornell in this capacity. It's a particular pleasure to have the chance to continue to work closely with so many friends on the faculty and staff here in Ithaca," Berens said.

"As the daughter of two very dedicated Cornellians, and as a long-time veteran of the Cornell staff, I have had the opportunity throughout my life to meet hundreds of caring and committed alumni who have given and continue to give selflessly of their time and talents to the university. Without question, Cornell's alumni are one of our most precious resources. As we approach the next century, I want to see alumni affairs programs preserve many longstanding traditions while responding at the same time to emerging new trends."

Berens joined the alumni affairs and development staff in 1977 as associate director in the Metropolitan New York Regional Office. She also has served as director of the Southwest/Mountain Regional Office, and as assistant dean, development and alumni affairs, for the College of Engineering. Most recently, she served as director of college and unit public affairs.

Berens received her bachelor of arts degree in Spanish literature from Cornell in 1974. Since 1979, she has been a class officer for the Class of 1974. Locally, she is an active volunteer for the Cornell Catholic Community, Rotary International and Chi Chapter Delta Gamma Property Association. She is married to Paul P. Feeny, professor of ecology and systematics at Cornell.

Project 2000 *continued from page 1*

"The success of Project 2000 will allow more faculty and staff time as well as additional financial resources to be devoted to enhancing our education, research and service functions. By the year 2001, we hope to experience significant annual savings in administrative costs. We will do that by working together in partnership with colleges and units to ensure that every step in a process is efficient and adds value. New systems will be only one component of implementing these changes in the coming years," Rogers added.

"A number of colleges, departments and central offices already have been rethinking or re-engineering the ways administrative work is done in their areas, eliminating unnecessary steps and duplication of effort, streamlining their processes and simplifying procedures," Rogers said. "It is time for us to capitalize on these successes. It is only through a collaborative and universitywide approach that we will deploy the most efficient processes and systems across the entire campus."

The university recently contracted with PeopleSoft Inc. of Pleasanton, Calif., to provide an integrated suite of administrative information systems that will allow the university to simplify the way administrative work is accomplished and aid in the overall re-engineering efforts.

Rogers noted that more than half the money the university plans to invest in Project 2000 over the next five years will be generated from within the university, largely through reassignment of existing personnel who will be working on the project. Project 2000 will be sponsored by the President's Council and will have a leadership group (Project 2000 Council) comprising faculty, deans and executive staff representatives. The council will resolve policy questions, set priorities and monitor progress of the project's Steering Group and its many project teams. The Steering Group will be managed by Cathy S. Dove, director of management services, and Helen Mohrmann, director of administrative systems.

"Our vision of this new environment is that everyone who interacts with Cornell on administrative matters should feel that Cornell is unified and efficient," Rogers said. "Students, parents and others should find it easier to get the information they need. Administrators should be able to plan and project for the future of their college, department or unit. Faculty and staff should be able to fulfill many of their job responsibilities and conduct much of their business electronically, thereby reducing a great deal of paperwork, duplication and repetition."

"As administrators, one of our most important objectives is to support the superb teaching and cutting-edge research of our faculty with worldclass administrative performance," said Mark K. Spiro, associate dean for administration in the College of Engineering. "This means constantly searching for strategies and tools that provide our faculty and students with unqualified services at the lowest possible cost.



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Project 2000 Steering Group managers Cathy S. Dove and Helen Mohrmann, front left and right, meet with Mark Spiro, rear left, associate dean for administration in the College of Engineering, and Diana Parrish, a member of University Human Resource Services client service team, to talk about re-engineering efforts in their departments.

Our objective is to do things better, faster and with less effort. To date, re-engineering initiatives in the departments, colleges and enterprises have been only partially successful because of outdated systems that could not be easily changed to meet our needs. Project 2000 changes that. While re-engineering activities throughout the institution will continue to help us eliminate waste and overhead, new automated systems will provide critically needed information and analyses to help us better manage the enterprise.

"For those of us involved in managing the institution's business, this project represents an extraordinary challenge. We will need to marshal all of our administrative skills—team building, strategic planning, re-engineering, project management and activity-based accounting, for example—to ensure its success," Spiro said.

"I see improved administrative systems as enabling our faculty to accomplish our instructional, research and service responsibilities more effectively," said Bruce P. Halpern, professor and chair of the Department of Psychology. "Project 2000 gives me more hope that this will be accomplished than I have had in many years."

H. David Lambert, vice president for information technologies, said purchase of the new PeopleSoft technology will support

these re-engineering efforts.

"It is very exciting to see the emerging integration of technological systems and the ways we do business," he said. "We have made great strides with initiatives such as Bear Access, Just the Facts, Employee Essentials and the World Wide Web. The PeopleSoft purchase will take us even further, especially if it is seen not just as a new technology, but as a vehicle that can help us rethink the very ways work is done."

David A. Duffield, BEE '63, MBA '64, president of PeopleSoft, believes his group can work with Cornell in partnership to meet this challenge. "We are honored to be selected as the major business partner in this important strategic initiative. The combination of Cornell's leadership in management practice and PeopleSoft's innovations in technology, applications and service will serve as a definitive model of creative partnership within the higher education community," Duffield said.

For the next year or so the most visible work of Project 2000 will be the development and implementation of the new PeopleSoft technology. The project includes replacing or developing five core information systems: student information, human resources/payroll, sponsored pro-

'Several initiatives already are under way in our review of academic programs. These initiatives will require a concurrent administrative effort that reforms administrative processes in order to better support our academic priorities.'

— Don M. Randel

'A number of colleges, departments and central offices already have been rethinking or re-engineering the ways administrative work is done in their areas, eliminating unnecessary steps and duplication of effort, streamlining their processes and simplifying procedures. It is time for us to capitalize on these successes.'

— Frederick A. Rogers

grams, finance and alumni/development. In some of these areas, no system now exists; in others, the system is based on inflexible technology that does not allow people to contribute information or analyze data.

These systems developments will involve many high-end users of the current systems. At the same time, re-engineering efforts and other initiatives designed to help meet the project goals will call for campuswide involvement. Over the next several months, teams will be formed and specific project plans developed and shared as the entire project takes shape.

Faculty and staff also will need help in making transitions to the new systems. New equipment and training in the new technology will be provided, and a model office, "A Center for Excellence," will be created and used for training.

Meanwhile, Cornell will maintain the current systems, gradually phasing them out while bringing the new ones on-line.

This year, the university will begin work on the analysis and conversion phases of the new human resources/payroll system and begin planning the financial, sponsored programs and alumni/development systems.

Between 1997 and 1999, all the new systems will be fully implemented and the re-engineering efforts across campus will reshape the ways the university organizes its work and defines the roles and responsibilities of its workforce. By the turn of the century, Cornell should be a "best-managed" university, Rogers said.

"Project 2000 will improve our day-to-day learning, teaching and working lives at Cornell," Rawlings concluded. "Most important, it will allow us to focus our human, financial and capital resources on those core missions that are most vital to the life of this university: teaching, research and service."

Andrade *continued from page 1*

female's mouth parts. He remains there throughout copulation—as long as half an hour. If the female is hungry enough (and they are about 65 percent of the time, according to Andrade's experimental observations), the male is a meal.

One reason why complicity in cannibalism might be sexually selected for and genetically adapted into redback behavior involves food for the next generation. Perhaps extra nutrients, passed along to offspring in the female's eggs, give young redbacks carrying the male's genes a head start in life, and they "remember" to do the same when it's their turn to mate. Evolutionary theorists call that strategy paternal effort, but it didn't make sense to Andrade. For one thing, there's not much of the minuscule redback male to go around.

So she looked for a more direct advantage. In a series of painstaking experiments conducted while she was a master's degree student at the University of Toronto, Andrade

irradiated certain male spiders. That left their sperm intact and viable—but genetically damaged so that any eggs they reached would not develop. Other, "normal" males were not irradiated and were capable of fertilization.

Thus, males were labeled and Andrade would know whose sperm was reaching which eggs in a female spider that sometimes mates with more than one suitor. Then, with the clock running, the biologist allowed "normal" and irradiated males to mate sequentially with one female at a time.

The experiment successfully demonstrated that the longer the male has to transfer his sperm, the more eggs he fertilizes. Sometimes the female is so satisfied—sexually and gustatorially—that she doesn't seek another mate. Contestant number one wins the great genetic lottery of life.

Of course he's dead, but the short-lived male would have passed away, anyway. As Andrade wrote in *Science*, "paternity advantages of sexual cannibalism outweigh

the low cost of suicide for males. Male facilitation of cannibalism probably evolved through sexual selection as the most extreme mating gift."

Such extreme reaches of evolutionary theory fascinate Andrade, and she will try to nail down more in her doctoral research at Cornell. "I guess I've always been interested in cannibalism," she said, recovering from a jet-lagging journey from Perth last month. "First it was praying mantids, but their males don't volunteer to be eaten. They run like crazy to get away from the females."

"Then I read about the redback spider's somersault, and I thought: This must be the most extreme example of male investment in mating," she said. "This is not survival of the individual organism. It is overall reproductive success. If it means dying for mating, that's what they will do."

Coming to Cornell, she has joined a department where evolutionary "decisions" are viewed in terms of cost-benefit analy-

ses. Neurobiology and Behavior's Stephen Emlen analyzes decision-making in birds that forsake mating to help their closest kin. Paul Sherman questions why naked mole-rats choose to live like bees, devoting their efforts to serving their colony's queen. Hudson Kern Reeve started with mole-rats and now studies wasps.

Andrade said she was first attracted to Cornell when she heard Sherman lecture at the University of Toronto about the mysterious mole-rats. "This has to be one of the best places on the continent to study behavioral ecology," she said.

Born in Jamaica, Andrade was reared in Vancouver, B.C., from age 2. After the Pacific Northwest, Toronto's climate was something of a shock, but she finally got used to weather in the East. Or so she thought until her first winter in an even-colder Ithaca.

This spring Andrade will head to Florida. There's some extreme behavior in brown widow spiders she wants to observe.

Diary opens rich legacy from 19th-century black America

By Darryl Geddes

Amos Webber (1826-1904) perhaps never intended there would be a biography written of him. After all, his life as a black man born free in the North, as a Civil War soldier, as a servant and janitor, was not likely to capture headlines. His was a life that could be overlooked easily by historians and others who document America's past.

But Webber did intend for someone to look at life through his eyes, for he filled more than 2,000 pages of a diary with his thoughts and views on 19th-century American life.

Nick Salvatore just happened to be that someone. Salvatore, an award-winning biographer and professor of history in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, stumbled across Webber's diary 10 years ago in a Harvard University library while researching an article on 19th-century American labor.

