

CORNELL Chronicle

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AN OUTDOOR EDUCATION

The Outdoor Education program has freshmen writing about the birds and the bees.

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William G. Boice named director of Cornell Police

By Jacquie Powers

Acting Director William G. Boice has been named director of the Cornell Police effective July 27, according to Harold D. Craft Jr., vice president for facilities and campus services.

Craft said the appointment was made after a nationwide search.

"Personally, I could not be more pleased that Bill was the successful candidate. I



Boice

have worked very closely with Bill during the last decade in a number of highly stressful, potentially explosive situations. I know Bill to be a calm, thoughtful, decisive and dedicated law enforcement professional, with just the right combination of sensitivities and skills needed for campus law enforcement. He has done an extraordinary job in leading the Cornell Police for the last year; I know he will continue to develop Cornell Police as one of the best campus law enforcement organizations in the country," Craft said.

As director and chief of the 60-person department, Boice, 48, assumes responsi-

bility for public safety and law enforcement for the roughly 30,000 students, staff, faculty and visitors that comprise the Cornell community. The department's 45 sworn members are commissioned as peace officers by the state of New York. The chief reports to Craft.

"Being chief of the campus police at a university of Cornell's prestige is an exciting and challenging job. I'm honored that Hal and other Cornell administrators have been pleased with my work so far, and I'm eager to do my best to make Cornell a safe and secure community environment," Boice said. "The success of the University Police

is the result of the hard work and dedication of every member of the department, and I will continue to depend on each and every one of them."

Boice was named acting chief in June 1994, when then-Chief James W. Cunningham retired due to illness. Boice, who joined the department as a patrol officer in September 1970, graduated from the State University of New York at Albany with a bachelor of arts degree.

He was promoted to detective in October 1972; to sergeant in January 1975; lieutenant in May 1983; acting director of the

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How does your garden grow?



Cornell senior Lorrie Phillips, left, and Eva Gussack, a first-year graduate student, tend Minns Garden. Enrolled in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, they have worked together on the garden for more than two years.

Frank DiMeo/University Photography

NSF funds Simpson trial DNA archive

By Larry Bernard

Scholars and researchers who just cannot get enough time to watch and analyze the O.J. Simpson murder trial can get help from Cornell.

University scholars have received a National Science Foundation grant to create an O.J. Simpson murder trial archive focusing especially on DNA fingerprinting. The archive will include text, graphics, cartoons and other material relating to the trial. Videotape and other visual evidence will be especially important.

"This will provide insight into science and technology by displaying the context of science in society," said Sheila Jasanoff, professor and chair of Cornell's Department of Science and Technology Studies and a principal investigator for the project. "The parts of the trial involving DNA will allow people to observe science and technology in the making. We're catching science at a moment when the particular science — DNA typing — is not fully established. The trial is a rich arena to observe the evolution of knowledge, technology and social structure."

The archivist is Bruce Lewenstein, science historian and Cornell associate profes-

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New pheromone synthesized at Cornell traps lovesick tomato pests

By Larry Bernard

Cornell scientists have isolated, identified and synthesized the major sex attractant of the principal South American tomato pest, promising a new, natural way to control the troublesome moth.

The researchers determined the chemical structure of the pheromone of *Scrobipalpus absoluta*, a devastating tomato pest in Brazil and other South American countries, and have synthesized it so that male moths think they are finding love-starved females but fall into a trap instead.

"This mimics the role of the natural substance," said Jerrold Meinwald, Cornell professor of chemistry whose group did the work with an international team of researchers. "You put this out, the males take off, fly to it, land — exactly the same behavior as they show toward a virgin female."

The finding means that an environmentally friendly control to the pest is at hand. Currently, about 70 percent of Brazil's 2.2 million tons of tomatoes is sprayed with a chemical insecticide annually to combat the critters. The researchers expect that up to 90 percent of that spraying can be eliminated using this new synthesized bait.

The moth larvae can be ruthless, eating not only the leaves of the tomato plant but the tomato itself, stem and all, in some cases causing 100 percent losses in fields, said Athula B. Attygalle, Cornell senior research associate who led the work with Meinwald.

