

New Religious Centre: The Focus Is on People

It could be called an experimental station for finding and testing the moral and ethical implications of today's society. The emphasis will be people. And anything that involves people and the way they live will be a subject for examination.

At any rate, the new Centre for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy at Cornell is unusual — unusually human. And its scope, even now in its first month, is as uncannily broad as the topics in its name imply.

An independent educational institution in itself, the Centre was chartered under New York Education Law for the expansion of knowledge of religious beliefs and ethical convictions and their relationships to social policy.

Affiliation between the University and the Centre is voluntary and was published so that Cornell students, faculty and staff might explore areas of concern that may be open to them through the Centre.

The Centre will provide services for the University, such as lectures, special programs and conferences, in return for office and operating space and limited funding. But most importantly, the Centre will engage in joint programs with the University — study projects, symposia, colloquia, forums, lectures and special projects.

Plans for the Centre have been prepared by an industrious 12-member Board of Directors, which includes students, faculty members and representatives of the Ithaca community.

In a recent memorandum drafted for discussion, Chandler Morse, chairman of the Board and professor of economics, emeritus, expressed one view of the Centre's function:

"The world view of the Centre personnel is what will give substance, direction, and force to their dedication. To be critical of modern life and institutions, and therefore to desire to change them, is not enough. In addition, one needs hypotheses concerning the major institutional sources of modern ills, ideas for the design of better institutions, and some conception of the process by which institutions might be changed from what they are to what would be better."

The Centre will look into life, examine it and society's institutions, said the Rev. John Lee Smith, acting executive director of the Centre.

"What we're trying to do is create a model ... in which education and training would have a moral and human thrust (as a) major commitment," he said.

Ever since the Centre looked like it would become a reality, Smith has been swamped with ideas and proposals from interested individuals and groups of faculty members and students.

Some of the proposals are still in the most elementary suggestion stages, but just to give an idea of their scope, Smith cited a few.

One plan, which is underway, will transform The Commons, which has been a coffee house operated under the now defunct Cornell United Religious Work (CURW), into an artistic center.

"The Centre will take over the Commons and will operate it as a center for the arts," said Smith. "The idea is to stage

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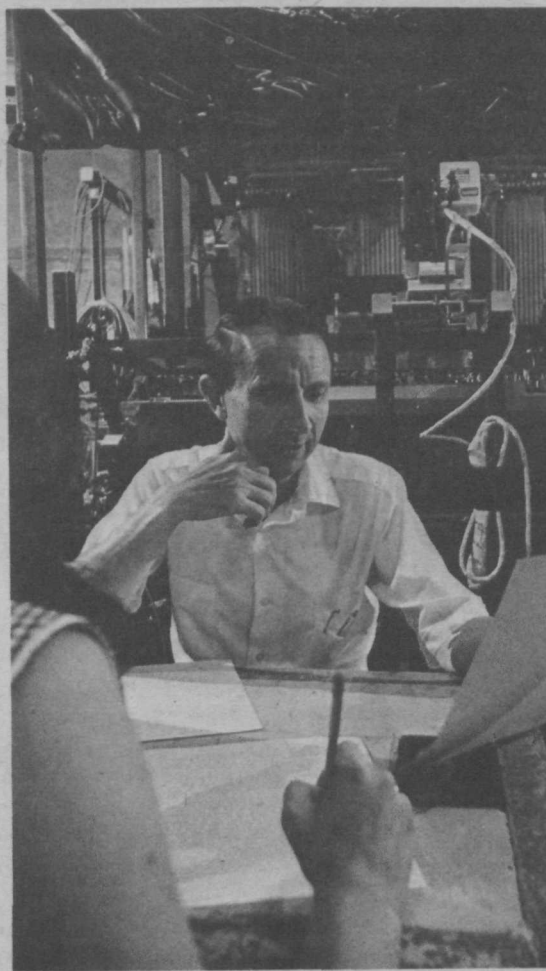
CORNELL CHRONICLE

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Synchrotron Gets NSF Grant To Double Experimental Area



ABOVE: Boyce D. McDaniel, director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, in an experimental area of the synchrotron. Part of the particle detection apparatus is visible behind him. BELOW: Technicians on bicycles perform maintenance around the half-mile circumference of the synchrotron. Magnet ring is seen curving away into the distance.

Cornell's 10 billion electron volt synchrotron laboratory will be expanded to allow more experiments to be conducted and the instrument's energy will be increased 25 per cent to enable physicists to conduct experiments not now possible.

The experimental area of the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory will be almost doubled at a cost of \$975,000 with funds granted by the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Construction of the 120 by 70-foot addition will be started in the fall and completion is expected in about a year. The present experimental hall is 100 by 100 feet in size. The addition, which will be 30 feet high, will include facilities for a huge crane. The added space will be used by Cornell and visiting scientists to run experiments and analyze data. The addition will be constructed to fit in with the present architectural design.

The energy of the synchrotron will be increased this fall to 12.5 billion electron volts from 10 billion by installation of a new radio frequency accelerating system. This system includes four devices, called radiofrequency cavities, stationed at various points along the half-mile path of the electrons in the synchrotron. These radiofrequency cavities impart added energy to the electrons as they circle around the synchrotron at speeds nearing that of light — 186,000 miles per second.

Boyce D. McDaniel, director of Cornell's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies and the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory, said plans to increase the synchrotron's energy even more — to 18 or 20 billion electron volts — are being considered.

"These changes will enhance the status of the accelerator as one of the nation's important resources for high energy physics," McDaniel said. "It's a measure of the importance with which the facility is regarded, that in a time of generally diminishing support over the nation for high energy physics laboratories, the Cornell synchrotron is going through an important expansion."

The Cornell synchrotron is unique in the world since it produces photon and electron beams of up to 10 billion electron volts of energy which are spread sufficiently uniformly in time to enable scientists to make detailed studies of interactions in which several sub-nuclear particles are detected simultaneously.

This property of the accelerator gives scientists using the facility the capability of studying many fundamental processes. One of the most interesting is the phenomenon called inelastic scattering. Inelastic scattering is said to occur when two objects collide and the collision results not only in changes in speed and direction of the objects but also in production of new particles.

Pioneer work in inelastic electron scattering has led to results in which physicists are investigating a new and fundamental substructure of elementary particles. This substructure has been given the name "parton" and Cornell is working actively in and contributing importantly to this field.

Ever since November, 1967, when research use of the synchrotron was started at reduced energies, groups of physicists from other universities and agencies have used the Cornell facility.

"We anticipate and welcome a continually growing interest from visiting physicists as our experimental facilities grow and the energy of the accelerator increases," McDaniel said.



Cornell Trio To Present Bach Tonight

The Cornell University Trio will present a concert of works by Bach, Mozart and Brahms at 8:15 p.m., tonight in Barnes Hall Auditorium at Cornell. The concert is being offered as part of the University's Summer Session Concert Series.

The program will include Bach's "Sonata No. 2 in D Major" for viola da gamba and harpsichord; Mozart's "Sonata in B Flat Major" for baroque violin and fortepiano; and Brahms' "Trio in B Major, Op. 8" for piano, violin and cello.

Each of the works in the program will be played on the instruments for which it was originally composed.

Members of the trio are: Malcolm Bilson, harpsichord, fortepiano and piano; Robert Bloch, baroque violin and violin, and John Hsu, viola da gamba and cello. Both Bilson and Hsu are members of the University's Department of Music, as associate professor and professor, respectively. Bloch is an assistant professor of music in the same department.

Tickets for the concert may be obtained at the Lincoln Hall and the Willard Straight Hall ticket offices on campus or at McNeil Music.



PLAY ON — The University Trio will present a concert of works by Bach, Mozart and Brahms tonight in Barnes Hall. Members of the trio are (from left) Robert Bloch, Malcolm Bilson, and John Hsu.

Before U.S. Senate Gold Criticizes NASA Space Shuttle Program

Thomas Gold, a Cornell space scientist, told a Senate hearing June 29 that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) proposal to develop a shuttle is a costly mistake that could endanger the nation's civilian and military space programs.

The shuttle is a winged rocket ship which could be used repeatedly and would replace present rocket boosters which can be used only once.

Gold said that economic surveys of the shuttle program have had "a major omission" since they do not take into account the fact that a parallel program will be kept going which will involve expendable boosters.

Gold, who is director of Cornell's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research and the John L. Wetherill Professor, made his remarks at a hearing of the Senate Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development, Space and Sciences. The subcommittee is chaired by John O. Pastore, a Rhode Island Democrat.

"The shuttle is an extremely vulnerable thing," Gold said. "Even without considering warfare or sabotage, one would have to be concerned that technical faults or accidents could completely interrupt the entire space program, military and civilian, for long periods of time."

"A disaster like the Apollo fire, or a fault as on the Apollo 13 flight, would cause the shuttle system to be grounded until the causes are analyzed and cured, and the country could not accept such interruptions in its space program. From the point of view of military security, many space launches are required, and those cannot be made dependent on the vulnerable shuttle system."

The shuttle would achieve its real value only if there were a large manned earth orbital program, Gold said. But the Cornell scientist said he thinks the country will become disenchanted with expensive manned missions if they do not accomplish much.

"The time for demonstrations of this nature is past," he said, "and whether the next spaceship is a few feet longer or carries more astronauts than the one before will make very little difference to the popular appeal or to the prestige generated."

Gold said the United States must not fall behind the Soviet Union in areas of promise but that the country should do its best to avoid being drawn into areas of unproductive, large expense.

"I actually have the fear that the lack of purpose of these missions will become a public issue, and as a very exposed item of expenditure, it may become a rallying point for

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New Development Director Is Named

Robert J. (Rip) Haley, associate director of development at Cornell and director of the Cornell Fund, the University's annual giving program, has been appointed director of development at the University.

Haley's appointment, effective immediately, was announced Tuesday by Richard M. Ramin, vice president for public affairs.

Haley, who joined the University staff in 1963 and was named director of the Cornell Fund in 1967, succeeds Ramin as director of development.

"Under 'Rip' Haley's direction, Cornell has had outstanding success in the vital area of alumni annual giving," Ramin said. "No other major private university in the United States has had such an outstanding record of growth in alumni annual giving as Cornell has had. Gifts to the Cornell Fund have increased from some \$1.4 million in 1965-66 to more than \$4 million in 1969-70."

As director of development, Haley, 42, will be responsible for the University's total fund raising operation, which includes the Cornell Fund, Estate Affairs, Corporate Relations and Foundation Relations. This year Cornell will receive approximately \$25 million through these programs.

A 1951 graduate of Cornell, Haley received a master of letters degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1959. During his undergraduate years, Haley was named to the Aleph Semach, Quill and Dagger and Scabbard and Blade honoraries. He played football and was baseball captain at Cornell, winning the Cornell



Robert Haley

Daily Sun senior award for his contributions to Cornell's athletic program.

Prior to joining the University staff, Haley was district manager for the Frick-Gallagher Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953, serving in Japan and Korea.

Two Grad Students Win \$1,000 Kodak Scientific Award

Two graduate students in the Department of Chemistry have been selected to share equally in the \$1,000 Eastman Kodak Scientific Award given annually to students who have shown overall excellence in his studies and research.