Penciled in between two lines of type on a list of research materials was the notation "Amos Webber Thermometer Record and Diary." Salvatore believed the note referred to the furnaces in a steel mill and that the listing would be a work log of a mill foreman or supervisor. It was not. Instead Salvatore uncovered a nine-volume diary belonging to Webber. That discovery took Salvatore on a 10-year search for information to piece together Webber's life story, which he tells in his new book, *We All Got History: The Memory Books of Amos Webber* (Times Books, 1996).

"Through reading Webber's words, it is clear that black Americans in the 19th century understood that, essential to their well-being, they would have to create a rich, complex life for themselves, despite the hostility and exclusion they faced," Salvatore said.

The "Amos Webber Thermometer Record and Diary" actually refers to a ledger Webber kept of daily weather conditions. Along with the meteorological information, Webber penned comments on community events and his opinions on slavery, civil rights and politics. Journal entries run from 1854 to 1860 and again from 1870 until his death.

The diary, however, contains very little of Webber's personal life. The death of his only son receives scant attention, and his wife, to whom he was married for more than half a century, is mentioned only "five or six times," Salvatore said.

Webber, who was born in 1826 outside Philadelphia and died in Worcester, Mass., at age 78, made a living working for white people, as a servant, a messenger and as a janitor in a steel factory. When not in the steel mill or crisscrossing town on message runs, Webber embarked on missions that expressed his pride in being black and American. Webber fought in the Civil War with the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry and helped slaves escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

While Webber writes of some of his Underground Railroad experiences, he never divulges any information in his chronicle that could implicate others in this illegal mission. For example, Salvatore surmises that an 11-day gap in journal entries, beginning with the notation "A.W. = started for Canada" and ending with "A.W. = arrived in Canada Last night" is evidence of Webber's work in bringing slaves to freedom.

"This certainly is not an episode that



Nick Salvatore, historian and associate professor of industrial and labor relations, poses in the faculty lounge of Ives Hall with a copy of his book, *We All Got History: The Memory Books of Amos Webber*. Adriana Rovers/University Photography

'What Amos Webber helps us understand is a way in which a group of people who were not nationally known or subjects of major headlines not only built their daily lives but lived their lives around a principled sense of commitment to and engagement with each other and the world around them.'

— Nick Salvatore

Amos Webber would have wanted to publicize in the diary for fear of somebody reading it and using the information against him," Salvatore said.

In his journal, Webber tells of his and other black war veterans' cautious acceptance into the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), an organization for Civil War veterans. But Webber soon becomes perturbed over the organization's failure to fully welcome black veterans.

"The GAR held campfires where war veterans would tell war stories as a way of healing the pain of the conflict and carrying on their history," Salvatore said. "However, none of the black veterans was ever invited to take part in these campfires; their stories went untold."

When the GAR finally agreed to allow black veterans to participate in the campfires, Webber and others invited members of their families, clergy and congregations to hear their stories.

"This is one example of how Webber and others found strength in the black community; these stories were not just the veterans' stories, they were stories of the black community," Salvatore said.

Webber's writing also demonstrates that

he and his friends had a strong sense of the history of black Americans, which Salvatore said is reflected in the establishment of a fraternal organization dedicated to the well-being of black Americans.

In 1868 when Webber establishes the Grange United Order of Oddfellows, a national black organization in Worcester, the membership consciously chooses Aug. 1 as its founding date and names its chapter the North Star Lodge. "These references to the date black Americans celebrated the British emancipation and to the star that guided the slaves to freedom are not coincidental," Salvatore claims. "They represent the deep understanding Webber and others had of their history."

Webber's desire to support his fellow veterans led to the creation, in 1880, of the Massachusetts Colored Veterans Association.

"At one regional convention, these veterans, organized by Webber, marched through Worcester in their federal blue," Salvatore said. "They were intent on claiming for themselves and all black people a central place in the nation's memory of the Civil War."

By writing the journal, Webber also may have affirmed aspects of his life.

"In many ways, this journal served as a

vehicle for personal development and growth," he said. "Black people back then had very little public role, and his journal entries served as a way for him to offer his views on the day without suffering unwanted consequences."

"What Amos Webber helps us understand is a way in which a group of people who were not nationally known or subjects of major headlines not only built their daily lives but lived their lives around a principled sense of commitment to and engagement with each other and the world around them," Salvatore said.

In the book's epilogue, Salvatore suggests that Webber's world of civic pride and strong community relationships, fostered by his service to fraternal organizations, is a world that for a long time remained hidden from white people.

"Too many whites thought that blacks as a people lacked a collective history or a social structure, and they, therefore, assumed that a man like Amos Webber was just a janitor," Salvatore writes. "He knew better, and his act of faith in projecting that knowledge continued to bear fruit even 80 years after his death."

Salvatore's book has been praised in *The New York Times Book Review* and *The Washington Post*. Writing for *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Charles L. Blockson of Temple University says, "Nick Salvatore's reconstruction of Amos Webber's life, using Webber's own writings, warms the heart and soothes the soul of people thirsting for a broader sense of identity."

Salvatore, a fellow of the Society of American Historians, won the Bancroft Prize (1983) and the John H. Dunning Prize in United States History (1984) for *Eugene V. Debs: Citizen and Socialist*.

Public meeting on Cornell's lake cooling plan is set for March 12

By Larry Bernard

A public meeting will be held Tuesday, March 12, to help determine the scope of a draft environmental impact statement for an innovative plan to cool the Cornell campus.

Raymond Nolan, environmental analyst with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), will direct the meeting, scheduled for 7 p.m. in the Boynton Middle School cafeteria. The DEC has proposed to other agencies involved that its Cortland office coordinate the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process for Cornell's proposed lake source

cooling project.

"Before the draft environmental impact statement (dEIS) is prepared, there will be a formal scoping document developed that will provide clear direction for the project sponsors in the development of a thorough and relevant dEIS. As we coordinate the formal designation of lead agency, we will also serve to lead the scoping process," Nolan said.

"Although such a meeting is not required under SEQR, this is an excellent forum for soliciting input from the public on what the scope of the EIS should be," said Robert R. Bland, Cornell's environmental engineer.

Faced with a mandate to replace outdated cooling

equipment that uses chemical refrigerants, Cornell engineers are considering using deep lake water to chill water from the campus. Cornell began looking at the idea in early 1994, and utility engineers have been meeting with community and government groups since then to keep them abreast of the studies. A newsletter describing the next step in the SEQR process and announcing the public meeting has been mailed to about 600 people interested in the project.

Once the scope is determined, Cornell and its consultants can gather the information to present to the DEC as a draft environmental impact statement toward the end of 1996.

Rawlings: Faculty-in-residence program has positive impact

By Julia Bonney

Cool jazz, hot coffee and a room full of students in the Dickson Hall coffeehouse; such was the invitation extended to President and Mrs. Hunter Rawlings by associate professor John Eckenrode and his family last fall. The Eckenrodes have lived in Dickson Hall for five years as part of Campus Life's faculty-in-residence program.

It was the first of many opportunities for President Rawlings to visit with live-in faculty and students in the various Cornell residence halls. He says he has seen first-hand the value of this program. In a recent interview, Rawlings talked candidly about faculty-student relations and the role of faculty-in-residence in undergraduate education.

Chronicle: How does a faculty-in-residence program enhance undergraduate education?

Rawlings: It's valuable in many respects. Through a program such as this, faculty members become acquainted with students on their own turf and in their own terms. At the same time, freshmen often don't appreciate the full lives that faculty members lead, so this personal tie is very important.

The program also helps us alleviate the problem of students knowing only their peers. What I mean by that is that students in their first year of college are going through an important transition. This is a daunting, large university. If the only connection freshmen have is with each other, there is a lot of reinforcing going on — both good and bad.



Rawlings

Chronicle: What's your sense of the current student-faculty interaction here?

Rawlings: It varies. Some faculty are very closely involved with their students, as advisees as well as in the classroom. They are dedicated to students and dedicated to teaching. Others are much more distant. It runs the spectrum, and that's not atypical of universities.

We've learned from the COFHE (Consortium on Financing Higher Education) survey that the one area in which graduating seniors rate Cornell low is faculty-student relationships, specifically contact with individual faculty members. Twenty to 25 percent of our graduating seniors said they didn't know a faculty member well enough to ask for a letter of recommendation. The faculty-in-residence program helps with that issue.

Perhaps some faculty don't make enough of an effort, but some students don't either. They haven't taken the initiative to meet faculty. With faculty members living in the

residence halls, it is much easier for students to introduce themselves. It's certainly much less intimidating than going to an office, which can seem formal or stiff.

residence halls, it is much easier for students to introduce themselves. It's certainly much less intimidating than going to an office, which can seem formal or stiff.

Chronicle: What are your impressions from visiting residence halls at Cornell?

Rawlings: My impressions are pretty favorable. I find that there are a number of programs designed to bring students together. There is a sense of energy in the residence halls, which I like to see. There's a good mix of students, contrary to what we hear sometimes. I see a good blending of cultures and ethnic groups in the residence halls. Locksley Edmondson is living in the townhouse community. It's wonderful when someone like Locksley volunteers to do this because he's a campus leader and a well-known voice.

Chronicle: Drawing on your experience, what are the characteristics of a healthy campus community that you would continue to strive for here?

Rawlings: More than anything else, I'd like to strive for an intellectual community where ideas are taken seriously every day, not just at exam time, and in each corner of the campus, not just in the classroom. That works best when students are carrying their conversations from class to the residence hall and you don't have a gulf between the two.

Most universities are concerned about that gulf between classroom and the rest of campus. Some universities find that

undergraduate life is anti-intellectual — that somehow discussion of ideas is looked down upon.

We want to encourage an intellectual community, and to do that requires us to live the life of the mind everywhere, not just in the classroom.

Chronicle: You have done some teaching here at Cornell since your arrival. What did you learn from that experience?

Rawlings: I taught a class in the classics department last fall, one of John Coleman's freshman seminar classes. I enjoyed it. I learned that Cornell students do the reading I assign. They are not reluctant to participate in class. We had a good discussion of the text. I liked the seriousness with which they approached the reading, and students seemed to learn as we talked. I also went to a freshman writing course in the history department, taught by Carol Kammen, in which students were discussing life on campus. It was an open discussion of race issues on campus and the living and learning environment. I enjoyed it a great deal.

Chronicle: Given the positive impact of faculty-in-residence programs, do you have any plans for expanding them at this time?

Rawlings: The committee on residence life has recommended that we broaden the program to include more faculty, for all of the reasons I discussed earlier. We will consider that recommendation. I am definitely impressed with the program in place.