Their report was published in the July 31 edition of *Tetrahedron Letters*. Authors are Attygalle, Gulab N. Jham of Brazil, Ales Svatos of the Czech Republic, Rosa T.S. Frighetto of Brazil; and Meinwald, all who work or were working at Cornell at the time the work was done;

and from the Universidade Federal de Vicosa, Evaldo F. Vilela, Fernando A. Ferrara and Manoel A. Uchoa-Fernandes.

The tomato is important not only to Brazil as a cash crop but also to U.S. companies that import the crop for soup in this country.

Identifying this new chemical pheromone — identified as 3,8,11-tetradecatrienyl acetate — was not easy. The female releases it only for about 30 minutes per day, and at a fixed time — 5 a.m. Researchers from Universidade Federal de Vicosa obtained minuscule amounts from the moth's glands and sent the sample to Ithaca, where Attygalle and his team of chemists subjected it to gas chromatography and mass spectroscopy. The structure was then confirmed by a chemical synthesis.

Still, it turned out this pheromone was unlike any other they had seen before, and the researchers had to devise a new tech-

nique for determining its structure. This, with only about 100 nanograms of natural chemical to work with — less than one millionth of a gram — an invisible amount.

"The technique will be useful with other pheromones and other moth pests," Attygalle said. "It will facilitate characterization of similar pheromones from other pests."

After synthesizing the substance, the group tested it in field traps in Brazil. "Normally, we would be happy if we had 25 males per trap per night," Attygalle said. "With this, we got thousands! We were ecstatic."

The Cornell Research Foundation has applied for a patent on the synthesized chemical, in which several companies have expressed interest, Meinwald said. The work was supported by the National Science Foundation, the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa (Brazil's NSF equivalent), and in part by the U.S.-Latin America Cooperative Science Program.

BRIEFS

■ **Happy trails:** With the completion of repairs to the upper stairway of Cascadilla Gorge, Cornell Plantations has reopened the entire trail through the gorge. The trail starts at Treman Triangle in downtown Ithaca and rises to the College Avenue entrance to the campus. The path's flora, insect life, birds and geology are described in the recently published *Cornell Plantations Path Guide*, available at the Cornell Campus Store, Plantations Garden Gift Shop and other local booksellers.

■ **Back to school:** The Salvation Army needs help filling "Back to School" backpacks for needy children. To contribute school supplies, call 273-2400 before Aug. 28, when the backpacks will be distributed.

■ **Safety shoes:** The Department of Environmental Health and Safety has announced that Iron Age will be on campus with its shoemobile Friday, Aug. 25, from 7:30 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 3 p.m. at the Environmental Health and Safety Building, 201 Palm Road. The shoemobile provides a large selection of safety shoes. Employees eligible to receive departmental reimbursement should use an L-order when purchasing shoes, using Lehigh Safety Shoe as the vendor, with an authorized signature.

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department of public safety in November 1989; commander of operations and major investigations in March 1990; acting director of the departments of public safety and life safety in July 1992; captain/deputy director for administration in July 1993; captain/deputy director for operations in January 1994 and acting director of University Police in June 1994.

Boice has completed numerous professional training programs, including the New York State Basic Police Academy, New York State Police Supervisory Academy, United States Drug Enforcement Administration, New York State Organized Crime Task Force, New York State Certified Police Instructor, U.S. Secret Service Dignitary Protection Seminar and International Homicide Investigations Seminar.

He is a member of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators and the Northeast College and University Security Association.

Boice lives with his wife, Cherie, in the village of Lansing.

CORNELL Chronicle

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Lights, camera, action



Frank DiMeo/University Photography
CNN interviews William E. Fry, Cornell professor of plant pathology, on the potato blight recently found in New York. After the interview, Belle Adler, the CNN reporter, and the crew left Minns Garden to visit a blighted farm. The news report was scheduled to air in early August.

Rebates go to 46 employees who park and ride

Forty-six people recently have received rebates of as much as \$53.59 for parking at Cornell. This annual rebate is a benefit of the RideShare carpool-incentive program—one of the Transportation Demand Management Programs (TDMP) implemented by Cornell Transportation Services four years ago. Currently, more than 2,900 faculty and staff are in TDMP.

RideShare participants are awarded reduced rates, free permits or even a rebate depending upon the permit type and the number of people in the RideShare group. Even two people sharing a ride can park at no cost in a perimeter lot. The 1,349 employees enrolled in the RideShare program come to Cornell in only 641 cars, with as many as 5 people per vehicle. In all, 487 participants receive their parking permit at no cost, while 816 more pay a significantly reduced rate.