They are Paul M. Helquist of 32 Sheraton Drive, Saginaw, Mich., and George W. Mulholland of 35-B Hasbrouck Apartments, Ithaca.

Univ. Trustees Name Leonard Emeritus Prof.

Samuel Leeson Leonard, professor of endocrinology in the University's Division of Biological Sciences, has been awarded the title of professor of zoology, emeritus, by the Board of Trustees.

Leonard was honored recently by his colleagues at a dinner in the Towers and by members of the division's staff at a luncheon in the Statler Club. A group of his graduate students and other friends honored him at a surprise party in Bradfield Hall recently.

A native of Arlington, N.J., Leonard was awarded a bachelor of science degree at Rutgers University. He earned a master of science degree in 1929 at the University of Wisconsin and a doctor of philosophy degree there in 1931. He was a teaching assistant from 1927 to 1931.

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Agriculture College Adds Life Sciences to Name

A 106-year-old college, the only one of its kind in the Empire State, has a new name.

The legislature has approved a bill, signed by Governor Rockefeller, to change the name of the New York State College of Agriculture to the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, effective July 1.

Dean Charles E. Palm said that the new name reflects more accurately the teaching, research, and extension programs underway at the College. "The fast moving pace of scientific achievements, coupled with the expanded demands made on modern agriculture, have broadened our mission," he said.

"Recently, concern has been widespread about the interactions of agriculture, biological mechanisms, and the environment. The College's unique strengths in both agriculture and the life sciences have spurred the environmental dialogue and stimulated a cooperative approach between the disciplines.

"Alleviation of rural poverty through improved education and economic development is allied closely with the College's work in rural sociology, agricultural economics, agronomy, and animal science, and other fields. Land use, recreation, conservation, and full use of our natural resources fit into the broad concerns about the environment," Palm said.

Agriculture has been an integral part of Cornell University, the land-grant university for New York, since 1865. In 1904, the state accepted responsibility for its support and it has since been known as the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

In 1948, the College became a statutory college of the State University of New York while still administered by Cornell. It ranks second in total undergraduate and graduate student enrollment among Cornell's 15 schools and colleges.

The New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences provides the educational matrix for the sweep of modern agriculture in the Empire State. It trains young men and women for useful and rewarding careers in all parts of modern agriculture.

Through its research programs at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva the College provides the new information and advances in science upon which improved agricultural technology is based.

Its service in continuing education reaches the people of the Empire State through Cooperative Extension.

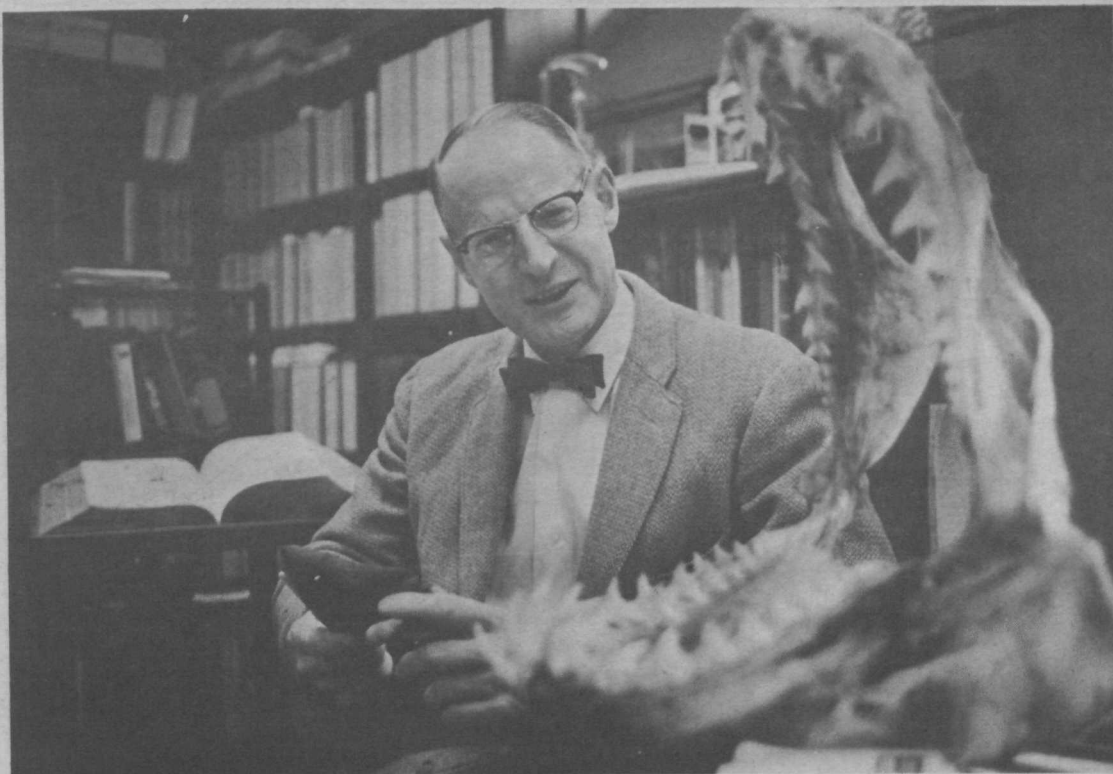
Relating to the problems of world agriculture, of which the United States is increasingly a part, the College's teaching and research efforts involve American students and those from other lands.

Dean Palm emphasized that "agriculture is more than farming. It deals with the inputs provided by industry for the commercial farm which produces the raw agricultural products. Beyond the farm gate, industry again takes these commodities through transportation, processing, and distribution to consumers everywhere.

"Our dynamic modern agriculture is basic to our survival as a nation. Its increasing dependence on science and technology requires strong support from the social, biological and physical sciences. The teaching, research and public service programs of the College reflect this support."

Today, departmental divisions within the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences include: agricultural economics; agricultural engineering; agronomy; animal science; communication arts; education; entomology; floriculture and ornamental horticulture; food science; natural resources; plant breeding and biometry; plant pathology; pomology; poultry science; rural sociology; and vegetable crops.

Prof. Gilbert Using Porpoises To Protect Navy Skin Divers



Perry W. Gilbert (and a shark's jaw)

The feasibility of using a porpoise as a watchdog to protect divers from attacking sharks has been demonstrated for the Navy by a Cornell biologist.

Perry W. Gilbert, professor of neurobiology and behavior in Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences and director of the Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Fla., said he has just completed a program for the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in which a porpoise was trained to repel sharks repeatedly on command.

"Although no diver was involved in the program," Gilbert said, "I'm sure that with more work a porpoise can be used to guard divers while they are working underwater."

During the research program, conducted at the Mote Marine Laboratory, the biologist and his aides also appear to have dispelled a belief that porpoises and sharks are natural enemies. Neither of the animals went out of its way to attack the other when allowed to swim in the same tank.

Gilbert and Blair Irvine, a research associate, aided by Randall Wells and Fred Martini, scientific assistants at the laboratory, conducted their work for 18 months in two salt water tanks connected by a narrow flume with a gate and hoisting rig. One of the tanks, termed a shark channel, is doughnut shaped and has an 80-foot diameter. The other is a simple tank with a 50-foot diameter. Both have water levels of between five to six feet.

Four species of sharks were used, the lemon,

nurse, brown and bull. They averaged eight feet in length and about 300 pounds in weight and were kept in the channel or doughnut-shaped tank.

A 450-pound, seven-foot male porpoise named Simo was kept in the other tank. In the first step, a dead shark was floated from the channel through the narrow flume into the tank containing Simo. The porpoise was trained to strike it with its nose when a sound signal, having a specific frequency, was projected into the water.

Then smaller sharks were led into the tank and Simo repelled these, too. Finally, the fully grown sharks were directed into the porpoise's tank and were repelled by the trained Simo on command.

Gilbert pointed out that there may be instances when a porpoise may be unable to defend a human. The white shark, for instance, which grows to lengths of more than 20 feet, would be too formidable for a porpoise to defend against, he said.

"If the porpoise is being sought after by a hungry white shark," Gilbert said, "it may be too busy defending itself to act as a watchdog for anyone."

While the scientists' initial data indicate that it is not true that the porpoise and shark are natural enemies, more work will be done at Mote Marine Laboratory. William K. Fehring, a graduate student at Cornell and a research associate at the laboratory, will collaborate with Gilbert on this part of the program.

Ornithology Lab Hatches Rare Bird

One of the world's rare and threatened birds, a White Naped Crane, found in the wild only in northeast China, has laid nine fertile eggs from which three chicks have been hatched at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology.

The successful hatchings were the first reported in more than 20 years in the Western World.

George W. Archibald, a graduate student in ecology and evolutionary biology, said the hatchings are significant because of the rareness of the bird, which number fewer than 2,000 in the world. Archibald, a native of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, is a doctor of philosophy candidate whose major research interest involves cranes.

Although the species has not been bred in captivity in recent years, it has been



George W. Archibald (and friends)

propagated on occasion at a few zoos during this century.

Breeding of any species of crane in captivity is an uncommon event. Archibald said, because the birds are difficult to get and require special attention for many years after captivity. He added that the breeding of a rare species is a significant event in attempts to preserve a captive population. The eggs were incubated at Cornell's Department of Poultry Science.

A new-born chick is grayish brown and weighs about 4 ounces. The eggs are about the size of a goose egg and have a cream-colored base with dark brown and light reddish brown spots. So far three chicks have hatched and are in excellent health. Five more chicks are expected in the near future.

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Paintings of Birds Going on Display At Laboratory

Paintings of birds of prey by Tony Angell will be displayed at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology from Sunday, July 11, through October.

Angell's paintings have been exhibited at a National Audubon Society convention in Seattle, Wash., and at Wilson and Cooper Ornithological Society meetings in Colorado. His illustrations have appeared in the "Journal of North American Falconry" and in "The Living Bird," an annual publication of Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology.

Chronicle Comment

Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for students, staff and employees. Comment may be addressed to A.J. Mayer, managing editor, Chronicle, 122 Day Hall.

Another Chance for the Dairy Bar

The patrons of the Dairy Bar Cafeteria were greeted June 18th with the announcement that, as of this August 2, the operation would cease to be a cafeteria with a broad offering of foods and become a "fast foods" operation with throw away dishes and utensils.

The reaction was rapid. Petitions were circulating before the notices had been out an hour. Objections centered around hours of service, items available, and even the ecology of "throw aways".

The patrons feel quite strongly that the facility should be open before 8 a.m., the contemplated opening hour, and also that this cafeteria should remain essentially a full service unit because it is so difficult to get to other food service units with our current traffic handling systems. If you have to take a bus to your car and your car to an eating place, and then reverse the procedure, you have already used up most of your lunch period.

What the upper campus wants is a full service operation open from 7 a.m. until late afternoon. What was proposed was a fast food, limited service operation from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. with an accent on carry-out or eat-in and with all disposable service. The campus does not understand why the Dairy Bar should change its format or why it is any different from other cafeterias on campus.