Faculty contribute to New York City Encyclopedia

By Jill Goetz and Darryl Geddes

The *Encyclopedia of New York City* was published in October 1995 by Yale University Press in association with the New York Historical Society and edited by Columbia University historian Kenneth T. Jackson. But there is a decidedly Cornell feel to this seven-pound reference work: four Cornell professors and a staff member have penned entries.

Urban historian **Stuart M. Blumin** wrote two entries in the *Encyclopedia*: one on "hard-boiledness" and another on 19th-century reporter and satirist George G. Foster. Blumin traces hard-boiledness — which he defines as "brash, rude, tough and cynically indifferent or sometimes hostile to the fate of others" — back at least to the 1840s, when it was portrayed in the Benjamin Baker play *A Glance at New York in 1848*, and in urban sketches by Ned Buntline and George G. Foster.

In a second entry, Blumin chronicles Foster, a reporter for the *New York Tribune* under Horace Greeley in the 1840s and one of the city's first professional news reporters.

"It was a great challenge to write the history of New York City's economy in 4,000 words or less," said **Matthew Drennan**, professor of city and regional planning.

The assignment might have been difficult in that it demands an economy of words to describe such a complex issue, but writing or talking about New York City's economy comes easy to Drennan, who has authored numerous chapters and books on the subject and is oft-quoted in the *New York Press* on local economic issues.

For anyone whose economic understanding of New York is limited to the price of hot pastrami on rye, then Drennan's entry is a must-read. He cites the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the rapid development of rail transportation among key post-Revolutionary War developments that enabled New York to remain the country's most dominant market, a position it held for decades.

The biggest challenge to New York as a national and international economic force, Drennan suggests, comes from Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles and Tokyo.



Blumin



Lerner



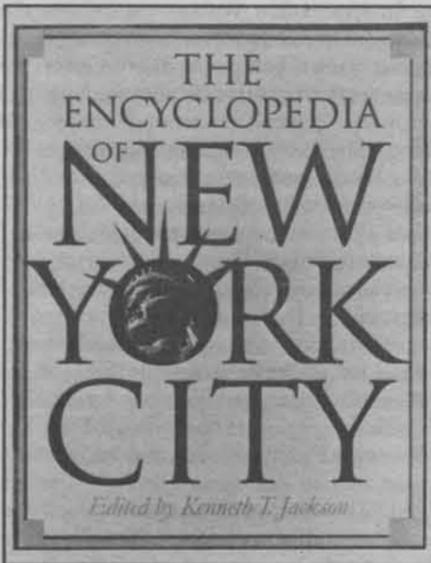
Harris



Shefter



Drennan



Robert Harris Jr., associate professor in the Africana Studies and Research Center, wrote an entry on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, formed in 1909, and three on some of its first leaders.

NAACP co-founder W.E.B. Du Bois was the first editor of the monthly publication *The Crisis*, which is still published today. A controversial figure, he resigned from the NAACP in 1948 and ran in 1950, unsuccessfully, for the U.S. Senate. Social worker and civil rights activist Mary White Ovington helped form the NAACP and wrote *The Walls Came Tumbling Down*, a memoir and history of the organization. Walter Francis White, who greatly increased the NAACP's membership, was later a special correspondent for the *New York Post* during World War II.

Adele A. Lerner, archivist of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center since

1972, wrote four entries, on Cornell University Medical College, Lying-In Hospital, New York Hospital and George N. Papanicolaou, M.D. Cornell's Medical College was opened to students on Oct. 4, 1898, on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital; in 1900 it moved to First Avenue at 28th Street. In 1927, it became formally affiliated with New York Hospital, the nation's second oldest hospital (chartered in 1771).

The Lying-In maternity hospital was incorporated in 1799 and was formally affiliated with New York Hospital in 1928; it is now the obstetrics and gynecology division of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. In a fourth entry, Lerner writes of Dr. Papanicolaou, a professor at Cornell Medical College's department of anatomy for four decades, who developed the widely used medical procedure for women, the "pap" test.

Government Professor **Martin Shefter**, author of the 1985 book *Political Crisis, Fiscal Crisis: The Collapse and Revival of New York City* and editor of the 1993 volume *Capital of the American Century: The National and International Influence of New York City*, has written six entries in the *Encyclopedia*: three on former mayors (John Lindsay, Ed Koch and David Dinkins), two on governing institutions (the Board of Estimate and Municipal Assistance Corp.) and one on scandals and corruption. In the latter he notes some of the city's more notorious cases of corruption, like that of Samuel Swartwout, collector of the Port of New York, who stole \$1 million in U.S. customs receipts and fled the country during the Andrew Jackson administration.

Reviews of the encyclopedia have appeared in *The New York Times Book Review* and in the *New York Review of Books*.

CU's homeless program hosts lecture series

Five individuals who have dedicated their lives to feeding and housing the homeless will participate in a lecture series this spring.

The lecture series is part of Cornell's Housing and Feeding the Homeless Program, which began in 1988. The program, offered through the School of Hotel Administration, provides students with opportunities to work in classrooms, temporary and transitional shelters and food banks that distribute surplus, discarded and non-marketable food to social service agencies.

The following lectures will be at 2:30 p.m. in Room 190 of Statler Hall:

• **March 7:** Robert Abrams, director of Cornell's Program in Real Estate. He will discuss affordable housing development.

• **March 12:** Dr. Thomas Hameline, director of HELP (Housing Enterprise for the Less Privileged). HELP, founded by Andrew Cuomo in 1986, provides transitional housing with on-site services for homeless families.

• **April 2:** Robert Egger, director of D.C. Central Kitchen, where surplus food of Washington's hotels, restaurants and caterers is combined to create over 2,500 meals daily. Meals are prepared by a professional staff as well as unemployed men and women who are enrolled in a food service job training program, conducted in cooperation with the local hospitality industry.

• **April 16:** Sister Mary Rose McGeady, president of Covenant House, a New York City agency dedicated to the care and rehabilitation of street kids in five counties.

• **April 25:** Karen Karp, owner of Karp Food Service Consulting, which developed the concept and operations for the Food & Hunger Hotline's not-for-profit restaurant, One City Cafe, and its related job training program for formerly homeless individuals.

Veterinarians work to control distemper virus

By Roger Segelken

For now, the epizootic that killed a third of the lions in Tanzania's Serengeti National Park is under control, according to the Cornell veterinarian who pinned the fatal outbreak on canine distemper virus (CDV). But veterinarians and conservation biologists must remain vigilant, said Max J.G. Appel, professor of microbiology and immunology at Cornell's Baker Institute for Animal Health, because the dog disease is on the move, turning up in unrelated species and unexpected places.

"Canine distemper virus was not supposed to be a major problem in Africa because of the sun and heat," Appel said, noting that CDV is spread through the air in respiratory secretions from infected animals, and that the fragile virus usually does not survive more than a few minutes in open air. Once Appel and Cornell veterinary pathologist Brian A. Summers discovered evidence of CDV infection in lion tissue samples sent from Tanzania, the disease's path was traced: The Serengeti lions are thought to have been infected by spotted hyenas, which share food with lions and which may have been infected by free-roaming domestic dogs around the national park.

Appel and Summers, an associate professor of veterinary pathology, joined 13 other scientists in reporting the Serengeti lion findings in the journal *Nature* (Feb. 1, 1996).

An earlier report by Appel and Summers (*Veterinary Microbiology*, No. 44, 1995) discussed unexpected distemper episodes in captive lions in California and javalinas in Arizona. In 1988, a mutation of CDV allowed the virus to kill 90 percent of the harbor seals in the North Sea. And, in 1994, a slightly different morbillivirus (CDV is a morbillivirus, as are the viruses for measles and rinderpest) killed several horses and their trainer in Australia.

Domestic dogs in Tanzania are being vaccinated against CDV, and the approximately 2,000 surviving lions are expected to have immunity for life, but the Serengeti outbreak still has veterinarians worried. "For the Serengeti lions, this was their Black Death," said Douglas F. Antczak, an immunologist and director of the Baker Institute, referring to the 14th-century plague that killed an estimated 25 million people in Europe. "These viruses are capable of change, and they're on the move."

Pet dogs in the United States are routinely immunized against the disease with a modified live-virus vaccine. However, the live-virus vaccine nearly wiped out the black-footed ferrets of North America when a well-meaning vaccination attempt killed the only known colony of the endangered animals in South Dakota. When another black-footed ferret colony was discovered in Wyoming, enough of those animals were immunized with a killed-virus vaccine from Baker Institute to start rebuilding populations.

The same type of vaccine from Cornell, although not commercially produced in the United States because of limited demand, is protecting red pandas in zoos and other animals in captivity. There is a greater risk of canine distemper transmission among traveling circus animals than for those in stationary zoos and wildlife parks, said Appel, whose laboratory provides CDV vaccine for the big cats in the Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey circuses.

"Veterinarians today rarely see canine distemper, but when I started my practice in the 1950s, it was an everyday occurrence," Appel said. A researcher in distemper virus for nearly 30 years, Appel is called upon to lecture Cornell veterinary students on the disease, which can end a dog's life in violent convulsions. Nearly universal vaccination of dogs in the United States is credited with controlling the disease in this country, Appel said, but owners' negligence in vaccinating pets may have prompted CDV outbreaks in Europe in the 1980s.



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

Susan Ashdown, left, assistant professor of textiles and apparel, and Inez Kohn of Cortland, a graduate student in textiles and apparel, pose with a slashed jacket – part of Kohn's master's thesis project. Ashdown and Kohn have completed a study on designing better-fitting apparel for older women.

Designers research fitting clothing for older women

By Susan Lang

Clothes come in special sizes for wide women, short women and young women, but none are specially tailored for older women, whose body changes can include a forward head and neck angle, forward shoulder roll, back curvature, increase in girth and a decrease in height.

To help develop clothing that would give older women a better fit, two Cornell apparel designers have developed an objective way to analyze fit among older women and create appropriate alternatives in pattern shapes.

"Clothes are made for the upright stance of the 17- to 35-year-old and typically offer a poor fit for the different body proportions found among older women," said Susan Ashdown, Cornell assistant professor of textiles and apparel in the College of Human Ecology. The reason, she said, is women's clothing sizes – including misses, women's, petite, junior and plus sizes – are derived from a 1940s study of 10,000 women, of which only 2 percent were older than age 60. In fact, 92 percent of older women have problems finding clothes that fit well.

Ashdown, with Inez Kohn of Cortland, who earned a master's degree in textiles

and apparel in January, studied the postural changes among older women and how those changes could be incorporated into suit jackets and blazers.