"We are pleased that so many people are taking advantage of the RideShare program," says William E. Wendt, director of Transportation Services. "It is actually less expensive to pay people to commute effi-

ciently than it is to build and maintain new parking spaces."

The university isn't the only beneficiary of the advantages of RideShare. It is an environmentally sound choice with impacts on fuel consumption and vehicle emissions. Last year, because of participation in commuter trip programs, Cornell employees drove 10 million fewer miles traveling to and from work.

However, perhaps the best news for participants is the money it ultimately puts back in their pockets. Possible reductions in insurance premiums, gasoline and oil use, and vehicle wear-and-tear all contribute to making the RideShare program a good value, transportation officials say.

"We encourage all regular full- or part-time employees and affiliates to try our programs," Wendt said. Other programs include the OmniRide transit incentive and Occasional Parker for those employees who do not require daily parking.

A no-fee parking option is available in A lot. "This option is a valuable component of the transportation program," Wendt said.

Because of life circumstances, outside commitments and family responsibilities, some people find it difficult to take advantage of the commuter programs. In order to tailor the programs to fit special needs, some support services like Emergency Ride have been developed. The newest support service, FamilyCare, was designed especially to address the complications of juggling child- or dependent-care with work.

Sometimes there are circumstances that warrant special consideration. Some first-responder, volunteer fire and medical personnel require individual parking that is nearby for emergencies. In recognition of their service to the community, and their inability to participate in one of Cornell's employee commuter options—such as RideShare or transit (OmniRide)—eligible volunteer firefighters and EMTs may participate in a special rebate program.

For more information on any of the commuter programs and support services, consult the "Choices" brochure available from the Transportation Office, 116 Maple Ave., or call 255-PARK.

Class of '30 gives Greek plate to Johnson Museum

The Cornell Class of 1930 has presented the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art with a Greek plate representative of the classic moment in ancient Greek vase painting—sixth century B.C. The plate will become part of the museum's Frank and Rosa Rhodes Collection.

"The Lydos plate is a valuable addition from this crucial period in ancient Greek art," said Matthew Armstrong, associate curator of painting and sculpture. "This gift of the Class of 1930 will help enrich the study of this period for many Cornell students, not only those in art and art history, but those studying history and classics as well."

The plate's composition was executed about 560 B.C. by Lydos, a major figure in Athenian painting, in black paint on the natural red of the plate itself. Details were scratched through the back with a needle and other colors added on top.



The Lydos plate

On this work, Lydos has portrayed the Greek king Menelaos forcibly bringing Helen, his unfaithful wife, back to Greece

after the Trojan War. Menelaos, in sword and armor, is climbing up the side of the plate holding the hem of Helen's robe, while she stands quietly, dignified and calm; her servant waits to the right. At the bottom, the king's dog—a favorite animal in Lydos' work—sniffs curiously at Helen, perhaps anticipating the couple's reconciliation and future happy years together.

In sixth century B.C. Greece, painting on vases was one of the most important ways in which problems of representation and narrative were worked out. This process is apparent in Lydos's lively scene, with each character given its own distinctive personality. Equally significant is the fact that the plate illustrates an episode from the Iliad of Homer, the touchstone of all ancient Greek and Roman epic poetry and one of the great sources for writers and painters for the last three thousand years.

Nature inspires freshmen in interdisciplinary course

By Barbara Yien

What is nature? How do we come to know and understand it? What do we learn from it? Seventeen students explored these questions and more in a Freshman Writing Seminar last semester by not only reading about nature but also experiencing it first-hand – going cross-country skiing in Connecticut Hill, taking a day hike in Cornell Plantation and spending a weekend camping in the Finger Lakes.

"Rather than just sitting in a windowless classroom talking about nature, the students went outdoors and did some writing with

'The type of education we promote is experience-based learning. In this case, the students learned about writing by having something very specific in experience to write about.'

– Dan Tillemans

immediate inspiration," said course instructor David Takacs. "They used the experiences they had out there and incorporated them as part of their essays."

The course, "Finding Meaning in Nature," is offered through the Division of Biological Science's Section of Ecology and Systematics and co-sponsored by Cornell's Outdoor Education program, a division of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

Students were assigned five essays over the semester about their interactions with nature. During the weekend camping trip, students were asked to consider what they could learn in nature that could not be learned anywhere else, and to integrate readings from Bill McKibben's *Age of Missing Information*.