What most of the campus doesn't know is that the Dairy Bar has no connection with Dining Services at Cornell. It is operated by the Dept. of Food Science without subsidy of any sort and must break even or the deficit comes out of Dept. funds at the expense of the main functions of a University department ... teaching and research.

When Stocking Hall was the most way-out place on campus, it became necessary to install a lunchroom. Some space in the basement at the front of the building was provided for the sale of a few sandwiches, milk, and coffee. As buildings were added of the upper campus, this became inadequate and space was made available at the present site, the east end of Stocking Hall. Over the years this space was enlarged to its present size. The hours of operation are short because there is no dinner business. Transportation problems have influenced mobility of people on campus. While the campus bus very conveniently stops at the



A Very Handy Place To Eat

Cafeteria door, the limited parking space available to patrons has had an effect on the volume and type of business.

The Food Science Dept. has been told that it must not lose money on the operation. During the last year, the Dairy Bar was operated over a shorter work day, concentrating the service for the morning trade and the lunch periods. This was done to reduce the labor costs as much as possible without reducing service any more than could be helped.

The decision to go to "fast foods, eat in, or carry out" was considered because, with the same amount of labor, service could be offered for a longer day and some business in carry out could be realized from afternoon and evening sales. With greater sales the proportion of costs attributable to labor would be less.

Reconsideration of the fast food decision has been immediate. Present plans include some changes but at the urging of faculty, staff, and students, most of the present services will be continued. The fast food part of the proposal will be developed. A carry out service for fried chicken will be available to

patrons until 5:30 p.m. but the fountain service will be curtailed and the variety of sandwiches available will be reduced. The food lines are being redesigned and an additional cash register installed to speed the service.

The Dairy Bar will remain essentially a full service facility. It may be necessary to raise prices slightly to keep the business in the black, but the upper campus will have a convenient place for breakfast, a snack, lunch, and now, carry out service.

Retrenchment will be necessary and immediate if the business fails to break even. There is no question that it would be more economical to go completely to fast foods and it still may become necessary.

For 1971-72, it will retain its cafeteria form and not go to disposable service. It will retain its employees and will now be open longer hours. With a bus stop at its door, it is the handiest place to eat on the upper campus.

*Fred S. Hoefer, Jr.
Admin. Asst.*

Dept. of Food Science

Leonard

Continued from Page 2

1930 at Wisconsin and a research assistant there from 1930 to 1931.

From 1931 to 1933 Leonard was a National Research Council Fellow at the College of

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

It would seem that if Cornell University is indeed concerned over the safety of students swimming in the two campus gorges, efforts to provide an acceptable alternative might be made. An immediately obvious possibility is Beebe Lake.

Although dredging has been suggested as a means of prolonging the Lake's existence as a lake, funds are apparently not available. This is unfortunate, as in its present dry condition the Lake is most amenable to dredging operations.

I wish to propose a suggestion which would both supply an alternate swimming area and, I think, reduce the cost of a dredging operation. Briefly, rather than having the accumulated silt trucked away from the Lake site, merely pile (and spread) it along the north shore, thereby creating the base for a beach. Once deposited, the silt beach could be seeded, sodded, or graveled.

How About A Beach for Bebee Lake?

In a university of this size, it is not unreasonable to hope that some provision be made for outdoor water recreation within walking distance for most students. After all, not everyone has access to convenient transportation to the rather limited facilities of our already crowded plastic State Parks. As well, students have been busted (I hear) for polluting local "reservoirs" by swimming in them. Perhaps the City of Ithaca could be induced to donate the bust fines to a dredging fund as a show of concern for its water supply and maybe even as a show of good will by The City toward The University.

*Bob Petersen
Grad.*

Hot Plants



AN ALBINO EVERGREEN? — Not quite. It seems our trusty, pipe-smoking man behind the lens, Russ Hamilton, got a hold of some high-speed infrared film and, along with his faithful companion Nikon-F, decided to see what Cornell looks like when viewed from the lower edge of the spectrum. The trees and grass look white, we are told, because the process of photosynthesis generates heat, which shows up on the special film as white. That's Sage Chapel in the background which, it seems, is currently not photosynthesizing at all.

Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. He left

there in 1933 and became an assistant professor of biology at Union University in Schenectady for four years. He was an assistant professor of zoology at Rutgers from 1937 to 1941. He came to Cornell in 1941 as an

associate professor and became a professor in 1949.

Leonard's course in endocrinology was among the first of its type ever given at a university. During his tenure at Cornell he taught and advised between 8,000 and 9,000 students.

*Keep Up With Cornell;
Read the Chronicle*

Co-op Nursery Open For Summer Term



THE CHILDREN'S HOUR — Karen Bender, grad. supervises a group of children of Cornell students at the Cooperative Nursery located in the new North Campus student union. The nursery's summer session runs five days a week until August 20.

The Cornell Cooperative Nursery, established last September for the children of Cornell students, has begun its summer session in the new North Campus student union.

The summer session runs from June 28 to August 20, five days a week, two sessions a day. About 60 children are served each day, according to Susan Walsh, president of the nursery.

The nursery is furnished with carpeting, drapes, a stove, and an apartment-size refrigerator. A sink and toilet facilities are located nearby. The nursery is renting the rooms from the University.

The idea for a nursery originated last summer when Anna Maria Craven and Jenny Drew, both mothers and wives of Cornell students living in Hasbrouck Apartments, began to investigate the need for such a facility. During August they collected signatures of parents of over 100 children in Hasbrouck and Pleasant Grove Apartments who expressed interest in using such a nursery. Both apartment complexes are University housing.

The need for a nursery school was first outlined by Mrs. Craven at a meeting with representatives of the proposed nursery and several University departments. The major problems were:

- fees charged for area nurseries were too high for students;
- lack of space for children's activities in student housing, especially in winter; and
- inability of foreign students or students arriving in late summer to find openings in area nurseries for their children.

In September, the group tried unsuccessfully to raise the \$8000 to \$11,000 required to renovate a storage building in the Hasbrouck complex which was offered by the housing department.

Elmer E. Meyer Jr., dean of students and the man credited by Mrs. Craven with "really getting things going," said the University offered "to consider going up to \$5000" on a total renovation cost of \$14,000 to \$15,000.

After further negotiations with the University, the nursery officially opened in the middle of September, occupying two study rooms in Sage Graduate Center. A trained teacher and two mother helpers were on duty five days a week, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Fees were set at \$10, \$15, and \$25 a month for a two, three or five morning sessions per week.

The center proved inadequate, and less than a month later the nursery moved into a two-bedroom Pleasant Grove apartment at a reduced rental. A maximum of 34 children were enrolled with no more than 20 attending any one session. Cornell students aided the teacher and mother helper and received course credit for their

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Another Title for Cornell's Crew



It's been eight years since the Big Red varsity crew won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association (IRA) championship, but Todd Jesdale, in his first season as coach of the Cornell oarsmen, wasn't looking back as the Big Red made it look easy at the IRA finals June 19. Not only did they cop the IRA title, besting Washington, Penn. Brown, Rutgers and Navy in the finals, but they also took home the Ten Eyck Memorial Trophy for overall proficiency in rowing.

It was Cornell's nineteenth IRA title and the seventh time the Big Red was awarded the Ten Eyck Trophy. The victorious varsity crew consisted of Dave Wetherill '72, John Swanson '71, Alan Danser '73, Zygmunt Malowicki '72, Kevin Flanigan '73, Michael Staines '71, John Dunn '73, Dan Fisher '73, and Jeff Cornett '72.



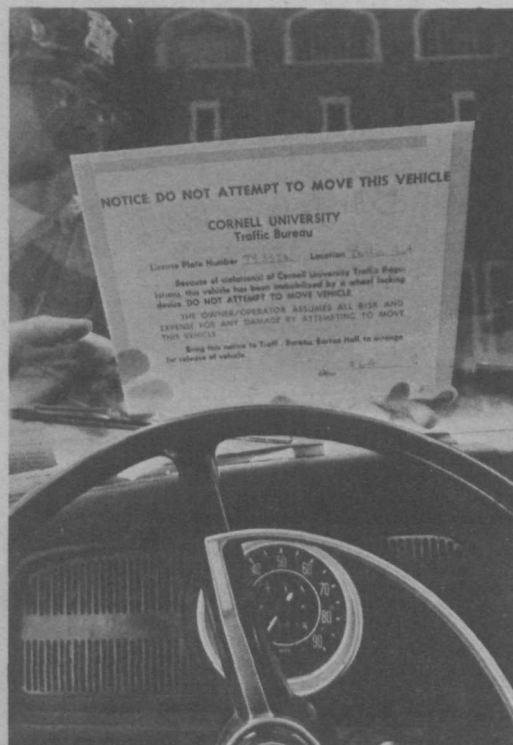
Cornell Scofflaws Now Running Risk of Getting the Denver Boot

If you have five or more unpaid Cornell parking and traffic violations and your car is parked illegally again — watch out. You may find your car locked in place by a Denver Boot.

The Denver Boot, a steel device that may be locked onto the wheel of any vehicle, will be used to immobilize any car that is illegally parked and is also on the University's towing list. To get the boot unlocked, the operator of the car will have to go to the Safety Division in Barton Hall and do one of four things: pay his fines, make arrangements to pay the fines, make arrangements for an appeal, or give an explanation as to why the car should not be on the tow list.

The tow list consists mostly of cars that have five or more violations on University property.

The Denver Boot, which may seem to be new and severe punishment, is actually meant to be less trouble and cheaper for the car operator than having his car towed away, said Lance W.



Haus, graduate student and chairman of the University Senate's Subcommittee on Parking and Traffic.

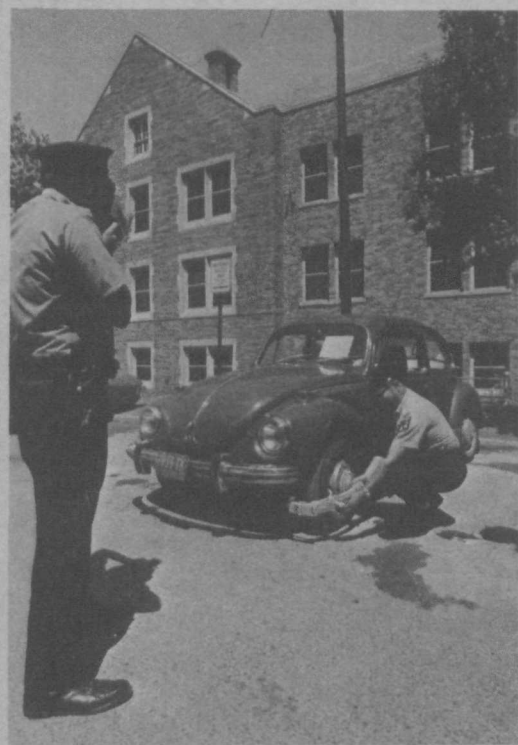
"The point is to get these people up to Barton Hall to talk about what's going on. These are the chronic offenders," he said.

The towing fee is \$16, according to Haus. He pointed out that a car that has been towed away must be picked up at the towing company's lot off campus. Having the boot removed will cost the operator nothing and the vehicle will still be on campus.