Their research, which was presented to the International Textile and Apparel Association in Pasadena, Calif., in October 1995, is one of the only studies that has looked at how the postural changes in older women affect the fit of clothing.

To analyze fit among older women, the Cornell researchers developed a nylon taffeta jacket with standardized slashes that pinpoint where the garment's stresses were when worn. Slashes were cut in vertical, horizontal and diagonal directions to the grain. Twelve women between the ages of 55 and 65 – an age group often still in the workplace and needing business suits – were videotaped while wearing the slashed garment and an identical unslashed garment. Subjects answered a questionnaire about fit and size, and an expert panel analyzed the fit of the unslashed jackets on the women. The video of the slashed garments was analyzed by computer.

"The computer can objectively pick up very subtle stresses and the magnitude of curvatures," said Kohn, a former medical researcher with an interest in apparel

who also has had her own weaving studio for several years.

"Unlike most apparel designers, who tend to focus on body dimensions such as circumference and length, we examined body stance, angles and proportions and relationships, such as how the shoulders and bust relate to one another," added Ashdown, who teaches courses on anthropometrics (measurements of the human body) and apparel.

Ashdown and Kohn used video image analysis computer programs – typically used in X-ray crystallography and by the auto industry to detect defects – to detect postural changes in the back and shoulder curvature of older women.

The researchers are working with a women's apparel manufacturing company, Koret of California, which will provide a set of jackets for a large-scale test to see if the Cornell modifications successfully capture the body shape of this older population. Fit tests will be done at the University of Washington, the University of California at Davis, the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs and at Cornell. The research was supported by a \$12,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and an \$800 grant from the College of Human Ecology.

Franchising a business is the subject of a new book

By Susan Lang

While many businesses in the early 1990s were faltering, franchising steadily grew 6 to 8 percent every year and reaped an annual income of more than \$760 billion.

"If franchising continues to grow at its current rate, franchises will account for one-half of all retail sales by the turn of the century," says Mike Powers, a Cornell writer and author of the new book, *How to Open a Franchise Business* (Avon, \$12.50).

The 278-page paperback is written in a clear and sometimes humorous style for consumers who know nothing about franchises. It explores why starting a franchise business may be a good option for potential business owners. Its chapters, all divided into numerous, short subsections, discuss

the personal characteristics needed for a successful franchisee, franchise relationships, types of franchises, where to find a good franchise, how to evaluate potential franchises, how to investigate in-depth a particular franchisor, the franchise agreement, how to get financing, how to structure the business, preparing for opening the franchise, the working relationship with a franchisor and running the business.

Other pointers include how to secure the best deal with the parent company, take advantage of the back-up corporate structure, keep the franchise in the black, and hire and manage quality workers; a wide range of resources available to franchise owners; and a chapter-by-chapter specific list of where to find more information.

The book also includes a detailed index,

a national list of franchise attorneys, numerous checklists to help the reader through the process of evaluating and opening a franchise, and lists of lending institutions and small business associations.

"A franchise can be a great business but you can get burned so you need to conduct a great deal of research to choose one that will pan out," says Powers, who has been writing on consumer, human and social issues for Cornell's Media Services Department for eight years. Previously, he was a feature and consumer writer for the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*.

How to Open a Franchise Business is Powers' first book; he is writing *Starting a Mail Order Business for Less Than \$10,000* for the same series, *The 21st Century Entrepreneur*.

Speakers debate educational value of multiculturalism

By Dennis Shin '96

Reflecting the current political sensitivity on race relations at the national level, an informal debate in the Kaufmann Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall on the merits of multicultural education turned into a heated exchange Feb. 28, as members of the audience participated in the discussion.

Moderated by Dean of Students John Ford, the debate featured Star Parker, a self-described conservative radio host from California, and Don Barr, professor of human service studies in the College of Human Ecology. Both speakers were asked to address the question, "Multicultural Education: Is It Helping or Hurting Race Relations?"

Describing herself as a former welfare recipient who founded her own publishing corporation 10 years ago, Parker told the audience how she went on to found and direct the Coalition on Urban Affairs after her business was destroyed during the 1992 Los Angeles riots. Her current organization, she said, has identified patterns among the urban poor that demonstrate the negative effects of multiculturalism.

Parker argued that multicultural education divides people and prevents the consolidation of a common American experience.

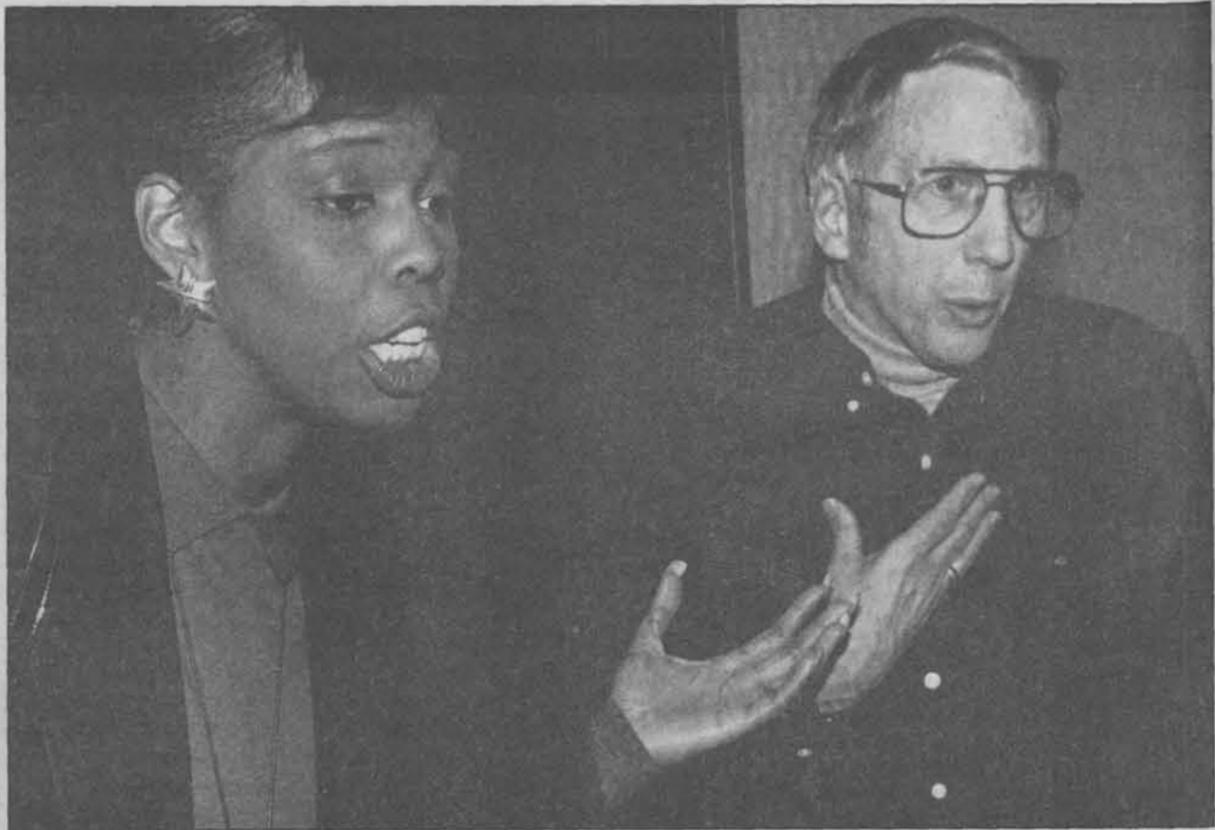
"We have to identify a common goal and a common culture rooted in the moral law of a free-market society," Parker said. "The alternative would be a martial state of socialism, and I don't think any of us want that for our children."

She identified two courses of action to help heal racial problems in American society. First, incorporate minorities into the current structure of U.S. history without creating "separate but equal" histories. According to Parker, re-writing history is not the answer.

"We can't get around the fact that European white males conquered this land," she said.

To advance as a society, Parker stressed the second approach of each individual accepting the responsibility to change personal attitudes concerning race. In her view, the leveling of the playing field takes place in one's mind.

"You cannot regulate racism," she said. "Regardless of how hard you try, there is nothing that the government or the hierarchy of learning institutions can do. It has to be dealt



California radio personality Star Parker, left, and Don Barr, professor of human service studies, continue their discussion with audience members at the conclusion of a debate on multiculturalism on Feb. 28 in Kaufmann Auditorium.

with one-on-one."

Barr, who teaches the course "Racism in American Society," recently finished writing the book *Transforming Power Through the Empowerment Process*. He told Parker she had misinterpreted the definition and purpose of multicultural education. In his view, multicultural education celebrates diversity by bringing it into the learning process and opening access to valued resources.

He described educational institutions, from elementary schools to universities, as appropriate forums to stress the theme of inclusion and combat oppression. Nurturing such dialogue is important, Barr said, because "the world of tomorrow, the world that students will be moving into, is going to be totally different."

Educational programs and curricula are not keeping up with dramatic changes in cultural demographics that are re-

shaping American society, he argued.

Parker repeatedly attacked Barr for having a hidden agenda and belonging to the "conspiracy" behind multicultural education. She denounced such programs, describing them as radical tools of social engineering used in attempts to deconstruct the principles of the "founding fathers." Her comments frequently roused members of the audience, who challenged her views on such topics as affirmative action, the role of capitalism in race relations and the definition of "mainstream America."

Ivy Leaguers for Freedom and the Intercollegiate Studies Institute sponsored the debate.

"The goal of our organization is to de-politicize the academic curriculum and stimulate debate," said Michael Capel '98, president of the Cornell chapter. "I think we accomplished part of that tonight."

CIT's instructional lab improvements offer better computer services

By L.C. Krakowka

Students may not be able to pinpoint the difference, but they have undoubtedly noticed the change. Engineering problem sets are slightly easier to grind out, complicated science-based classroom software runs better and with higher screen resolution, and surfing the Web is now much faster.

During summer 1995, Cornell Information Technologies (CIT) upgraded its three instructional labs (those dedicated for use in conjunction with classes) on campus with Power Macintoshes and IBM Pentium 90s. Both the upgrade's timing and the specifics of the machines themselves were the result of CIT's collaboration with numerous campus groups.

"We work closely with the Faculty Advisory Board on Information Technologies (FABIT)," said Carrie Regenstein, CIT's associate director for instructional services. "In FABIT's *Planning for Learning Technologies Services* report (January 1995), the committee recommended a three-year upgrade cycle to keep the labs as current as possible."

In addition to FABIT, each of the three instructional labs, located in Sibley, Martha Van Rensselaer (MVR) and Upson halls, has its own advisory committee made up of faculty from the college where the lab is located. CIT also consults with the faculty who use its Learning Technologies Center to incorporate technology in their teaching. Both partnerships try to ensure that the technology the faculty want to use in instruction is available to students in the labs.