"McKibben compared what he learned

from watching hours of TV with what he learned from spending a week on a mountain-top in the Adirondacks," Takacs said. "The students were in a way to repeat that experience [during the camping trip], to think about what unique lessons nature had to teach."

Marc Stern '98, a natural resources major in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, wrote about what he learned from the experience in his essay, "Digging in the Dirt."

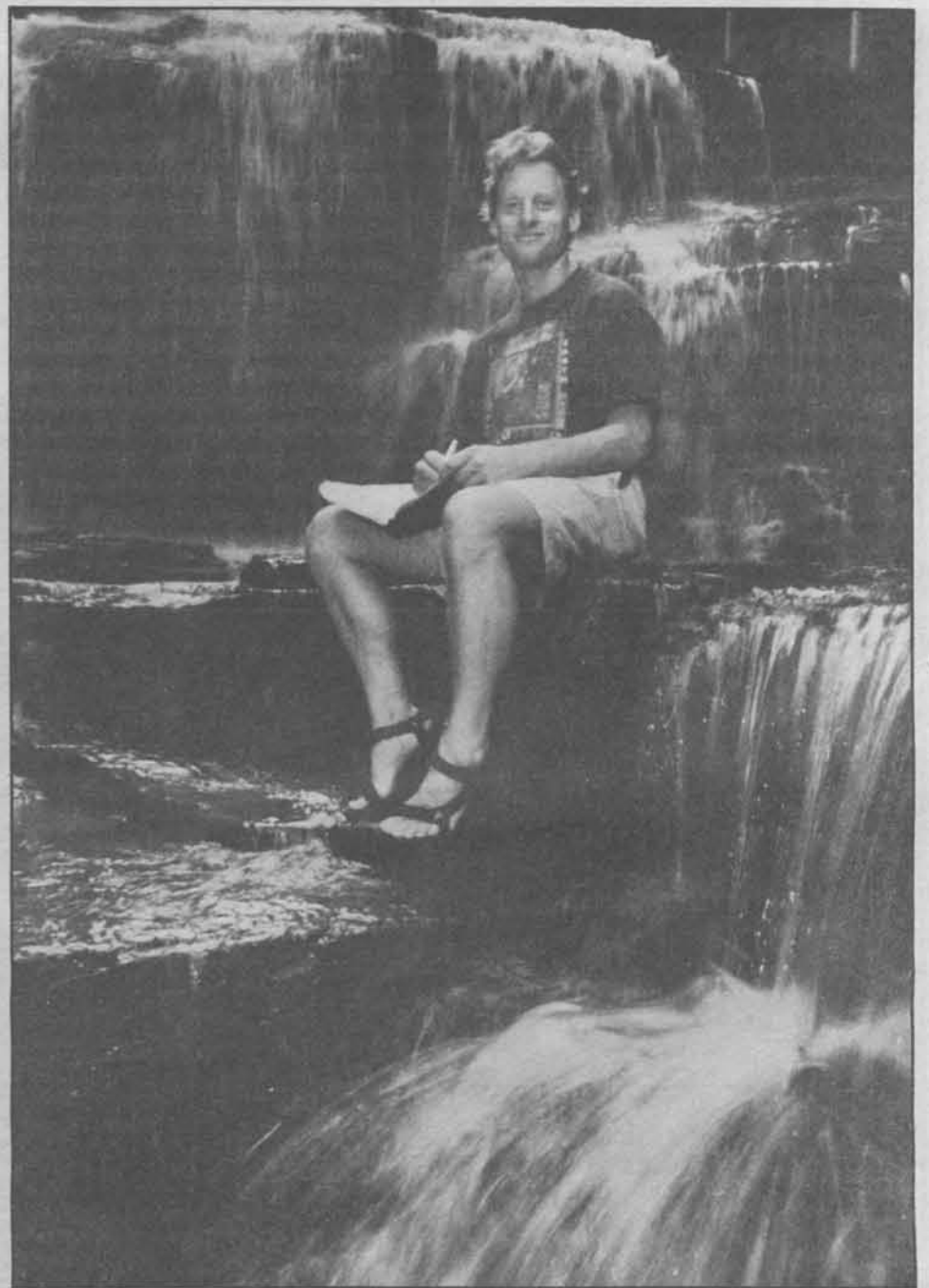
"TV oftentimes ignores the fact that we live in a finite world with definite physical limits," Stern wrote. "Only [by] living in close interaction with nature can we constantly be reminded of these limits. A wise farmer knows he must rotate his crops or he will expend the nutrients in the soil, just as the bird takes only as much as it needs from its environment so that there will be some left for future generations. . . . The lessons are all here, one just needs to look and be perceptive."