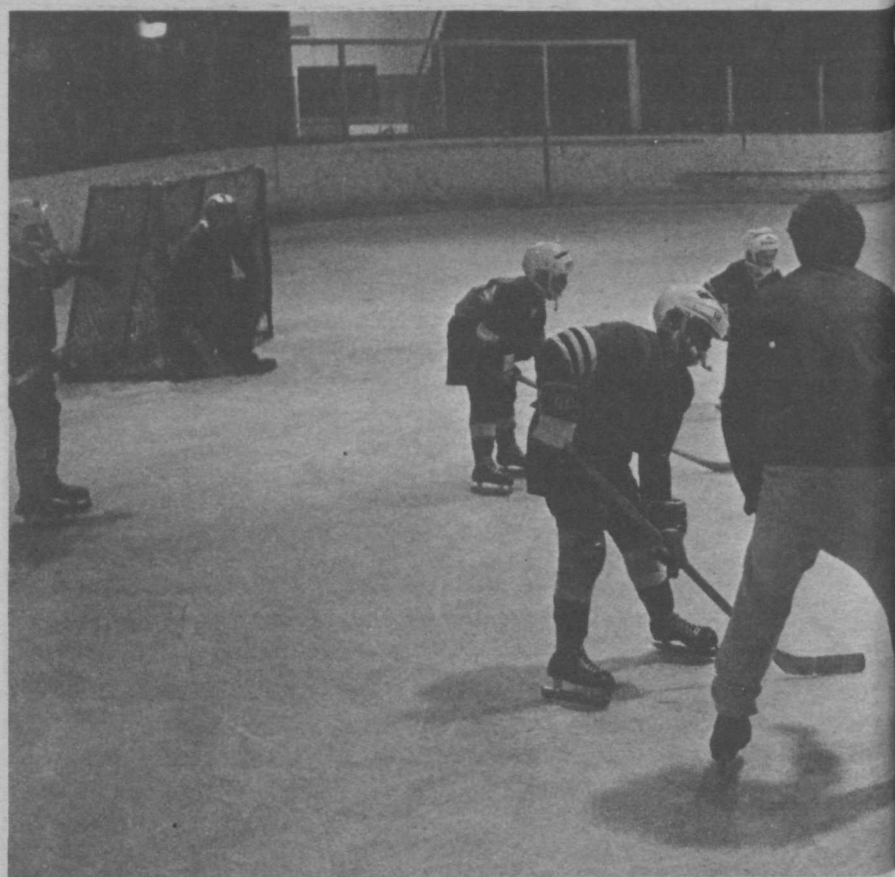
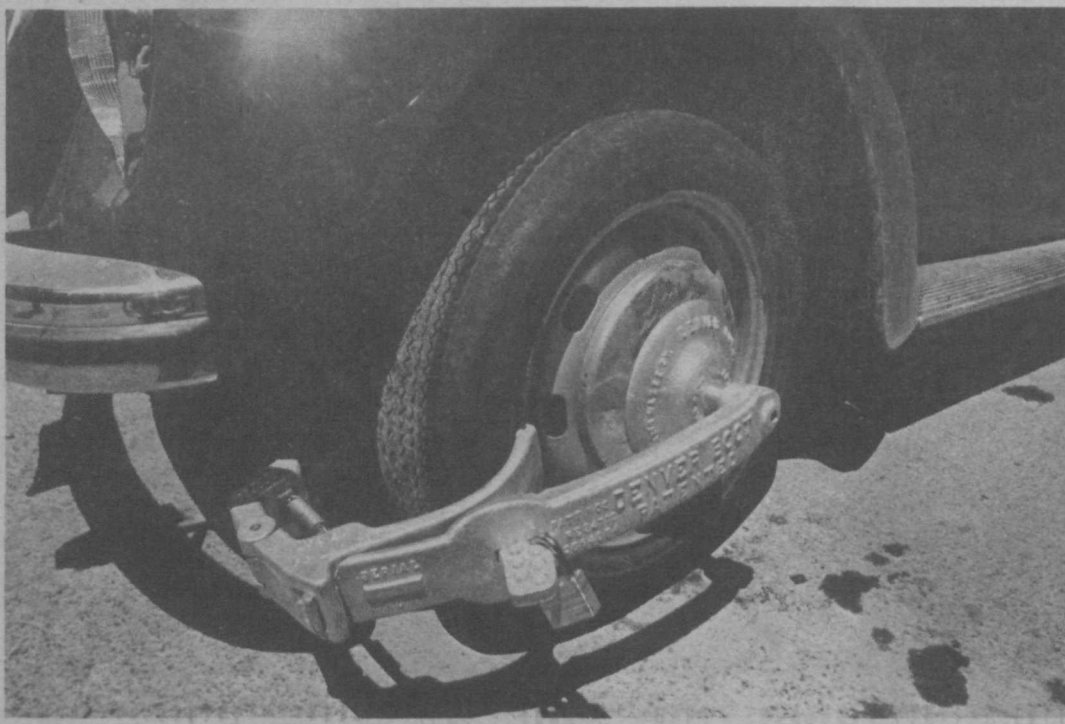
The boot will be used only one time on any single vehicle. If the vehicle is found again in violation after having once been immobilized by the boot, it will be towed away, Haus said.

The operator of a vehicle that has been locked in place by the Denver Boot will be instructed by a sign on his windshield not to try to move the car. An attempt to move the immobilized vehicle could cause serious damage to the car. Such damage, because the warning will have been posted on the car, would be the driver's responsibility.

The Safety Division will begin immediately using the Denver Boot on vehicles with persistent violations. Its use was originally authorized by the Board on Traffic Control. It has been approved by the University Senate's Subcommittee of Parking and Traffic and been cleared through the University Counsel's office.

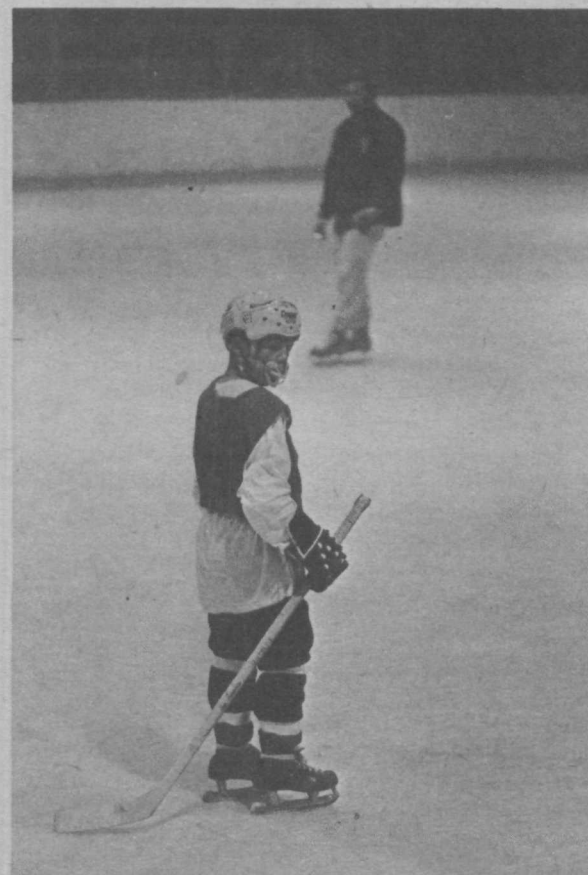


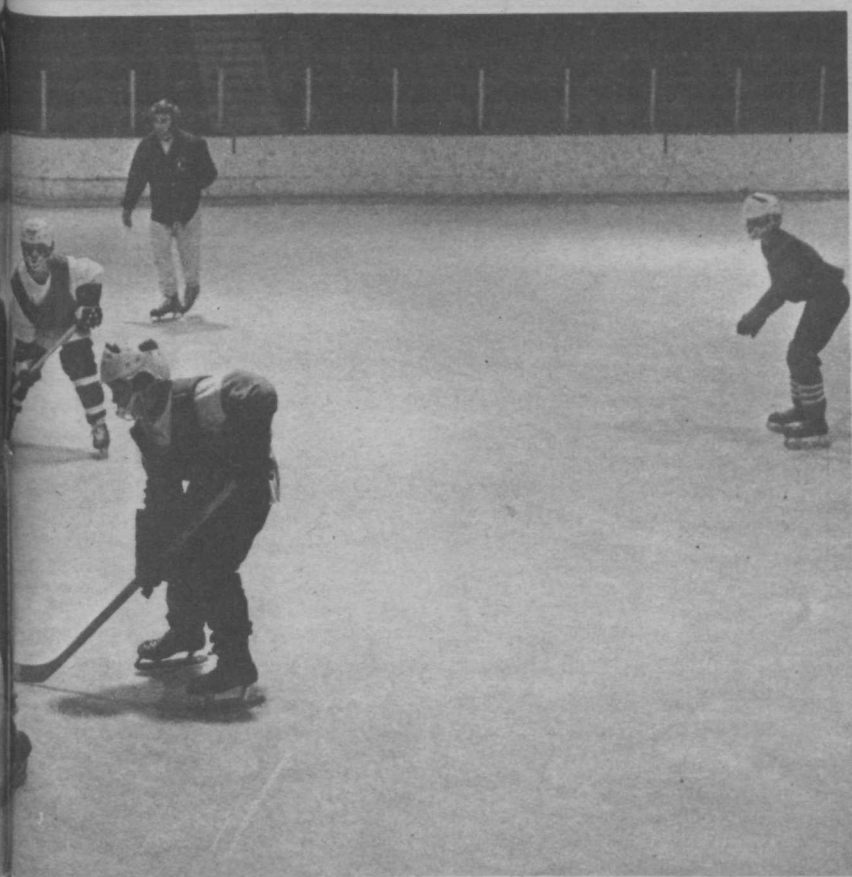
ABOVE RIGHT: The warning that will be posted on cars getting the Denver Boot is fairly self-explanatory. ABOVE LEFT: Safety Division patrolmen will take polaroid pictures of cars they immobilize as proof that the warning was posted. BELOW: The Denver Boot securely locks the wheel. An attempt to move the car could seriously damage the axle. By the way, the unlucky VW with the dubious distinction of being the first car at Cornell to get the Denver Boot belongs to the Safety Division.



Pint-Size Ice Hockey at Lyn

Photos by Russ H





Rink

No, it's not that the size of Cornell's hockey team has drastically declined. What it is, is a summer hockey instruction program for almost 200 Ithaca area boys ranging in age from 4-years-old to 18. Coached primarily by graduates of the Big Red six, the younger boys skate for an hour a day in Lynah Rink, while the older ones have two hours of drill a day.



Bugliari, at Term's End, Hopes Judicial Apparatus Stays Informal

As he looked back on his year as Cornell University's first judicial administrator, Joseph B. Bugliari revealed his confidence in the present judiciary system and hopes that it will not be changed into a more court-like, formal system.

Bugliari, an associate professor of agricultural economics, ended his term as judicial administrator last week. He is succeeded by the former deputy judicial administrator, Hartwig E. Kisker.