When considering the computing needs of Cornell students, CIT works with Cornell Libraries, Campus Life, the Student Assembly and other student organizations to learn what students would like to see in the labs. "CIT's labs are universitywide," said Regenstein. "The service for students must be consistent with other activities in their life at Cornell."

The direct upgrades in the instructional labs have a positive trickle-down effect for the whole campus, because old machines are redistributed to CIT's general labs. Ideally, every lab would get new machines as part of the regular upgrade cycle, but, in this era of tightening budgets, that's an impossibility. By replacing low-end machines with more powerful models during each upgrade, CIT boosts Cornell's computing strength on a regular basis. In fact, the IBM power on campus rose dramatically with the last upgrade. Older machines that were scheduled to trickle down were replaced with new Aptivas in the Noyes and Robert Purcell Community Center (RPCC) facilities when it became apparent the older hardware could not keep up with the



Adriana Rovers/University Photography
Maggie Costello, foreground, a sophomore in human ecology, sits at the computer with a full house of students in the Martha Van Rensselaer computer lab.

resources needed to use the World Wide Web.

According to a 1995 Office of Information Technology study, undergraduate student ownership of computers is increasing each year, and now that all residence halls provide network access, lab usage might be expected to decrease. But just the opposite is true; Cornell faculty, students and staff now need access to any Cornell-sponsored software from anywhere at any time. Therefore, it's important to choose machines for upgrades that work well within Cornell's networking infrastructure. This prerequisite is not limited to the computer's ability to communicate

Location of campus CIT labs

Instructional labs:

G83 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall
B7 Upson Hall
B8 Sibley Hall

General labs:

Noyes Community Center
Robert Purcell Community Center
Carpenter Library-B101
Uris Library
Mann Library (Stone II)

with the campus mainframes and other network-related services. Other factors, such as how easily information can be transported from one lab to another, both electronically and via disk, and the availability of popular software campuswide are taken under consideration.

Thus, the more powerful and compatible the hardware, the more convenient for the Cornell computer user. For example, engineering students used to be limited to the Upson lab when they needed to run their complex mathematical programs, but with the new Power Macs in MVR — whose greater memory and speed can process such information — they now have the ability to work elsewhere when Upson is full. "One of the goals is to eliminate the need for a student to have to go to one particular place to get his or her work done," Regenstein said.

New software technologies also provide more convenient service. For example, "KeyServer" software — an application that controls legal, concurrent use of software licenses — makes it possible to provide applications like Photoshop in all three instructional labs simultaneously. Photoshop used to be limited to the Sibley facility.

Senior engineering major Chinedum Osuji said he benefited tremendously from the recent upgrades. "Once, I had to manipulate a 150x150 spreadsheet in Excel — this would have been impossible on the previous IBMs, and even though it was still a bit slow on the current ones, it was certainly more doable," he said.

If you have questions or comments about this article, please send e-mail to <citnews@cornell.edu>.

Campaign aids rural libraries in West Africa

By Lerato Nomvuyo Mzamane

The Anne Carry Durland Memorial Alternatives Library in Anabel Taylor Hall has initiated an Ithaca-area campaign to raise money to buy for books for two West African libraries.

In January of this year, librarian Lynn Andersen attended an international conference on "ecocities" in Senegal. During her stay she visited libraries in the villages of Ngor and Yoff, where the conference was being held, and spoke with her counterparts there.

"We are kindred spirits," Andersen said of the librarians, whose village "bibliothèques" are similar to public libraries in the United States. "Their's were small libraries, similar in size to Alternatives (200 weekly users). I had an appreciation for their uniqueness," she said.

The Durland Alternatives Library, a project of Cornell's Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy, has a history of community service and has worked with Cornell organizations to support international endeavors, Andersen said. "We focus on non-mainstream issues. We want to find grassroots solutions to problems."

Upon her return from the conference, Andersen initiated the "1000 People Campaign," an effort to raise money in the greater Ithaca area to purchase books for the rural libraries in Ngor and Yoff, with which the Alternatives Library has formed a partnership. The project will make the Ithaca library the first in the United States to participate in the UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries, a United Nations initiative. Andersen would like to return to Senegal in May with her campaign goal of at least \$10,000, which she hopes to achieve by having at least 1,000 people in the Ithaca-area donate \$10 each.

"This project is about community," Andersen said. "I am looking for 1,000 people right here."

Some of the books destined for the small libraries may be bought here, but Andersen said she's determined that most of the books be purchased in West Africa, to support Senegalese bookstores. Another important factor is the abundance of African literature, written by African writers, that can be purchased there in French, the common written and spoken language in Senegal. The libraries' present collections are totally dependent on donated books, many of which



Adriana Rovers/University Photography
Lynn Andersen, librarian at the Durland Alternatives Library in Anabel Taylor Hall, stands in front of a poster for the "1000 People Campaign" to help purchase books for two rural libraries in Senegal.

are out-of-date textbooks carrying European and colonial perspectives, she said.

Andersen's next visit also will include some volunteer work in the rural libraries, including channeling any extra money toward current programming, such as a learning and cultural project for schoolchildren during weekends and holidays.

Some members of the Cornell and Ithaca community already have joined to support the campaign, Andersen said.

"I especially appreciate the broad membership drive," said David Shapiro, an Ithaca College professor. "I very much like this project, the goals and method of operation."

Tom Weissinger, librarian at Cornell's John Henrik Clarke Africana Library,

also is supportive of the campaign. He recently was in Nigeria as a technical library consultant, and later this year he plans to work with the Washington D.C.-based TransAfrica Forum for the same purpose. "It seems like the kind of project Ithacans might support," Weissinger said of the campaign.

To donate to the 1000 People Campaign, send checks payable to the Alternatives Library - noting on the check that is for the "1000 PC" - to: The Durland Alternatives Library, 127 Anabel Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. Donations also can be brought to the library. For more information, call 255-6486.

Family business will be focus of conference

By Susan Lang

Family businesses make critical contributions to the national economy and to family well-being. To determine what directions research on entrepreneurs, families in business and family businesses should take and to help enhance the viability of family businesses, the newly established Cornell University Family Business Research Institute is hosting a conference March 17 to 19 in New York City.

The Cornell Conference on the Entrepreneurial Family: Building Bridges, sponsored by the Executive Compensation Group Inc., Jefferies & Co. Inc., Coopers and Lybrand, L.L.P., and Genus Resources Inc., is intended for academics in the areas of family studies, business management, family economics/management and community/rural development; cooperative extension educators; family-related professional practitioners, family business service providers; and family business owners and managers.

"The goal of our multidisciplinary perspective on family businesses is not only to determine how academic institutions can develop statistically viable research on families in business but also to explore new models for teaching and outreach with an emphasis on high-technology communications," said Ramona K.Z. Heck, the conference co-chair and the J. Thomas Clark Professor of Entrepreneurship and Personal Enterprise in the College of Human Ecology, as well as director of the Cornell Family Business Research Institute, a major institute of the Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center.

The conference has 30 researchers and professionals scheduled to make presentations on a wide range of topics.

The keynote presentation, "University Outreach in the 21st Century: Cutting-Edge Delivery Systems," will be co-presented by James Votruba, vice provost for university outreach, and Gail Imig, director of extension and associate vice provost, both at Michigan State University.

Other speakers include executives from NetMarquee Online Services, California Family Studies Center, Nichols and Associates, and numerous faculty from colleges related to human ecology and agricultural sciences.

The Cornell University Family Business Research Institute is the first family business program to focus on the family side of the issues in the field and to take a leadership role for family business research. Its mission is to strengthen families and their businesses given their respective vital societal and economic roles.

The Cornell-in-Washington Program: Up close and very personal

By Jonathan Laurence '98

During a recent visit to the Cornell Center in Washington, D.C., President Hunter Rawlings told a group of students in the Cornell-in-Washington program that he was ready to quit his job and join them.

The president's enthusiastic endorsement of the program came after he learned of the students' extracurricular activities, which have included a visit with Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg '54, a visit to a taping session of the PBS talk show "The McLaughlin Group," attendance at Folger Shakespeare Theatre productions and extensive tours of Washington's world-famous museums.

It's easy to understand, then, why many who have participated in the program describe it as one of their best Cornell semesters.

The Cornell-in-Washington (CIW) program enables juniors and seniors with a minimum GPA of 3.0 to earn full academic credit for one semester in the nation's capital.

The program gives the approximately 60 students who take part in the program each

'It is an amazingly different kind of environment for people used to the big university of Cornell.'

— Bill Goldsmith

semester the opportunity to study in a cozy environment replicating that of a small liberal arts college. Students live in the top three floors of the Cornell Center, located near Dupont Circle, and attend classes on the first floor.

"It is an amazingly different kind of environment for people used to the big university of Cornell," said Bill Goldsmith, the program's acting director, who said the close interaction among faculty, tutors and students helps create a small intellectual community.

Ken Levinson, a junior majoring in American studies and currently in the CIW program, agreed. "It really is a neat experi-

ence—perhaps more of what college should, or could, be."

Levinson said he relishes the opportunity to be on a first-name basis with his professors. "My classes are all pretty small, five to 15 students, so we can really discuss things," he said.

But he acknowledged that, even with abundant opportunities for interpersonal and cultural exchange, there is still plenty of studying to be done.

"I really have a lot more work than I expected," he said. "It seems that most people are finding that."

Every student engages in a rigorous academic program that includes 12-16 credits of course work, a three-day-per-week externship at a Washington organization, and an extensive research paper on a special topic of the student's choosing. Many of the electives are regular Cornell classes taught by professors who commute once a week to the capital. But some courses take advantage of the program's unique location; for example, "History of the United States Senate in the 20th Century" is taught by the Senate's associate historian.

The eight-credit course forming the core of the semester is either "Public Policy" or "The American Experience," depending upon the student's interest. "Public Policy" provides in-depth exposure to the American policy-making process, while "The American Experience" introduces students to the nation's political, social and economic history and American contributions to art, literature and philosophy.

Steven Jackson, Cornell professor and associate director of CIW, who teaches both courses, requires each student to write a 20- to 30-page thesis on a specific American political or cultural issue that can be easily researched in Washington.

"It is a semester in which you'll take charge of what you're going to learn about," Jackson said.

For application forms or further information about Cornell-in-Washington, stop by the program office at 131 Sage Hall or call 255-4090. In Washington, information is available at the Cornell Center, 2148 O Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 466-2184.



The van Swieten Quartet will perform March 11 at 8:15 p.m. in Barnes Hall.