"It was my favorite course last semester," Stern said. "I was really interested in the topic. It was a good course because it forced students to think about their outdoor experiences with nature and to analyze them in writing."

"The mission of Outdoor Education is much more broad-based than just to get people hiking and biking," said Dan Tillemans, director of Cornell Outdoor Education. "The type of education we promote is experience-based learning. In this case, the students learned about writing by having something very specific in experience to write about."

Outdoor Education co-offers two other courses granting academic credit. One is a 400-level course, "Canopy Ecology and Canopy Access in the Neotropics," also listed under Ecology and Systematics, which will take students to Costa Rica during the January interim.

The other is offered in conjunction with the Johnson Graduate School of Management and devotes a full weekend to team-building and leadership skills development. A similar 6-day, non-credit trip to the Adirondacks is offered later this month.



Frank DiMeo/University Photography

David Takacs, course instructor for "Finding Meaning in Nature," a Freshman Writing Seminar offered through the Section of Ecology and Systematics and the Outdoor Education program, takes a break in Cascadilla Gorge.

Takacs, who received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from Cornell (Biology '83, History and Philosophy of Science '91, Science and Technology Studies '94), is hopeful the writing seminar will serve as a model for

future courses integrating academics and outdoor education, and would like to teach the same course next year with a backpacking trip to the Assateague/Chincoteague Islands in Virginia.

Bethe interviewed about atomic bomb

The lesson of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is that atomic weapons should never be used again, Cornell physicist Hans A. Bethe told a nationwide audience on television last week.

Interviewed in his Newman Laboratory office by ABC-TV for its "Good Morning, America" show that aired Aug. 4, Bethe, the John Wendell Anderson Professor of Physics Emeritus, described the atmosphere of the Manhattan Project and his reaction to the results of the work.

"Atomic weapons are just an unbelievable instrument of destruction," Bethe said. "We learned, I hope, that we should never use them again."

Bethe was head of the theoretical physics division of the Manhattan Project, the U.S. government's secret project to develop nuclear weapons at



Bethe

Los Alamos, N.M.

"When I saw the pictures of Hiroshima," he said, "I was shattered."

The segment, narrated by ABC science correspondent and Cornell alum Michael Guillen, ran to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, 1945. Also interviewed for the segment was Edward Teller, another pioneer in the making of the bomb, who said that nuclear weapons should be used when necessary.

"The atom bomb is a powerful instrument. It should be used for peace," Teller said.

Bethe also described the atmosphere at Los Alamos. "We were sworn to secrecy from the very beginning," he said. "The most important thing was cooperation, was working together for one goal."

Bethe also was interviewed by CNN for its show commemorating the event, which brought a swift end to World War II. The show aired Aug. 5 and 6.

Responding to Robert Oppenheimer's remark after the bomb was dropped, that scientists now know sin, Bethe said: "It's true. To make a weapon of such destructive power is sin. Somehow, we have to live with it."

Nine N.Y. college and university presidents urge Congress to support research funding

Presidents of nine New York colleges and universities are urging Congress to continue support for university-based research funding, saying that failing to do so would "sacrifice the nation's future scientific and economic prowess."

In a letter to the New York state congressional delegation, the presidents also called for continuing the incentives for investment in research instrumentation and facilities.

"Clearly, federal research-related investments and incentives are of vital importance to the nation's economic and competitive vitality," the education leaders noted in their letter.

"University research has contributed greatly to the nation's security, economic development, and health and well-being through technological innovation; the education of successive generations of scientists; and the reinvestment of federal research dollar support in the economy."

The letter, sent to legislators in June, was signed by Frank H.T. Rhodes of Cornell, George Rupp of Columbia University, L. Jay Olivia of New York University, Thomas H. Jackson of the University of Rochester, Kenneth Shaw of Syracuse University, R. Byron Pipes of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, William R. Greiner of The State University of New York at Buffalo, Shirley Strum Kenny of the State University of New York at Stony Brook and Chancellor Thomas A. Bartlett of the State University of New York.