Because of the duplicity some University senators saw in the role of judicial administrator, who serves both as an advisor to defendants and as a prosecutor, the University Senate has added the office of a judicial advisor. This officer will advise alleged violators of the rules of their rights. This and other reforms in the judicial

kept track of him, and his dorm counselor says he's a changed person."

Bugliari's biggest fear about the changes in the judicial system is that they may make the system formal — a formal court adversary-type system — and cause the job of judicial administrator to become like that of a district attorney.

"I guess that's my biggest worry — that they'll turn it into something like downtown court," he said. This, Bugliari said, would cause a situation in which the University is on one side and the students are on the other.

"We try to play sort of a neutral role in this," Bugliari said. "We get the facts and present them. We don't want to see this office turn into a DA's office."



Outgoing Judicial Administrator Joseph B. Bugliari and his successor, Hartwig E. Kisker.

system will take effect in the fall of 1971.

Bugliari, however, indicated that he feels the present setup can work and has.

"We have had, over the past two years only one repetition, outside of political cases, where a guy was convicted under the student code and had to reappear for another offense," he said.

In the majority of cases, Bugliari said, the judicial administrator can effectively counsel those accused of violating the code or other regulations. However, he added, "Obviously this function creates trouble when we get into political things."

In some cases, the judicial administrator has suggested that the violator seek outside help. In one serious case, Bugliari said, one student who was charged with violating the rules was advised to seek help. "We got assurances that the student was getting psychiatric help. We've

Bugliari praised the University Senate's efforts to establish one judicial hearing board in place of the two that now exist, as well as the Senate's work to establish a single uniform set of codes for all members of the Cornell community.

Within the office of the judicial administrator now are two hearing boards — one to hear cases involving violations of the student code, the other to hear violations of the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order.

"The people who have served on the boards have, in my estimation, done a particularly good job. They are really sort of unsung heroes. When a case came up that required work, they spent literally hours and hours working on it," Bugliari said.

Bugliari plans to continue his teaching full time now that his term as judicial administrator has expired.

*Summer Programs***Music Workshop Set**

The Composers' Workshop, an intensive summer session workshop and seminar for intermediate and advanced student composers, will be given at Cornell from July 12 through July 30. The Workshop is being offered by the University's Department of Music as part of the Summer Arts Festival.

Directing the session will be Robert M. Palmer, professor of music in charge of graduate studies in composition and music theory at Cornell.

The workshop will emphasize chamber music and the choral music media. Student works composed during the session will be read by resident performing groups. The schedule of the reading sessions, which are open to the public, will be announced in the near future.

In addition, student works will be performed during the workshop sessions.

Students will be accepted into the program by consent of the instructor. Inquiries concerning the Composer's Workshop should be addressed to: Composers' Workshop Cornell Summer Session, B-20 Ives Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Choral Program Open

The Choral Institute, an intensive two-week program in choral music, will be offered from July 11 through July 24 by the Summer Arts Festival, according to an announcement made by the Cornell Summer Session.

The program is designed to provide students and area residents with the opportunity to join with an ensemble of eight young professional singers in an intensive institute of rehearsals, reading sessions, demonstrations and performances. The repertory will emphasize renaissance, baroque and contemporary music.

The institute will be directed by Thomas A. Sokol, professor of music at Cornell. In addition to serving as director of choral music at the University, Sokol is conductor of the Desoff Choirs in New York City. Previously, he was choral conductor at Tanglewood and the Saratoga Performing Arts Center.

Admission to the Choral Institute is by audition only. Further information may be obtained by contacting Sokol, Department of Music, Lincoln Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Dance Courses Here

Two summer dance programs, one for children age 6 through 13, and another composed of two sessions for adults, are being offered at Cornell this summer through the Division of Summer Sessions and Extramural Courses.

The children's program consists of a four-week creative dance workshop from July 19 through August 13. The adult program is divided into a two-week session (July 5-16) and a six-week session (July 5-Aug. 13). It is open to persons 18 and older. Applicants may register for either the two or six-week session.

The children's workshop consists of hour-long classes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

During the two-week session, Paul Sanasardo, a noted choreographer, dancer and teacher, will instruct two classes in technique and a class in repertory/choreography daily. Sanasardo was formerly associated with Martha Graham, Pearl Lang, and Anna Sokolow. He currently has his own company and school in New York City.

During the six-week session, classes will be offered in modern technique on three levels from beginner through advanced and in improvisation, and yoga.

Other members of the summer dance faculty are Sybil Huskey, director of the Summer Dance Program at Cornell and a dance instructor in the Women's Physical Education program; and her assistant, Anne Woods, Arts and Sciences '73.

Ombudsman's Hours

The Ombudsman's Office will be available to members of the Cornell community during the summer months. A staff member will be available for appointments between 9-11 a.m. Monday through Friday in 201 Barnes Hall. The office may be reached by telephone at 256-4321.

Retirement Fete

Bruce Payne, Insurance Manager, is retiring after 21 years at Cornell. A reception will be held in his honor on Thursday, July 15, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Board of Trustees Room, Day Hall. We hope you will join us in wishing him well on his retirement.

Researchers Devising Computerized Plant Disease Forecasting System

Cornell researchers are evaluating a new technique for watching, with pinpoint accuracy, the step-by-step progress of a destructive fungal disease in chrysanthemums in a major effort to improve disease control measures.

The method, which uses modern computers for analysis of complex environmental factors favorable to disease development, could develop into a highly refined technique for forecasting disease outbreaks for a whole range of agricultural crops.

The goal is to devise a computerized disease warning system capable of telling growers exactly when to take control measures, and the work has already yielded important new findings directly applicable to commercial flower production.

"The possibility is virtually unlimited," said Randolph E. McCoy, a Ph.D. candidate who has been investigating the new approach under the direction of Prof. A. Watson Dimock, plant pathologist at Cornell's College of Agriculture.

McCoy will discuss his research in a series of six invitational talks at a NATO-sponsored international conference on epidemiology of plant disease in the Netherlands in August.

Cooperating in McCoy's work are Prof. R. Kenneth Horst, plant pathologist of the College, and Richard Muzacz, a student majoring in mathematics and computer science.

Disease outbreaks depend on many factors including the vulnerability of host plants and the virulence of disease organisms. Moreover, conditions under which plants are grown play a crucial role.

"The course of events leading to the spread of disease organisms is greatly influenced by day-to-day changes in the crop's environment," McCoy explained.

In his study, McCoy is investigating the effects of various environmental factors on a fungal disease called *Ascochyta* blight, which often kills an entire crop of chrysanthemums almost overnight after the crop has reached the flowering stage.

"Such an attack has been unpredictable," so growers are forced to spray fungicides throughout the growing season as a precautionary measure," McCoy said. "This is expensive in terms of labor and chemical costs, let alone the possibility of increasing environmental contamination with unnecessary chemical sprays."

With the experimental procedure worked out by the Cornell researchers, information on environmental conditions and disease symptoms would be collected every six hours and fed into a computer for daily analysis.

Data include changes in temperature, humidity, light intensity, cloud cover, irrigation methods, and amounts of water used along with early disease symptoms, cloth shading, pruning, location and



FLOWER POWER — Randolph E. McCoy, graduate student at the College of Agriculture, examines chrysanthemums hit by a fungal disease called *Ascochyta* blight, a destructive enemy of chrysanthemums. McCoy, under the direction of Prof. A. Watson Dimock, plant pathologist, has made important advances in devising a computerized disease warning system to improve plant disease control.

size of production areas (greenhouse or field), and dispersal of spores (reproductive organs of the fungus).

With these data, the computer prints out a visual chart showing the up-to-date probability of increase or decrease in the disease establishment and development, thus telling exactly what stage the disease has reached.

It was found that moisture available to the crop and the way in which watering is done has an important bearing on the severity of infection. McCoy said that the sprinkler system, now in wide use, increases infection, whereas ground irrigation minimizes the risk.

McCoy also found that temperature plays a critical role in increasing or decreasing disease development. At 85 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, the blight was held in check completely. Temperature in a typical commercial greenhouse situation is in the 70-degree range, which, McCoy reported, has turned out to be an ideal situation for rapid disease development.

On the basis of these and other findings, McCoy said some changes may be necessary in cultural practices now followed by growers.

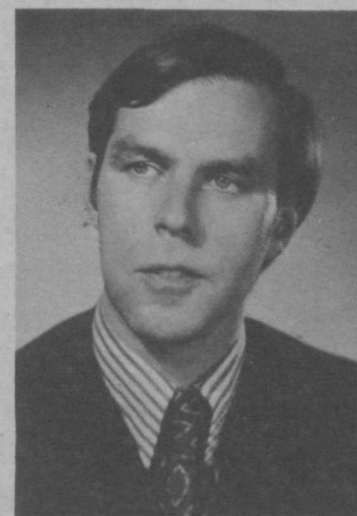
Robey Named Head of CIS

Bryant Robey, former assistant to Ambassador Chester Bowles, has been named executive director of the Center for International Studies at Cornell.

He succeeds Richard V. Moore, who has been executive director of the center since 1966. Moore now is doing research with the Iranian National Family Planning Program under a fellowship from the University of Michigan Center for Population Planning.

Robey has worked closely with Bowles since 1970 in the preparation of his memoirs, which were published by Harper and Row in April, 1971.

From 1969-70, Robey worked as a field officer for the Day Care and Child Development Council



Bryant Robey

of America, Inc., in Washington, D.C.

Previously, he held several positions in the Peace Corps.

From 1966-69 he was a Peace Corps Washington staff member, and from 1963-65 he was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Guinea, Africa.

Robey was one of three Peace Corps officials selected to spend an academic year studying various aspects of public program analysis. He pursued his studies in this area at the Graduate School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin from 1967-68, focusing on human resources and development economics.

He received a bachelor of arts degree from Amherst College and a master of arts degree from Harvard University.

Robey and his wife, Susan, have one child. They live at 380 Turkey Hill Rd.

Swimming Team Gets New Coach

Richard W. (Rick) Gilbert, who coached the Cornell divers for the last three years, has been appointed head swimming coach. Peter S. Carhart, head coach for five seasons, resigned for personal reasons, it was announced by Robert J. Kane, director of athletics.

William R. Barton, assistant coach at Florida State University last season, will assist Gilbert. Barton will concentrate on the swimming phase of the program and Gilbert will continue to instruct the divers.

Gilbert, 27, is a 1965 graduate of Indiana University where he won five Big Ten diving titles and was the NCAA one-meter champion as a junior. In addition, he won six national AAU titles, took two events in the 1965 World Student Games, and was a member of the U.S. Olympic team in 1968.

Two of his Cornell divers have gained Eastern and NCAA honors. Larry More, a sophomore last season, won the Eastern Seaboard three-meter title and was second in the one-meter. He placed in the top 10 in both NCAA and AAU events last year. Ken Light, a junior last season, has finished high in Eastern and National competition the last two years.

A native of Lancaster, Pa., Gilbert was a high school All-America diver for three years. He holds a master's degree in physical education from Indiana.

Barton, 32, was a national champion and world record-holder in the 400-meter individual medley and 200-meter butterfly while at Indiana and was a member of the AAU and NCAA All-America swimming teams 10 times.