Cornell campus will come alive with the sound of music this week

The Department of Music is presenting six free concerts, today through March 13.

Cornell Contemporary Chamber Players perform Friday, March 8, at 8:15 p.m. in Barnes Hall. The central work is Olly Wilson's *A City Called Heaven*, commissioned by Boston Musica Viva and given its world premiere in April 1989. The piece is composed of three movements in a fast-slow-fast arrangement, each of which is inspired by different genres of African-American music transformed by Wilson's own contemporary musical language.

Wilson, a Guggenheim Fellowship winner, will participate in a Composer's Forum earlier that day at 1:25 p.m. in 301 Lincoln Hall. His appearance is made possible by a grant from Meet The Composer, which is funded by the Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation, the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation and the New York State Council on the Arts.

The Cornell Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Edward Murray, will present the *Cello Concerto* by Lalo and *Symphonie fantastique* by Berlioz Saturday, March 9, at 8:15 p.m. in Bailey Hall. The featured soloist will be Jean H. Park, a Cornell senior who began cello studies at the age of 9. Park has performed with the New York Youth Symphony.

The Cornell University Symphonic Band & Chamber Winds, under the direction of Mark Scatterday and David Conn,

will perform Sunday, March 10, at 2 p.m. in Bailey Hall. The band will play Fisher Tull's *Introit*, Charles Ives' *Fugue in C* and Norman Dello Joio's *Satiric Dances for a Comedy by Aristophanes*. The Chamber Winds will present selections prior to the concert and at intermission.

In his first year as director of choral activities at Cornell, Scott Tucker will conduct the Cornell Chamber Singers in a varied program Sunday, March 10, at 8:15 p.m. in Barnes Hall. The concert features the music of J.S. Bach, Brahms and Stravinsky, among others.

The van Swieten Quartet performs the string quartets of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven in Barnes Hall Monday, March 11, at 8:15 p.m. Earlier that day, at 4:15 p.m. in Barnes Hall, the ensemble will present a colloquium, "Problems Concerning Performance Practice - A Musician's Perspective."

The players include violinist Elizabeth Field, who has pursued doctoral studies in historical performance practice at Cornell. She has performed with the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra and has recorded for Deutsche Grammophon and Sony Classical.

Voice students of assistant professor of music Judith Kellock and doctoral candidates in the 18th-century performance practice doctoral program will present the music of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart on Wednesday, March 13, at 8:15 p.m. in Barnes Hall.

Marilyn Horne to perform March 12

The coming of spring will be heralded in Ithaca by the appearance of two of America's most-prized songbirds, mezzo-soprano Marilyn Horne and soprano Benita Valente.

Their joint recital on Tuesday, March 12, at 8:15 p.m. in Bailey Hall will feature a dazzling array of lieder, opera excerpts, folk songs and bel canto favorites. Warren Jones will accompany the artists on piano. Tickets are \$38 and \$24 - \$32 and \$20 with student identification - and can be purchased at the Lincoln Hall box office, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., or by calling 255-5144.

Horne and Valente also will conduct master classes for students while on campus. Horne will conduct her class from 1 to 3 p.m. March 13; Valente will address students earlier in the day from 10 a.m. to noon. Both classes will be held in Barnes Hall and are open to the public.

The two sopranos are ideal recital partners and are among the few vocalists who can sell out a house in this most exacting realm of singing. Horne and Valente gave solo performances as part of the Cornell Concert Series in 1989 and 1990, respectively.

Horne has performed more than 1,300 recitals. In 1994, she launched the Marilyn Horne Foundation, which is devoted exclusively to the art of voice recital.

President Clinton has cited Horne's influential standing with these words: "Your role in helping strengthen this rich tradition has helped beautify our world. The Marilyn Horne Foundation will give many young artists the encouragement they need to continue their vocal careers."



Horne

Equally beloved by opera audiences, Horne is the only living artist selected by critic Harold C. Schonberg in his *New York Times* list of nine "all-time, all-star singers in the Metropolitan Opera's 100 years." Horne comes to Ithaca following her critically acclaimed performances at the Met as Dame Quickly in Verdi's *Falstaff*.

Valente is an internationally celebrated interpreter of lieder, chamber music, oratorio and opera. Renowned as a recitalist, her programs are eagerly awaited wherever she performs. Valente has the distinction of having sung to sell-out crowds at Carnegie Hall and Alice Tully Hall in consecutive seasons. A longtime friend and professional colleague of Horne, Valente appeared as Euridice in the Santa Fe Opera production of *Orfeo* opposite Horne.

CALENDAR

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"Picture of a German Warchild: Georg Baselitz' *Die Große nach dem Eimer*," Heinz Bude, Hamburg Institute for Social Psychology, March 13, 5 p.m., 201 A.D. White House.

Hotel School

Lecture series. See story on Page 6 for details.

Human Biology

"The Evolution of Creationism: Anti-evolutionism in the 1990s," Eugenie Scott, executive director, National Center for Scientific Education, March 14, 4:30 p.m., 45 Warren Hall.

Joint Ethnic Studies Colloquium

"Disuniting America: Affirmative Action Under Attack," Carlos Castillo-Chavez, biometry; Josephine Allen, human services; and Ray Dalton, Office of Minority Affairs, March 11, 4:30 p.m., A.D. White House.

Lesbian, Bisexual & Gay Studies

"Passages of Desire: Sexuality, Diaspora & Transnationality" lecture series, with Frances Negron-Muntaner showing her new video, "Brincando el Charco: Portrait of a Puerto Rican," March 8, 5:30 p.m., Room D, Goldwin Smith Hall.

Music

Olly Wilson, guest composer, will speak March 8 at 1:25 p.m. in 301 Lincoln Hall.

"Problems Concerning Performance Practice - A Musician's Perspective," Kinloch Earle and the van Swieten Quartet, March 11, 4:15 p.m., Barnes Hall Auditorium.

Southeast Asia Program

"Collectivism Is Dead, Long Live the Collective! Reflections on Rural Transformation in Vietnam and China," Mark Selden, SUNY Binghamton, March 14, 12:15 p.m., 640 Stewart Ave.

Theory Center

"Spatio-Temporal Chaos in Pattern-Forming Systems," Hermann Riecke, Northwestern University, March 12, 2:30 p.m., 456 Theory Center.

MUSIC

Music Department

See the story on this page for details about this week's concerts.

Bailey Hall Series

Marilyn Horne, mezzo-soprano, and Benita Valente, soprano, will perform March 12 at 8:15 p.m., Bailey Hall. See story on this page for details.

Johnson Museum

The "Jomo" Solo Jug Band will perform blues music with 12-string guitar March 9 from 2 to 4 p.m. at the museum.

The Cornell Jazz Ensemble will perform in the galleries March 10 at 3 p.m.

Bound for Glory

March 10: Alien Folklife, a gentle folk duo, will perform in the Cafe in Anabel Taylor Hall at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p.m.

readings

Creative Writing Program

C.S. Giscombe, associate professor of English at Illinois State University, will give a poetry reading March 7 at 4:30 p.m. in the A.D. White House. His poetry and non-fiction have appeared in *Callaloo*, *Epoch*, *Hudson Review*, as well as many other journals and magazines.

Hillel

Rodger Kamenetz, poet and English professor at Louisiana State University, will read selections of his poetry March 8 at 9 p.m. at Young Israel, 106 West Ave.

religion

Sage Chapel

Rodger Kamenetz, poet and English professor at Louisiana State University, will speak March 10 at 11 a.m. in Sage Chapel.

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

Christian Science

Testimony meetings sharing healing through prayer and discussion every Thursday at 7 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. For more information see <<http://www.msc.cornell.edu/~bretz/cso.html>>.

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.

Friday Services: Conservative, 5:30 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall; Reform, 5:30 p.m., ATH Chapel; Orthodox, Young Israel, call for time, 272-5810.

Saturday Services: Orthodox, 9:15 a.m., One World Room, ATH; Egalitarian Minyan, 9:45 a.m., Founders Room, ATH.

Korean Church

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

Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

Sunday services: Cornell Student Branch, 9 a.m., Ithaca ward, 1 p.m. For directions or transportation, call 272-4520, 257-6835 or 257-1334.

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.

Orthodox Christian

Sundays, Matins at 8:45 a.m., Divine Liturgy at 10 a.m., St. Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church, 120 W. Seneca St., 273-6884.

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

African Development, Institute for

"Controlled Atmosphere, Storage and Food Processing Applications: The African Case," Vuvu Manseka, Ph.D. student, fruit & vegetable science, March 11, 12:15 p.m., 208 W. Sibley Hall.

Agricultural & Biological Engineering

"Bioengineering of Plants to Engender Virus Resistance," Milton Zaitlin, plant pathology, March 12, 4 p.m., 400 Riley-Robb Hall.

Agricultural, Resource & Managerial Economics

"Economic Analysis and Design of Wetlands Policy," Peter Parks, Rutgers University, March 8, 1 p.m., 401 Warren Hall.

"Why China Will Not Starve the World," Scott Rozelle, Stanford University, March 12, 1 p.m., 401 Warren Hall.

Agriculture & Life Sciences

"Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Services (CSREES) and the Land Grant System: A Vision for the Future," Karl Stauber, undersecretary of research, education & economics at USDA, March 7, noon, G-10 Biotech Building.

Animal Science

"Consequences for New York of Federal De-regulation of Milk Marketing," Andrew Novakovic, agricultural, resource and managerial economics, March 12, 12:20 p.m., 348 Morrison Hall.

Applied Mathematics

"Bayesian Restoration of a Hidden Markov Chain With Applications to DNA Sequence Alignment," Gary Churchill, biometrics, March 8, 3 p.m., 310 Rhodes Hall.

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CALENDAR

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Astronomy & Space Sciences

"Binary Radio Pulsar and the Initial Conditions of Neutron Star," Dong Lai, Caltech, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences Building.

Biochemistry

"Signal Transduction by the PDGF Receptor," Andrius Kaslauskas, National Jewish Hospital, Denver, March 8, 4 p.m., large conference room, Biotechnology Building.

Biogeochemistry

"Boreal Forests and the Missing CO₂," David Hollinger, USDA Forest Service, Durham, N.H., March 8, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

"Peatland Hydrology and Its Implication in Biogeochemistry: Carbon Dynamics and the Production of Methyl Mercury," Nigel Roulet, McGill University, March 11, 3 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Biophysics

"Polarizable Force Fields for Aqueous Solutions of Ions, Amides and Possibly Proteins," Bruce Berne, Columbia University, March 13, 4:30 p.m., 700 Clark Hall.