The nine presidents outlined the economic benefits that come from supporting university-based research. "Economists have recently estimated that every federal dollar spent on university research yields an average annual rate of return to society of at least 28 percent, while federal R&D grants to higher educational institu-

tions (almost \$11 billion in 1992) support over 365,000 jobs. While a specific figure for federal university research dollars coming to New York is not readily available, a recent survey limited to our group of institutions found that over \$800 million in federal university research grant support came to New York from just five federal agencies in FY 94," they wrote.

The presidents charged that current legislative proposals "would seriously weaken the nation's global position of scientific and technical leadership."

"Perhaps most troubling, proposals continue to be discussed in the Congress that would limit or cap the allowable federal grant reimbursements that universities subsequently reinvest in the operation, maintenance and upgrading of research-related facilities (laboratories, equipment and instrumentation)," the letter continued.

Under prior encouragement and negotiated agreements with the federal government, universities have used these reimbursements to help pay for existing facilities and to plan future infrastructural improvements that would help keep their faculty researchers "on the cutting edge."

"The imposition of inflexible, arbitrary and unrealistic cost-controls will inevitably create disincentives to campus research investment – an outcome that, over time, will undercut the nation's pre-eminent technological position," the presidents wrote.

In their letter to the congressional delegation, the college and university presidents claimed that inordinate reductions and unnecessary micromanagement of federal spending for university-based research programs would undermine the foundation of "the most productive research support system yet devised." The letter concluded that further cuts in research funding would "sacrifice the nation's future scientific and economic prowess."

Olympic spirit invades Ithaca



Clockwise from top left: The Scottish Highland Band from Syracuse performs during the Opening Ceremonies. Athletes from the Central New York Region march onto Schoellkopf Field. Torch-bearers William Stark and Heather McRae, after lighting the 1995 Empire State Games' flame. Cornell President Hunter Rawlings, center, speaks with New York state Assemblyman Marty Luster, left, and Ithaca Mayor Benjamin Nichols prior to the Opening Ceremonies. Bernadette Castro, New York state commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Olympic gold-medalist Bonnie Blair; and Jeff Perlee, director of the New York State Lottery, wait to participate in the Opening Ceremonies. Athletes carry the official Empire State Games banner onto Schoellkopf Field.



Photographs by
University Photography

a during Empire State Games

Opening Ceremonies entertain 16,000

By Darryl Geddes

Bowler Kelley Foster, a duplication machine operator at Cornell, couldn't decide which Empire State Games medal would look best around her neck, so she won one of each.

Foster took home gold, silver and bronze medals in the Games' bowling competition, held last week.

Her silver came in the women's all-event competition, where she bowled a 1,892 for 8 games of match play.

"I was very impressed with the level of competition," said Foster, who averaged 210 during her Games' outings. "The competition was a lot tougher than I expected it to be."



Foster

Foster's gold and bronze came in team competitions. The Central Region bowling team took home the gold in the combined scoring event, and the team's three women members earned a bronze for their performance in the trio event.

Foster said her Games' performance benefited by playing close to home. "It helped to play in such familiar surroundings, like Ide's [Bowling Lanes] and to have family and friends in the audience. Their support was very helpful."

Foster's three medals were among the Central Region's 428, which put the team second in the medal standings, behind the Western Region's tally of 512 medals.

The golden glow of the flames from the Empire State Games' torch brought an Olympic-like aura to the Opening Ceremonies, which attracted 9,000 spectators to Cornell's Schoellkopf Field on Aug. 2.

Speedskater Bonnie Blair, who was greeted with a standing ovation, told the more than 7,000 athletes and coaches that giving their best performance in their chosen sport is worth more than any medal.

"Strive for your personal best and enjoy what you do," said Blair, who has won more gold medals (five) than any other American woman in any sport.

Despite a fourth-place finish in the 1,500-meter event at the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Blair was not disappointed. "That was the fastest I had ever skated that event; it was my personal best," she told the amateur athletes.

"I wish you all luck, and I hope you make it to the next Olympic Games," Blair said, as she left the podium. Her participation in the Opening Ceremonies was made possible by Skippy Foods.

Bernadette Castro, New York state commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, whose office runs the Games, presided over the Opening Ceremonies.