He served as an assistant coach at the Indianapolis Athletic Club from 1962 to 1965. In 1966 he became assistant coach of swimming and head coach of diving at the Pine Crest School in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. In 1969 he earned his B.S. degree at Florida Atlantic University.

Cornell Honors Staff for Longevity

Some 77 Cornell staff members who have been employed by the University for 25 to 40 years, were honored at the 16th annual 25-year recognition ceremony and banquet recently in the Statler ballroom.

Samuel A. Lawrence, vice president for administration, was the speaker at the banquet. More than 200 persons attended.

Lawrence told the employees that in the face of ever-present change which the University experiences, "You, the University employee, are the solid, steady base on which the University functions."

After reviewing the highlights of change which the University has undergone during the past 25 years, Lawrence told the employees, "You have been associated with Cornell during a period of great trial and great accomplishment."

Receiving the highest honors of the evening, the 40-year pins, were: Levi McLallen, milk plant man, food science; Elo DeAngelis, painter, buildings and properties; Walter Davis, dining production and service manager, Willard Straight Hall, dining; Leslie J. Rick, dining production and service manager, Noyes

Student Center, dining.

Also, Robert E. Terwillegar, assistant University treasurer; James W. Honness, senior maintenance superintendent, veterinary pathology; and Paul L. McKeegan, director of the budget.

Ten persons received the 35-year pin. They are: Ruth E. Whetzel, animal science; Lewis H. Durland, treasurer; Essma J. Davis, chemistry; Richard Hurlbutt, purchasing; Marian M.

Hall, buildings and properties; Frank J. Kavanagh, physical education; Raymond McLallen, genetics; Bette C. Nelson, Geneva; Elizabeth J. Krupas, University development; Frances K. Rea, philosophy.

Thirty-year pins were awarded to 17 persons. They are: Ruth I. Weaver, agricultural economics; Clyde A. Marion, agronomy; Celina D. Smith, animal science; Albert L. LaBar, animal science; *Continued on Page 11*

—Dr. May Wilson, 80—

Dr. May G. Wilson, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics (Emeritus) at the Cornell Medical College, died on June 14 at the age of 80. A pioneer in research on rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in children, Dr. Wilson was best known for having identified the role of genetic factors in susceptibility to these disorders and for establishing the importance of early hormone therapy in their treatment.

Dr. Wilson was responsible for setting up The New York Hospital's first rheumatic fever clinic in 1916, which eventually extended care to 1,200 patients. She stressed the importance of

clinical follow-up, and her genetic check-up studies of children in rheumatic fever families became internationally famous. Her textbooks, *Rheumatic Fever* and *Advances in Rheumatic Fever*, are used widely.

One of the youngest students to be graduated from the college, Dr. Wilson received her degree in 1911 at the age of 20. In 1963, she was the recipient of the Alumni Association's Award for Distinguished Service.

Dr. Wilson had been married to the late Dr. A. Albert Smernoff. Survivors are a son, Albert Wilson, and a sister, Mrs. Sigmund Harris.

Hum Ec Prof Says Communication Is Key to Consumer Controversies

Communication, or the lack of it in the market, is really what present day consumer controversies are all about, according to Prof. Gwen J. Bymers, head of the Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy at the College of Human Ecology.

Prof. Bymers spoke June 30 at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Denver.

"The consumer issue certainly isn't an issue about the right to know. This, no one is arguing," Miss Bymers said. "The argument is really around two points — what is it the consumer has a right to know and who has the right to decide?"

The size of the communication gap implicit in the question can be estimated from the public's increasing distrust in the market mechanism, she said.

Citing the current consumer issues of labeling such as unit pricing, dating, nutrient and performance labeling; advertising controversies on full disclosure or public apology rulings; and guarantee and warranty proposals, she said that even such a brief listing highlights the extent to which communication is involved.

The main controversy, she pointed out, is likely to be around the use the consumer makes or doesn't make of the information, or what the consumer could do if he had certain information on the label or in the ad.

To the extent that advertising provides information about possible alternatives, it renders the market more perfect. If the information helps one to make comparison among alternatives, its contribution is really great, Miss Bymers said.

The difficulties arise, she explained, because the bulk of advertised messages contain little relevant information. Content of ads is in general suggestive, irrational, and repetitive.

She said informed consumers are a key element in workable competition, but control of information and dissemination can also serve to dominate the market and thus lead toward monopoly. When power to communicate is a determining factor in the extent of competition in an industry, then this communication gap becomes a concern for all.

The Cornell professor said that she "likes the market system and would like to see it remain a viable source. But to do so, it must begin to perform like a market system should."

An important rethinking must occur in business itself as it reviews its advertising policies, the professor stated. She suggests the business community make the advertising department report to a company director of consumer affairs who in turn reports to the president of the firm.

Prof. Bymers stressed that consumers themselves take responsibility about "who has the right to decide what it is the consumer has a right to know."

"We must demand from ourselves, the business community, and the government the quality of service and of goods we have been promising and promised."

"This won't happen by passing laws, creating new agencies, or screaming 'power to the people.' It will happen when and if each time we form a productive act or service we see to it that it's the best possible job we can put out; and if each time we purchase a good or service we demand the same of the vendor," she said.

Rare Bird

Continued from Page 3

Archibald said.

The parents are almost five feet tall, and have red faces and a white hind neck. They are uniformly dark slate colored with light gray wings. The female has been on loan to the laboratory from the Bronx Zoo in New York City since March, 1969, and the male has been on loan from the Memphis Zoo in Memphis, Tenn., since June, 1970. The only external physical differences between the sexes is that the male is usually somewhat larger than the female. However, the calls and other breeding displays of the sexes are very different.

Anthony Dispenza, 53

Anthony S. Dispenza, 53, of 216 Warren Pl., died Thursday, June 17, 1971 in Arnot Ogden Hospital in Elmira following a very long illness.

He was born in Silver Creek, son of Russell Dispenza of Rochester and the late Mary Battaglia Dispenza.

He had taught 25 years as an instructor-technician in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell

University.

He was a past-president of the Tool and Manufacturing Engineering Society.

Besides his father, he is survived by his wife, Marguerite Serenati Dispenza of Ithaca; three sisters, Mrs. Ann Saltzinger of Alexandria, Va., and Miss Carrie Dispenza of Rochester; two brothers, Joseph of Tuscon, Ariz. and Charles of Rochester; and several nieces and nephews.

Carleton Murdock, 86

Carleton C. Murdock, 86, of 319 Wait Ave. and Cooperstown, died Saturday, June 5, 1971, at his Ithaca residence.

He was former Dean of the Cornell University faculty.

He was born on July 29, 1884, in Cooperstown, son of the late Benjamin and Myrtle Chase Murdock. He married Dorothy Lee Waugh of Chicago in 1923. She died in 1963.

He graduated from Colgate University in 1907 and received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell in 1910 and 1919, respectively.

He began his teaching career at Cornell in 1910 as an instructor in the physics department and was elected dean of the university faculty in 1945. He also directed graduate work in the Department of Physics.

He served the university in this capacity until his retirement in 1953.

Among the scientific community he was best known for his research in x-ray diffraction and crystal structures.

This work took him abroad to the Davy-Faraday Laboratory in London, England.

He was a contributing member of the American Physical Society, the American Optical Society, the American Crystallographic Assn., the American Society of X-ray and Electron Diffraction, and the American Society of Physics Teachers. He was a Fellow of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Murdock was elected to the numerous honor societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Phi, and had served as president of Gamma Alpha. He was on the national executive committee of Sigma Xi.

He recently became active in researching and publishing a family history which dated back to 1616 and discovered that he was a descendant of Roger Williams of Rhode Island.

He is survived by two sons, the Rev. Franklin W. Murdock of Storrs, Conn., and Edmund L. Murdock of Reston, Va.; five grandchildren.

The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Ellen C. Mandell, secretary of the Senate, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.

Changes in the Judicial System

Since its inception the Senate has been working toward a unified community judicial system and code of conduct. To ease the transition from the old system, the actions past by the Senate in this area have not all taken effect upon their adoption by the Senate. In addition, several aspects of the codes and judicial system are still being considered by the Senate Codes Committee and the Judiciary Committee.

Summary of Senate actions on the Judicial System and Their Status:

1) "The Judicial Restructuring and Reform Act of 1971" (whose text appears below) provides for the consolidation of Cornell's present four hearing board system into a two boards: a hearing board and a review board. The act also provides for the establishment of the Office of Judicial Adviser. This act does not take effect until the beginning of the Fall term (1971), and the composition of the two hearing boards have yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

2) "Recommended Revisions to the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order" established several procedural changes that apply to one of the two present judicial systems. These changes were accepted by the Board of Trustees who acted upon the Senate's recommendation.

Summary of Senate actions on Codes and their Status:

1) The Senate Constitution

specifies that the Senate shall "draft a Bill of Rights for the protection of the civil liberties of all members of the University community" and "formulate a statement of the principles of academic freedom of students." as an initial step toward these goals, the Senate passed the "Statement of Student Rights." The statement will not go into effect until the Senate accepts a judicial mechanism to process actions arising from it, and several sections are awaiting faculty action.

2) "The Uniform Penalties Act of 1971" specifies the penalties that can be applied by judicial boards to students, faculty and staff. This penalty structure applies to present judicial system as well as meeting one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the Statement of Student Rights.

4. An individual responsible for administering or enforcing the Student Code, the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, or such other documents as the Senate may direct shall not serve on either the University Hearing Board or the University Review Board.

E. This legislation is to take effect by the beginning of the fall term, 1971.

A. University Hearing Board — (Recommended to the Judiciary Committee.)

B. University Review Board — (Recommended to the Judiciary Committee.)

The Judicial Restructuring And Reform Act of 1971

Section One — Office of Judicial Administrator

A. The Judicial Administrator shall be nominated by the President of the University and approved by the University Senate. The Judicial Administrator shall not be a senator.

B. The Judicial Administrator shall be appointed for a two-year term; a Judicial Administrator can be renominated by the President and reappointed by the Senate for additional terms.

C. The Office of Judicial Administrator shall be independent, subject only to the powers of the Senate to redefine the role of the Office.

D. The Judicial Administrator shall be solely responsible for the Office of Judicial Administrator.

E. The duties of the Office of Judicial Administrator shall include:

1. Receiving and investigating complaints concerning alleged violations of the Student Code, the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, and such other

documents as the Senate may direct;

2. Initiating investigation of possible violations of these documents where there has been no formal complaint;

3. Informing the Office of Judicial Adviser in writing of all such alleged violations;

4. Preferring of charges alleging such violations;

5. Informing defendants and the Office of Judicial Adviser of such charges; and

6. Presenting such charges to the judicial boards.

F. Upon reaching a decision to prefer charges, the Office of Judicial Administrator shall either:

1. Reach a summary decision acceptable to the defendant; or

2. Refer the case to the University Hearing Board for adjudication.

G. If a complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Judicial Administrator not to prefer charges in a particular case, he can request in writing that an *Investigatory Panel* of the

Senate Calendar

Monday, July 12, 3:30 p.m. — Internal Operations Committee, Senate Office.