Boyce Thompson Institute

BTI Distinguished Lecture in the Life Sciences: "Synthesis, Trafficking and Assembly of Viral Envelope Proteins Into the Cell Nucleus and Intracellular Membranes: How Do Baculoviruses Do It?" Max Summers, Texas A&M University, March 13, 3 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center

"Applying Knowledge From Social Science Research: Three Case Examples," David Brown, rural sociology; Jennifer Greene, human service studies; and Tom Hirschl, rural sociology, March 12, noon, Faculty Commons, MVR Hall.

Chemical Engineering

"Feedback Control of Constrained and Non-linear Systems With Model Predictive Control," James Rawlings, University of Wisconsin, March 12, 3:45 p.m., 165 Olin Hall.

Chemistry

"To Be or Not to Be Delocalized Is the Question: A Different Story of Benzene," Sason Shaik, University of Rochester, March 11, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker.

TBA, Gregory Ferguson, Lehigh University, March 14, 11:15 a.m., 119 Baker.

Ecology & Systematics

"Predation and the Evolution of Behavioral Diversity," David Haskell, ecology & evolutionary biology, March 13, 4 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture

"Using Plant Genetics to Understand How Plants Cope With Environmental Stress," Robert Last, Boyce Thompson Institute, March 11, 12:20 p.m., 404 Plant Sciences Building.

Food Science

"Development of Snack-Wells and Reduced-Fat Snack Foods," Dr. Finley, Nabisco, March 12, 4:15 p.m., 204 Stocking Hall.

Fruit & Vegetable Science

"Fruit Growing in Eastern Europe: Industries in Limbo," Ian Merwin, fruit & vegetable science, March 14, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Sciences Building.

International Nutrition

"Effects of Timing and Type of Complementary Foods on Postnatal Growth," Ed Frongillo, nutritional sciences, March 7, 12:15 p.m., 100 Savage.

International Studies in Planning

"Democracy and Development in Haiti: Problems and Prospects," Michel-Rolph Trouillot, Johns Hopkins University, March 15, 12:15 p.m., 115 Tjaden Hall.

Latin American Studies

"Center-Right Coalition Politics and the New Assault on Indigenous Land Rights in Brazil," Terry Turner, University of Chicago, March 12, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Materials Science & Engineering

"Transparent Conductors and High K Dielectrics: Two Opportunities for Research in New Electronic Materials," Robert Cava, AT&T Bell Labs, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

Microbiology

"Analysis of BSV Gene Expression in Transgenic Mice," Donald Holzschu, March 8, 12:15 p.m., Boyce Thompson Auditorium.

Natural Resources

"Modern Myths of Resource Management," Larry Nielsen, Penn State University, March 14, 3:30 p.m., 304 Fernow Hall.

Neurobiology & Behavior

"The Roles of Phylogeny and Ecology in the Life Histories of the Tree Swallow and Its Kin,"

AFL-CIO official to speak about women and the future of unions

Lenore Miller, one of the highest-ranking women in the U.S. labor movement, will present "Women and the Future of Unions," Monday, March 11, at 12:15 p.m. in Room 105 of the ILR Conference Center. The lecture, sponsored by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Advisory Committee on the Status of Women, is free and open to the public.

Miller will be on campus from March 11 to 13 as the 1996 Alice B. Grant Labor Leader in Residence. During her visit, Miller will speak to various ILR classes and will be the featured speaker at a collective bargaining workshop.

Miller has been president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWDSU) of the AFL-CIO since September 1986. The RWDSU—the largest union in the United States to be headed by a woman—represents 100,000 members throughout North America in retail, food processing and distribution, general manufacturing and clerical and service areas.

In 1987 Miller became the first woman union president to be elected an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the federation's executive council. She has held numerous

leadership posts in her 35 years as a union member.

Her non-union positions include roles as vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities and president of the Jewish Labor Committee. In 1992 Miller took on one of the most public roles a union official can have: She served as grand marshal of the New York City Labor Day Parade.



Miller

The Alice B. Grant Labor Leader in Residence program, named for the former director of the ILR Extension Office in Rochester, brings to campus annually a major figure in the labor world. Past labor leaders in residence have included Lynn Williams, former president of the United Steelworkers of America (1995); Susan Bianchi-Sand, former national president of the Association of Flight Attendants (1994); Morton Bahr, president of the Communications Workers of America (1993); and John Sweeney, current president of the AFL-CIO (1992).

David Winkler, ecology & systematics, March 7, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Operations Research & Industrial Engineering

"A Year in a Japanese Camcorder Factory," Elizabeth Altman, Motorola, March 7, 4:30 p.m., 155 Olin Hall.

Ornithology

"Gardening for the Birds," Steve Kress, National Audubon Society, March 11, 7:30 p.m., Fuertes Room, Lab of Ornithology.

Peace Studies

"Inventing Air Power: The Comparative Politics of a Military Revolution," Pascal Vennesson, Harvard University, March 7, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

"Maximizing Economic Security: Why Low Politics Has Become High Politics in the Post-Cold War Era," March 14, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

Physiology

Thesis seminar, Mark Baustian, physiology, March 12, 4 p.m., LH III, Vet Research Tower.

Plant Biology

"Green Algae to Land Plants: An Evolutionary Transition," Linda Graham, University of Wisconsin, March 8, 11:15 a.m., 404 Plant Sciences.

Plant Breeding

"Comparative Genetics of Maize, Oat, Rice and Wheat," Mark Sorrells, plant breeding, March 12, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

Plant Pathology

"How Fungi Use Physical Cues for Signaling Growth and Differentiation," Harvey Hoch, plant pathology, Geneva, March 12, 3 p.m., Jordan Hall Staff Room, Geneva.

"Fungicidal Activity of Brassica Species Is Correlated With Allyl Isothiocyanate Production in Macerated Leaf Tissue," Hilary Mayton, plant pathology, March 13, 12:20 p.m., 404 Plant Science.

Psychology

"Time as the Content of Conditioning," Randy Gallistel, University of California at Los Angeles, March 8, 12:30 p.m., 204 Uris Hall.

"Core and Non-Core Structure in Mathematical Learning," Rochel Gelman, UCLA, March 8, 3:30 p.m., 202 Uris Hall.

Rural Sociology

"The Problems of Community in Rural America," Kalthryn Dudley, Yale University, March 13, 12:15 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

Science & Technology Studies

"How to Keep a Room Clean: The Social Construction of Contamination in Semiconductor Manufacturing," Michael Rappa, MIT, March 11, 4:30 p.m., 609 Clark Hall.

Soil, Crop & Atmospheric Sciences

"Rhizobotany: Root Systems Engineering," Richard Zobel, soil, crop & atmospheric sciences, March 12, 3:30 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

South Asia Program

"Who Were the Ancient Peoples of the Indus Civilization? Cornell's Participation in Recent Excavations at Harappa, Pakistan," Kenneth Kennedy, ecology, anthropology & Asian studies, March 11, 12:15 p.m., G-08 Uris Hall.

Statistics

"Some Follow Up on Aitken's Least Squares Equations—Involving OLSE, GLSE, BLUE and BLUP, and Singular Dispersion Matrix," Shayle Searle, biometrics, March 13, 3:30 p.m., 100 Caldwell Hall.

Sustainable Agriculture & Food Systems

"Opportunities for the Production and Marketing of Alternative Livestock in New York State," Marty Broccoli, Center for Agricultural Development and Entrepreneurship Inc., March 13, 4 p.m., 401 Warren Hall. Info: Dean Hively, 255-3066 or <wdh3@cornell.edu>.

Textiles & Apparel

"Mechanical Properties of a Titanium Fiber Reinforced Bone Cement," Tim Topoleski, University of Maryland, March 14, 12:20 p.m., 317 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Toxicology

"Xenobiotic Induced Inflammation: Dissection of the Role of Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) Alpha in Dimethylnitrosamine-Induced Hepatotoxicity Using TNF Receptor Knockout Mice," Lawrence Schook, University of Minnesota, March 8, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

SYMPOSIUMS

Women's History Month

"From Fallen Women to Problem Girls: Single Pregnancy in Historical Perspective," featuring Regina Kunzel, assistant professor of history at Williams College, will be held March 7 from 4 to 6 p.m. in 165 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. A panel discussion will feature Cornell faculty members Rosemary Avery, Cybele Raver and Elaine Wethington; Joan Jacobs Brumberg will serve as moderator.

MISCELLANY

Cabin Fever Festival

The fourth annual Cabin Fever Festival will be held March 9 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Barton Hall. Presented by the Ithaca Community Childcare Center, the festival features musical performances, an obstacle course, food, games and craft booths, among many activities. Tickets are \$6 each for all ages; crawlers are free.

First Aid Courses

Standard first aid courses are offered March 13 from 8 a.m. to noon and March 15, 8 to 10:30 a.m. The fee is \$45. Courses are open to Cornell faculty and staff members with supervisory approval. To register, call the American Red Cross at 273-1900. Registration forms should be completed by the supervisor and returned to the Red Cross.

Hillel

A weekend of "Spiritual Ecology" with Rodger Kamenetz, poet and professor of English at Louisiana State University, will take place March 8 through 10. He will give a reading March 8 at 9 p.m. at Young Israel, 106 West Ave. On March 9 from 2 to 4 p.m. at Wisdom's Goldenrod, Center for Philosophic Studies, Kamenetz will discuss his dialogues between Jewish and Buddhist leaders. Call 546-7777 or 546-8205 for directions.

On March 9 at 7:30 p.m. in the Anabel Taylor Cafe, Kamenetz give a talk titled "Visual Explorations: The Jewish-Buddhist Phenomenon."

On Sunday, he will give the sermon at the Sage Chapel service.

Lesbian Gay Bisexual Resource Office

March 12, noon to 1:30 p.m., 163 Emerson Hall: Brown bag lunch.

SPORTS

Men's Basketball (10-16, 5-9 Ivy)

The team completed the 1995-96 season with a pair of home losses to the top squads in the Ancient Eight. Princeton defeated the Big Red on Friday night (65-49) and Penn was victorious on Saturday night in Newman Arena (70-55).

Women's Basketball (12-14, 7-7 Ivy)

The Big Red closed out its 1995-96 campaign with a pair of road losses, losing 77-60 at Princeton and 70-55 at Pennsylvania.

Women's Fencing (4-10, 0-5 Ivy)

March 10, NCAA Northeast Regional Championships at Wellesley.

The women's fencing team competed in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships at M.I.T. last weekend. The Big Red finished 10th overall, and the foil and epee squads placed 10th in their categories as well.

Men's Hockey (17-8-4, 14-4-4 ECAC)

March 8, Colgate in Eastern College Athletic Conference Quarterfinal Game, 7:30 p.m.