Others addressing the crowd included Jeff Perlee, director of the New York State Lottery, which contributed \$75,000 to Ithaca's planning of the Games, and John Skawski, local organization committee co-vice chairman who succeeded Jack Ostrom, former Cornell controller, who stepped down just before the start of the Games due to health reasons.

Cornell President Hunter Rawlings joined Ithaca College President James Whalen in welcoming the athletes to their respective campuses. Rawlings won applause for his special recognition of the women athletes in the competition, noting that the enhancement of women's athletics was a great hallmark of higher education.



CU expert edits book on religion and the human body

By Julie Hilden

A collection of scholarly essays on the relationship between religious experience and discourses of the human body by Jane Marie Law, assistant professor of Japanese religions, has been published by Indiana University Press.

The book, *Religious Reflections on the Human Body* (Indiana University Press, 1995, \$35 hardcover, \$15.95 paper), is comprised of 15 essays by scholars from five different countries. The essays reflect on the body in the context of many different religious and philosophical traditions, including ancient and medieval Christianity; Is-

lam; Buddhism and Buddhist philosophy; Judaism; Japanese, Malaysian and Chinese popular religions; Chinese Taoism; and classical Japanese theater and literature.

Stressing her commitment to readability, Law described the collection as "appealing to specialists but also accessible to college-age students." The University of Michigan's Bruce Mannheim has noted that Law's book should be a valuable source for college-level comparative religion courses.

In compiling the essays, Law asked top scholars from different religious traditions to read and respond to each other's work. So the essays are interrelated and together

provide an overall picture of the issue of religion and the body as it has been expressed in different cultures. Law asked each author to identify and define his or her academic discipline at the start of each essay so that the reader can understand how the writer's disciplinary perspective may affect his or her approach.

Law said the book as a whole conveys two major themes. One theme concerns how powerful discourse concerning the body can be in society. The body, Law said, is "the only thing you can be sure everybody in society has." Hence, it is often implicated in societies' attempts to exert power over their citizens.

Another major theme of the book is that, while there are many discourses of the body, societies often try to defeat this natural plurality by convincing their citizens that only one discourse of the body is valid.

Law also has written articles concerning Japanese new religions, including the Aum Shinrikyō cult involved in the Tokyo subway gas incident last spring.

Law currently is at work on *Puppets of Nostalgia: The Life, Death and Rebirth of the Awaji Ningyo Tradition*. The book, she said, concerns the way "ritual puppeteers in medieval and early modern Japan maintained body-based ritual purity systems by using body substitutes (puppets)."

DNA archive *continued from page 1*

sor of communication and of science and technology studies. Lewenstein is experienced at such a project, having established the Cold Fusion Archive, now maintained in Cornell's Kroch Library.

"The challenge for us is to collect and preserve things that otherwise disappear quickly," Lewenstein said. "If you're trying

'The parts of the trial involving DNA will allow people to observe science and technology in the making. . . . The trial is a rich arena to observe the evolution of knowledge, technology and social structure.'

— Sheila Jasanoff

to understand how the public understands the DNA science, you need to get all the little, hard-to-find newspaper stories, not just the stories from *The New York Times*."

Jasanoff and Lewenstein received a \$17,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for the O.J. archive, which will be used for scholarly purposes only.

Among the issues scholars may investigate: How is DNA typing used in the legal system? How is the technology communicated, both to the jury and to the public through the media? How important is visualization of the material in court?

In the Simpson trial, the DNA evidence shows how science and the law "see" evidence differently, said Jasanoff, a lawyer and Ph.D., and author of the new book, *Science at the Bar* (Harvard, 1995).

The attorneys try to reduce the technology to simple, black-and-white questions, yet the use of the technology is fraught with potential problems, she said. The issue of which technology — PCR or



Adriana Rovers/University Photography

A grant from the NSF has enabled Cornell researchers to establish an O.J. Simpson murder trial archive that focuses on the case's scientific evidence, most importantly DNA fingerprinting. The archive will include text, graphics and other materials relating to the trial. Creators of the archive are, from left, Bruce Lewenstein, associate professor of communication and of science and technology studies, students Rajan Kapoor and Saul Halfon, and Sheila Jasanoff, professor and chair of the Department of Science and Technology Studies.

RFLP — which instruments and the reliability of laboratories doing the tests can all be questioned by lawyers trying to attack the credibility of DNA evidence. The field still is evolving, she said.