Wednesday, July 14, 4:30 p.m. — Executive Committee, 122 Baker

Thursday, July 15, 12:00 p.m. — Summer Research Staff Committee

Minority Needs Survey

This summer, the University Senate is sponsoring an examination of "minority needs in the departments of Campus Life." This study will identify the special needs of minority groups within the non-academic policy-making areas of the Senate. Any interested member of the Cornell community who wishes to make his views known is requested to send his comments and suggestions to Mark Liff, 133 Day Hall or call 256-3715.

New Senators

Three persons have been added as non-voting members of the Senate: Robert J. Kane, director of athletics, by presidential appointment; Paul P. Feeny, assistant professor of entomology and limnology, upon election as the non-tenured faculty trustee; and John H. Whitlock, professor of parasitology and vet. pathology, upon election as a faculty trustee.

University Hearing Board review that decision.

1. The Investigatory Panel shall consist of one student, one faculty member, and one employee chosen at random from the University Hearing Board by that board's Administrative Chairman.

2. The Investigatory Panel can request the Office of Judicial Administrator to:

a. Reopen the investigation; or

b. Prefer formal charges so that the case can be adjudicated.

3. A determination by the Investigatory Panel to support the decision of the Office of Judicial Administrator is final.

4. If the case is subsequently referred to the University Hearing Board for adjudication, those members of the Board who composed the Investigatory Panel shall be excluded from hearing the case.

Section Two — Judicial Boards

A. University Hearing Board (This section has been committed to the Judiciary Committee)

B. University Review Board (This section has been committed to the Judiciary Committee)

C. General rules of the University Hearing Board and the University Review Board

1. All decisions of the judicial boards must be in writing, with the exclusion of the names of individuals involved.

2. The judicial boards shall be responsible for establishing their own internal rules and

procedures not specified elsewhere.

a. Such rules and procedures must be published in the *Cornell Chronicle* before going into effect.

b. Any future changes in rules and procedures must be published in the *Chronicle* at least 30 days before taking effect.

3. An individual shall not serve on both the University Hearing Board and the University Review Board simultaneously.

4. An individual responsible for administering or enforcing the Student Code, the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, or such other documents as the Senate may direct shall not serve on either the University Hearing Board or the University Review Board.

Section Three — Office of Judicial Adviser

A. The Judicial Adviser shall be selected by the University Senate. The Judicial Adviser shall not be a Senator.

B. The Judicial Adviser shall be appointed for a two-year term; a Judicial Adviser can be reappointed by the Senate for additional terms.

C. The Office of Judicial Adviser shall have a hierarchical position in the University equivalent to that of the Office of Judicial Administrator.

D. The Office of Judicial Adviser shall be independent, subject only to the powers of the Senate to redefine the role of the Office.

E. The Judicial Adviser shall be

solely responsible for the Office of Judicial Adviser.

F. The duties of the Office of Judicial Adviser shall include:

1. Apprising an individual of what charges are being brought by the Office of Judicial Administrator;

2. Insuring that an individual is aware of his rights, is aware of all the options open to him, and is aware of the procedures of the Office of Judicial Administrator and the judicial boards; and

3. Giving a defendant any additional assistance he may request in preparing a defense, short of serving as counsel for the defendant.

Section Four — Procedures

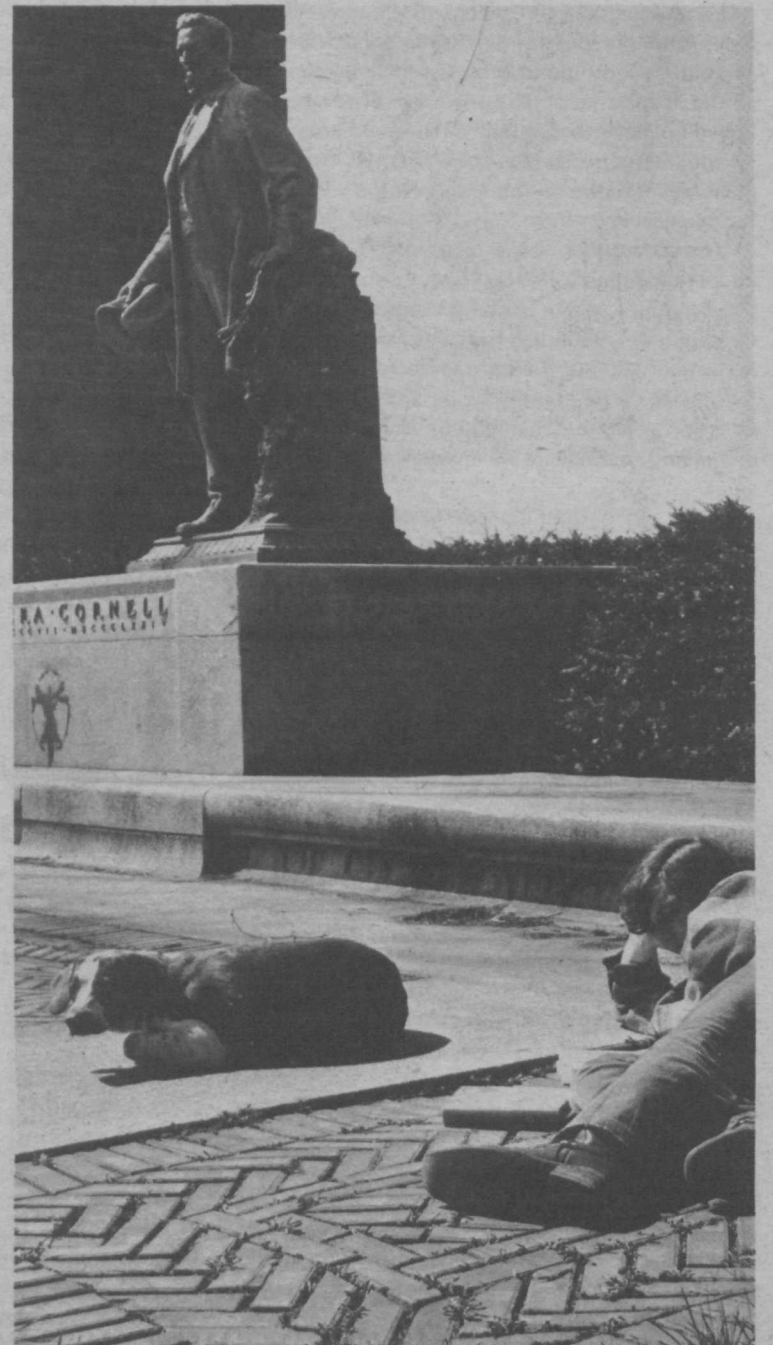
A. Procedures currently applicable to the present judicial system and not specifically revised here shall continue to be in effect.

B. The Office of Judicial Administrator shall submit a detailed statement of internal procedures to the Senate by September 15, 1971.

C. The Office of Judicial Adviser shall submit a detailed statement of internal procedures to the Senate by December 31, 1971, or six months after appointment of the Judicial Adviser, whichever is sooner.

D. The Senate Judiciary Committee retains the right to review all procedures of the Cornell University judiciary system.

E. This legislation shall take effect by the beginning of the Fall term, 1971.



New Religious Centre

Continued from Page 1

drama, puppet shows ... any kind of artistic medium that is relevant to issues related to the Centre's concern."

The shows or exhibitions put on in The Commons will not stay there. They will go out on the road for the benefit of the general community.

A silk screening process will be set up in Anabel Taylor Hall, the home of the Centre, along with other means by which art can be reproduced.

Also, a weekly graphics and poetry magazine will be published and sold by the Centre. Its purpose will be to give writers and artists from Cornell and elsewhere a forum for their work and to bring the expressions of such artists to the community.

Still in the suggestion stage is a production company that might be established to produce video and audio recordings for general distribution.

Also, Smith has received suggestions for the development of communes centered on economic and social problems. The development of such communes, Smith explained, would not be only for the benefit of one small group that felt like experimenting, but rather would be for the purpose of gaining insights from alternate life styles and learning "how those insights can be adapted to the wider society."

The concepts of the moral, ethical and social implications of various ways of living will be foremost in programs that become part of the Centre.

One person has suggested bringing together various communes in a colloquy to exchange information about their communal experiences, Smith said.

Still another person suggested the desirability of setting up an interchange between those experiencing an alternate life style and those who maintain traditional life styles. Again, Smith emphasized, this would not simply be for the benefit of a few people, but rather would be to examine values of living and to evaluate and attempt to come up with better ways of living for various people.

Smith said from suggestions he has received, he could conceive of group living units developing on third world problems, on meditation and the spiritual life and on the examination of professional training versus the idea of serving society in a useful, fulfilling capacity.

Another proposal deals with the moral and ethical implications of modern history. A group of faculty members currently is involved in a study of air war. Smith said the Centre might be interested in analysing the results of this study and other such studies to examine the moral and ethical implications of air war and other modern historical phenomena. This, as Smith sees it, would be a long-term, ongoing project of the Centre.

The incoming ideas, according to Smith, are endless. "The problem's not going to be having enough people. The problem's going to be having enough energy and resources to use the people who want to work," he said.

With a \$54,000 budget for the first year of operation, the Centre will have to be resourceful. "We will depend on a great deal of volunteer work, and salaries will be subsistence level," Smith said.

Stores 'Dean' Retires

Joseph F. Frost, who some call "the dean of Chemical Stores," has retired after more than 40 years work in chemical supplies at Cornell University.

Frost recalled reminiscently the Cornell campus as he first became acquainted with it. In the central campus, where buildings now fill most of the space, Frost remembered there used to be roads, houses and old buildings.

"By Statler there used to be houses where professors lived. There used to be a lot of lawn in between the buildings. But nowadays it's getting kind of cluttered," he said.

Frost began his work at Cornell in the office of College Stores, in Morse Hall, which has since been torn down.

In 1932 was the beginning of Chemical Stores, and Frost became manager of the stores. Chemical supplies at this time were stored in Baker Laboratory. Frost, who said he knew little about chemical supplies at the time, attributed his education in that area to Elbert (Shorty) Sherwood, a recently retired 43-year Cornell employe, who once worked in chemical supplies.

Frost remained in the same position until 1960 when he became assistant manager of Scientific Stores, which came about when Chemical Stores and Electronic Stores merged. The headquarters of Scientific Stores eventually moved to the East Ithaca Plant.

Barton Blotter

C.P.'s Too Modest to Report

The Safety Division failed to report an incident among its own men for over a month. The incident involved well over \$100 dollars. However, if the truth be known, the failure to make a report was an error of modest omission. Under questioning, eight members of the Safety Division and one member of the Fire Service admitted to having worked overtime on June 6, and then donating their pay to the Ken Kunken Fund. They were

Staff

Continued from Page 9

Theodore T. O'Kula, vegetable crops; Donald F. Cornelius, buildings and properties; Robert Marshall Jr., buildings and properties; Robert A. Seaman, buildings and properties; James E. Henderson, buildings and properties; Marion L. Howe, Cornell United Religious Work; Paul E. Jones, civil and environmental engineering.

Also, John F. Schadt, Geneva; Wayne G. Prouty, dining; Oliver F. Strong, dining; Frank Sears, veterinary microbiology; Joseph A. Short, WHCU; Samuel M. Woodside, WHCU.