March 9, Colgate in ECAC Quarterfinal Game, 7 p.m.

March 10, Colgate in ECAC Quarterfinal Game, 7 p.m. (if necessary)

Cornell earned home ice for the ECAC quarterfinals by beating St. Lawrence 5-4 on Saturday night in Canton. A 2-1 overtime loss at Clarkson on Friday night halted the Red's 10-game unbeaten string, the longest in the country.

Women's Hockey (16-7-2, 9-5-2 ECAC)

The women iced took to the road last weekend for their first-ever venture into the Eastern College Athletic Conference playoffs, but their opponents, the Providence Lady Friars, proved to be too strong of a match, beating Cornell 5-2.

Men's Lacrosse (0-1, 0-0 Ivy)

March 9, at Harvard
The men's lacrosse team dropped its season opener, losing 11-7 at Army last Saturday.

Men's Polo (11-4)

March 9, Ithaca Polo Club, 8:15 p.m.
The men captured the Eastern regional championship last weekend, defeating Skidmore 29-4 on Friday night in the semifinals and the University of Connecticut 19-16 Saturday in the finals.

Women's Polo (12-4-1)

March 30, Ithaca Polo Club, 8:15 p.m.
The women's polo team won the Eastern regional championship last weekend in a dramatic 15-14 overtime victory against the University of Connecticut. The team will go to the national championships at Fort Worth, Texas, in April.

Squash (9-17, 0-6 Ivy)

The men's squash team closed out its season last weekend, sending junior co-captain Randal Etheridge (Baltimore, Md.) and freshman Siddharth Jain (Bombay, India) to the Intercollegiate Squash Association individual championships.

Men's Swimming (7-5, 5-4 EISL)

The men's swim team closed out its 1995-96 campaign with an eighth-place finish (221.5 points) at the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League Championships held at Brown University.

Men's Tennis (1-4, 0-1 EITA)

March 16, Valdosta State at Florida Southern
March 17, at Stetson
March 18, at Webber

The men's tennis team went 1-2 on the weekend, beating Colgate 7-0 before losing to Rutgers (5-2) and Bloomsburg (4-3).

Men's Indoor Track (7-6)

The Big Red competed in the IC4A Championships last weekend at Harvard, capturing 22nd place out of 48 teams with a score of 11 points.

Women's Indoor Track (12-2)

The women's track team placed 25th out of 35 teams at the Eastern College Athletic Conference championships held at Boston University.

CALENDAR

March 7 through March 14

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

March 9-10, Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall: A dance workshop with Steve Kotansky, featuring Balkan dances. Saturday sessions are from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 5 p.m., with request dancing and review from 8 p.m. to midnight. Sunday sessions run from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1 to 2 p.m. The entire workshop costs \$25; individual sessions are \$10 each, \$5 for the Saturday night review. Pay in advance or at the door. For more information, call Raven at 257-7001 or Marguerite at 253-3584 or 539-7335.

Israeli Folkdancing

Thursdays, 8 p.m., Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. For information, call 255-4227.

Theater Arts

- Dance Concert '96: See story at right.
- Dance Alloy will perform March 30, and Ithaca community members are invited to share the stage with the professional contemporary dance company. Dance Alloy is searching for up to 40 men and women of varying ages, cultures and dancing abilities to perform in a piece during their program. Open auditions will be held March 11 at 8 p.m. in Room SB10 in the Center for Theatre Arts. If selected, community dancers must be available for rehearsals and performance. For information, contact Joyce Morgenroth at 254-2744.

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.

- Barbara Kasten: Buried, through March 10.
- The City That Never Sleeps: 20th Century Prints of New York City, through March 10.
- Renaissance Prints and Drawings: Power and Glory, through March 17.
- Matisse: The Jazz Series, through March 24.
- Transformers, through March 24.
- The Tempo of the City: New York Photography in the 20th Century, through March 24.
- Sunday Afternoon Artbreaks: On March 10 at 2 p.m., Christine Del Favero, museum intern, will give a tour and talk titled "Dutch Baroque Painting."

Hartell Gallery (M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

- Work by Michael Sorkin, through March 9.
- March 10-16, photographs by Jacobian Lemmons, graduate student in city & regional planning.

Kroch Library

"The Artistry of Elfriede Abbe," on view through March 27, the exhibit is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Saturday, noon to 5 p.m., in the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, 2B Kroch Library.

Tjaden Gallery (M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

- "Heaven and Earth," paintings by seniors Christina deLeon and Jerome Walford, through March 9.
- Paintings by Dale Chu; photographs and video by Bill Staffeld, March 9-16.

Willard Straight Art Gallery (9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.)

- Photos by Gina DiMartini, through March 8.
- Chinese brush paintings by Jenny Chuang, March 11-29.

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 and children under 12), except for Tuesday night Cinema Off-Center at the Center for Theatre Arts (\$2) and Saturday or Sunday matinees (\$3.50). Films are held in Willard Straight Theatre except where noted.

Thursday, 3/7

- "Welcome II the Terror Dome" (1995), with guest filmmaker Ngozi Onwurah, 7 p.m.
- "One From the Heart" (1982), directed by Francis Ford Coppola, with Frederic Forrest, Teri Garr and Raul Julia, 9:45 p.m.

Friday, 3/8

- "A Short Film About Killing" (1987), directed by Krzysztof Kieslowski, 7:15 p.m.
- "Trailer Camp" (1996), directed by Jenni Olson, 7:15 p.m., Uris.
- "Copycat" (1995), directed by Jon Amiel, with Sigourney Weaver and Holly Hunter, 9:15 p.m., Uris.
- "Total Eclipse" (1995), directed by Agnieszka Holland, with Leonardo DiCaprio and David Thewlis, 9:30 p.m.
- "Brazil" (1985), directed by Terry Gilliam, with Jonathon Pryce and Michael Palin, midnight, Uris.

Saturday, 3/9

- "Total Eclipse," 7 p.m.
- "Copycat," 7:30 p.m., Uris.
- "A Short Film About Killing," 9:30 p.m.
- "Trailer Camp," 10:15 p.m., Uris.
- "Brazil," midnight, Uris.

Sunday, 3/10

- "Copycat," 4:30 p.m.
- "Brazil," 7:15 p.m.

Monday, 3/11

- "Soft and Hard" (1985), directed by Jean-Luc Godard, and "A TV Dante" (1990), directed by Peter Greenaway, 7 p.m.
- "Total Eclipse," 9:45 p.m.

Tuesday, 3/12

- "Battle of Algiers" (1966), directed by Gillo Pontecorvo, with Jean Martin, 7 p.m.
- "Sans Soleil" (1983), directed by Chris Marker, 7:30 p.m., CTA Film Forum.
- "Copycat," 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, 3/13

- "The Perfumed Nightmare" (1977), directed by Kidlat Tahimik, 7:15 p.m.
- "Before the Rain" (1994), directed by Milcho Manchevski, with Katrin Cartlidge, Rade Serbedzija and Gregoire Colin, 9:15 p.m.

Thursday, 3/14

- "Before the Rain," 7 p.m.
- "Buckminster Fuller: Thinking Out Loud" (1995), directed by Karen Goodman and Kirk Simon, 9:30 p.m.

lectures

East Asia Program

"Is China a Single Country? The View From Three Peripheries," Steven Harrell, University of Washington, Seattle, March 8, 3:30 p.m., 215 McGraw Hall.

English

Physicist Vinay Ambegaokar will speak March 11 at 2:55 p.m. in Hollis Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, as part of the "Mind and Memory" lecture series.

European Studies, Institute for

"The Contemporary Ethnopolitical Situation in Moldova," Alla Skvortsova, University of Michigan, March 11, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

Continued on page 10



Frank DiMeo/University Photographs

Kirsten Major, left, and Gad Guterman '96 are featured in Byron Suber's "The Gism from the schism of the isms: hey but where's the egg, Mama? (in truncated form)," as part of the Department of Theatre Arts' Dance '96.

Dance '96 presents an exercise in imagination on proscenium stage

One knows spring is upon us when Cornell's artistic offerings turn to dance. The Center for Theatre Arts annual rite of spring, Dance '96, will present four performances, March 7 to 9 at 8 p.m. and March 10 at 2 p.m. in CTA's Proscenium Theatre. Tickets are \$8; \$6 for students and seniors. For more information, call the CTA box office at 254-ARTS.

Always a challenge to the conventional, Dance '96 will feature the choreographic work of CTA dance lecturers Jim Self, Byron Suber and Jumay Chu, and senior dance major Christine Doempke.

Self's piece, "Suites: Dummy Dances For Love and Money," features the choreographer and three other dancers in a dada-inspired experience of random alliterative text and movement. As Self states in the text, "This is a shrine to dancing iguana consciousness, this is an art-barking dummy display." Dada was an artistic movement which was based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values.

In "The Gism from the schism of the isms: hey but where's the egg, Mama? (in truncated form)," Suber juxtaposes the aesthetics of movement with the quantitative theory of mathematical indeterminacy. While none of the movement in "Gism" is predetermined, it is not improvisation. There is order to this chaos. Together with the dancers, Suber created a complicated sequence of movement that included 412 different steps and eleven phrases, as well as directional, sequential and orientational twists. While Suber outlined this concept of the fractal dance, it is up to the dancers to meld the fragments creatively into aesthetically pleasing, fluid

movements, to balance the complexity and order inherent in the process.

"It is like a jigsaw puzzle," explains Suber. "We mix up the phrases, steps, sequence and direction, and then we try to put it back together. I like to think of it as graceful twister." In addition, Suber has been writing text that reflects the same indeterminacy of the movement, lighting and sound.

In a contrast to Self and Suber, Chu's construction of movement revolves around an animate object rather than an intangible concept. Using a sculpture by Ithaca artist Kumi Korf, Chu strives to create an abstract interpretation of a tangible place. "I'm finding it to be challenging because I am not used to working in these concrete terms," Chu said. "In the end, though, it is about movement, technical movement, and not the object." Chu worked with Allen Fogelsanger, director of music for dance, to create the music for her piece.

For her final endeavor as a dance major at Cornell, Doempke has choreographed two pieces. In her solo, "intro - a version," Doempke creates a footwear metaphor for her aversion to speaking. Her group piece uses the dynamics of sporadic light and the sound of a metronome as well as a group of rock climbers who will be scaling the set as part of an exploration of memory and musicality.

Dance '96 is coordinated by Byron Suber with a design team of Susan K. Hein, stage manager; Ken East, scenic designer; Cynthia Ann Orr Brookhouse, costume designer; Michael Williams, lighting designer; Advanced Undergraduate Theatre Associate Dan Caffarelli, sound engineer; and Dan Hall, technical director.