Some 43 persons received 25-year pins. They are: C. Oneta Shipe, agricultural economics; Mary A. Rinkcas, agricultural economics; Gordon L. MacCaskill, agronomy; Leland R. Crawford Jr., agronomy; John M. Briggs, animal science; Wilbur T. Collins, animal science; Clifford L. Heffron, animal science; Kenneth Tillapaugh, animal science; Thelma M. Hallock, communication arts; Luella M. Sullivan, L. H. Bailey Hortorium; Kenneth F. Flynn, entomology; Jack C. Giroux, food science; Helen M. Seamon, plant breeding; Albert V. Baldini, biochemistry; Edwin R. Roberts, budget.

Also, Lester L. Conrad, Harold J. Cornelius, Ellsworth D. Davis, Arlo F. English, Harold M. Fitts, Bernard L. Hankinson, Louis J. Horvath, Joseph E. Luzzader, Ralph J. Payne, Albert F. Schnitzer and Michael Tagliavento, all of buildings and properties; Ethel C. Bates, civil and environmental engineering; Henry Fulkerson, electrical engineering; William Boyes, electrical engineering; Gertrude A. Catlin, Geneva.

Also, Charles E. Ruggles, Geneva; Stephen F. Valerio, Geneva; James W. Driscoll, dean of students, housing; Angelina Rotunno, dining; Marianne Long, consumer economics, human ecology; Elvira T. Bossack, human nutrition, human ecology; Virginia L. Wilson, human development and family relations; Morris L. Brock, photo science; Donald A. Brooks, print shop; Edmond Lacouette, physical education; Richard LaFrance, physical education; John Mike, physical education; John L. Munschauer, Career Center.

seen working during the Cornell University Glee Club Benefit Concert for Kunken held that same evening.

Sergeant Smith was charged with having originated the idea, and then involving the others in the conspiracy. All nine men, whose names are being withheld, with the exception of Sergeant Smith, are being recognized in the Barton Blotter in lieu of specific public kudos.

Thefts comprised a majority of

the incidents during the last two weeks, although one case of vandalism occurred on June 30. 16 requests for transportation for medical assistance were received.

—Four transmitting tubes valued at \$800 were stolen from a storage room in Newman Lab, according to a report filed by the materials services supervisor at the Wislon Synchrotron. The report was made on June 23.

—\$250.95 was the value of a tape deck and 23 tapes stolen from the vehicle belonging to a male student, Arts '73.

Co-op Nursery Open

Continued from Page 5

experience, Mrs. Craven said.

By February, increased enrollment requests forced the nursery to open another program in Sigma Delta Tau sorority house. The children of post-doctoral candidates, faculty and employes were included on a sliding fee scale. Student rates remained the same.

"No employes have made use of the nursery yet," Mrs. Walsh said, "because it is not a day care service." (A full day care program usually opens between 7 and 8 a.m. with a structured morning session, a hot noon meal, an afternoon nap, and snacks.) "A nursery is not comprehensive enough to meet their child care needs while they work."

She also said that neither the apartment nor the sorority facilities meet current Department of Social Services licensing regulations.

Further negotiation this spring between the housing department, University unions, and the nursery resulted in the present agreement to rent space in the new North Campus student union. The nursery will use two rooms designed in 1965 as television rooms.

It will have a total enrollment of about 75 children and will combine the programs now held in the apartment and the sorority house.

Mrs. Walsh also said the nursery would apply for a permanent state license as soon as it is incorporated as a non-profit agency. Incorporation began last October through the University's Legal Aid Clinic, but is not yet complete.

Gold Criticizes NASA

Continued from Page 2

opposition to NASA and perhaps even for opposition to a wide range of science and technology," Gold said. "I fear then that such a program may damage even those areas of NASA activity that are most valuable."

Gold also said he thinks NASA is pressing for manned space flights because of the agency's need to attract funds and maintain its large organization. He said a much smaller NASA budget would allow for great expansion in scientifically and economically important areas if attempts at large-scale, earth-orbital manned missions are abandoned for now.

"It has been the NASA view," Gold said, "that the manned flight program is essential for attracting the major funds of the organization, for impressing Congress and the country and that without such demonstrations the country would lose all interest in NASA."

"It is this belief, which I think is a mistaken one, which is behind the present pressure for another heavy round of manned flight exercises. I believe that the Congress and the country at large can understand the true values of the various possible types of space programs."

Gold said that so long as NASA has a large organization to maintain, its leaders are driven to propose massive, long-range programs.

"If those are not desired," Gold said, "then it will be necessary either to redirect the mission of NASA to include other desirable activities or to take some major components out of NASA and assign a new activity to them. To retain a large and very competent engineering organization and give it insufficient work would constitute a great national loss."

"There are many major engineering tasks for which parts of the NASA organization would be suitable and for which there is a clear national need. There is no clear national need for the shuttle."

He said commitment to the shuttle by NASA would restrict that agency's freedom of action in the future as new discoveries are made and new applications become possible.

The Cornell scientist told the hearing that while manned space flights provide valuable scientific observations, the same results, or even better ones, can be obtained by instrumented flights at lower costs.

Calendar

July 8-August 5

Thursday, July 8

5 to 8 p.m. Chicken Barbecue. Oh Libe Slope, behind Willard Straight Hall. Regular dining hall prices, live band, all are welcome.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Maltese Falcon*, with Humphrey Bogart, Peter Lorre, Sydney Greenstreet, and Mary Astor. (attendance limited to Cornell Community) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *The Cornell University Trio Concert. Barnes Hall Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The Glass Menagerie*, by Tennessee Williams, Willard Straight Theatre.

Friday, July 9

7 & 9 p.m. *Film. *The Circus*, with Charlie Chaplin. Cornell University Cinema sponsor. Drummond Studio.

*Film. *Z*, with Yves Montand. Directed by Costa Gavras. Cornell University Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*, by Sean O'Casey, Willard Straight Theatre.

Saturday, July 10

9:30 a.m. *Excursion. To Widmer Wines in the morning and Watkins Glen Gorge in the afternoon. Bus leaves in front of Willard Straight Hall. Bus fare \$4, payable at Willard Straight ticket office before 1 p.m. Friday.

7 & 9 p.m. *Film. *Z*. Statler Auditorium. (see July 9)

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*. (see July 9)

Sunday, July 11

11 a.m. Sage Chapel. The Interfaith Players Group will give a dramatic reading called "Voices from Prison," as part of the service in place of the sermon. Music by the Sage Chapel Choir.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Red Desert*, directed by Michelangelo Antonioni. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8 p.m. International Folk Dancing. With instruction. Ask for location at Main Desk, Willard Straight Hall.

8 to 11 p.m. *Bound for Glory. Gayle Barr sings a Folk Concert in the Commons, Anabel Taylor Hall and broadcast live over WVBR-FM. Admission free.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*. (see July 9)

Monday, July 12

Registration Changes. Last day for making any changes in registration without payment of a fee. A \$10 fee will be charged after this date.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Navigator*, with Buster Keaton. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Tuesday, July 13

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Psycho*, with Anthony Perkins and Janet Leigh. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Wednesday, July 14

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Tumbleweeds*, with William S. Hart. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Thursday, July 15

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Big Sleep*, with Humphrey Bogart. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Concert. Kenneth Drake, pianist. Barnes Hall Auditorium.

Friday, July 16

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Point Blank*, with Lee Marvin. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Satyricon*. English subtitles. Directed by Fellini. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The Glass Menagerie*. Cornell University Theatre.

Saturday, July 17

Saturday, July 17

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Satyricon*. Statler Auditorium. (see July 16).

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Point Blank*. Drummond

Studio. (see July 16).

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*. Cornell University Theatre.

Sunday, July 18

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Knife in the Water*. Directed by Roman Polansky. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Monday, July 19

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Modern Times*, with Charlie Chaplin. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Tuesday, July 20

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Branches*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Wednesday, July 21

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Stagecoach*, with John Wayne. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. Opening - *The School for Scandal*, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Cornell University Theatre. Tickets available at both theatres.

Thursday, July 22

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Black Legion*, with Humphrey Bogart. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Concert. Cornell Chamber Chorale. Thomas Sokol, Conductor. Barnes Hall Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The School for Scandal*. Cornell University Theatre.

Friday, July 23

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Putney Swope*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Kes*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Saturday, July 24

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Putney Swope*. Statler Auditorium. (see July 23).

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Kes*. Drummond Studio. (see July 23).

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The School for Scandal*. Cornell University Theatre.

Sunday, July 25

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. Fellini's *Juliet of the Spirits*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. Concert. Donald R.M. Paterson, University Organist. Sage Chapel.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The Glass Menagerie*. Cornell University Theatre.

Monday, July 26

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. The Marx Brothers' *At The Circus*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Concert. Francisco Esponosa, Flamenco. Guitarist. Barnes Hall Auditorium. (re-scheduled from July 1).

Tuesday, July 27

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Macbeth*, with Orson Welles. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Wednesday, July 28

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Rio Bravo*, with John Wayne. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Thursday, July 29

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Barefoot Contessa*, with Humphrey Bogart. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Concert. The Manhattan String Quartet.

Thursday, July 8, 1971

Barnes Hall Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The School for Scandal*. Cornell University Theatre.

Friday, July 30

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Let It Be*, with The Beatles. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *My Night At Maud's*, with Jean-Louis Trintignant. Statler Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The School for Scandal*. Cornell University Theatre.

Saturday, July 31

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Let It Be*, with The Beatles. Drummond Studio. (see July 30).

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *My Night At Maud's*, with Jean-Louis Trintignant. Statler Auditorium. (see July 30).

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*. Cornell University Theatre.

Sunday, August 1

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. Luis Bunuel's *Viridiana*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The School for Scandal*. Cornell University Theatre.

Monday, August 2

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *She Done Him Wrong*, with Mae West and Cary Grant. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

Tuesday, August 3

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. Alfred Hitchcock's *Foreign Correspondent*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *The Glass Menagerie*. Cornell University Theatre.

Wednesday, August 4

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Ride The High Country*, with Joel McCrea. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Summer Theatre. *Juno and the Paycock*. Cornell University Theatre.

Thursday, August 5

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Treasure Of Sierra Madre*, with Humphrey Bogart. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio.

8:15 p.m. *Concert. Veronica Luckey, Soprano. Igor Chichiagov, Pianist. Barnes Hall Auditorium.

Exhibits

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM OF ART. Recent Acquisitions, through July 11. Class of 1951 Collection, through July 11. Hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sunday, 1-4:30 p.m.

JOHN M. OLIN LIBRARY. Rare Book Room, Gallery and Lower Level: "Twentieth Century Artists as Illustrators." History of Science Collection, Room 215: "Henry Pelouze de Forest, Cornelian."

*Admission charged.

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

All items for the Cornell Chronicle Calendar must be submitted to the Office of Central Reservations, Willard Straight Hall (either through the mails or by leaving them at the Straight desk) at least ten days prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of Central Reservations.

The next issue of the Chronicle will appear Thursday, August 5. The Chronicle will resume weekly publication with the issue of September 2.