"One standard pattern in a court is that the judge will draw a distinction between technicians and scientists. Using conflicts over DNA evidence, you see how such boundaries are drawn. In the courts, science is the umbrella under which controversies about power and status are played out," Jasanoff said.

"The utility of this particular case lies in the fact that it bridges all the domains that the field of science and technology studies seeks to embrace but usually falls short of embracing: from the nitty-gritty, localized practice of scientific techniques to broader forms of social and political decision-making about science," Jasanoff said. "This case will greatly expand our understanding of the way scientific 'facts,' methods, techniques and cultures are sustained by social structures, and how those interactions help co-construct the political space in demo-

cratic societies."

The NSF grant is an extension of a project Jasanoff has with Michael Lynch of Brunel University in England, to examine DNA fingerprinting. The grant also provides for an undergraduate student, Rajan Kapoor, a Cornell senior, who has been "surfin' the 'Net" to find online material related to the Simpson case. Also, graduate students Saul Halfon, Simon Cole and Arthur Daemmrich, all in Science and Technology Studies, are working on the project.

ILR puts report online

"By the Sweat & Toil of Children: The Use of Child Labor in American Imports," which reveals the extent to which children workers are involved in the production of imported products, now is available on the Internet. To access the report:

- For World Wide Web, type <http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/library/e_archive/ChildLabor/>
- FTP Site — <ftp://ftp.ilr.cornell.edu>
- GOPHER — <gopher://gopher.ilr.cornell.edu>

The Catherwood Library at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor, has made this report available on its server as a public service.

In a continuing effort to demonstrate the new role that libraries have in gathering and disseminating government information, the Catherwood Library has added this report to its growing list of publicly accessible files.

Other reports available electronically on the library's server include those from the Dunlop Commission and the Glass Ceiling Commission.

Book helps executives revamp 'workscape'

By Susan Lang

After employees, space is an organization's most valuable resource, yet few executives know how to plan space to support innovative ways of working or to develop a high-performance "workscape."

To help organizational leaders, workplace consultants and property developers plan better use of a company's space, Cornell Professor Franklin Becker and co-author Fritz Steele have published a new book, *Workplace by Design: Mapping the High-Performance Workspace* (Jossey-Bass, 1995, \$27). The book not only shows how companies such as Aetna Life and Casualty and IBM have created alternative workspaces but also offers specific strategies for creating a "total workplace."

"This perspective views the workplace as a system that depends on the integration of physical settings, work processes, organizational culture and information technologies to prosper in a tough and turbulent marketplace," explained Becker, professor of human-environment relations and facility planning and management and director of the International Workplace Studies Program in Cornell's College of Human Ecology.

"Using specific examples from companies we've worked with, including Apple Computer, Anderson Consulting and AT&T, we show how to put aside conventional, awkward notions of space — often based on hierarchy and status — that separate teammates, pit departments against each other in turf wars and tie up company cash."

The authors show how concepts of organizational ecology can be applied to create a healthy, "green" working environment, non-territorial offices, telework centers and a cafeteria-style workplace, among other innovative uses of space. The book is full of specific examples, sketches and diagrams and leads the reader through the planning and design processes to transform a conventional workplace into a high-performance one.

Becker also is the author of *The Total Workplace: Facilities Management and the Elastic Organization* (1990), *The Successful Office* (1982) and *Workspace: Creating Environments in Organizations* (1981). He also is consultant to Fortune 500 companies, helping them develop and implement more effective workplace strategies. Steele is a founding partner of the Portsmouth Consulting Group, is a consultant on organizations and environmental change, and the author of several books on the workplace.

Garden clubbers are harvesting a bumper crop

By Roger Segelken

Moving the Cornell Garden Club's community garden to Freese Road this year may have fooled the bugs, but the new site did not elude several hundred avocational agriculturists.

The 250 seasonal plots have attracted an estimated 500-600 gardeners from the campus and the Ithaca community, and they're growing a variety of vegetable and flowers that would be the envy of a farmers' market.

"One advantage of changing location is that it takes the insect pests and diseases a while to catch up," said Howard Howland, faculty adviser to the Garden Club and professor of neurobiology and behavior. Better yet, the new site has a major advantage over the old one on Bluegrass Lane, home to the community garden for more than 30 years — running water.

Water pipes, connected by club volunteers to a nearby hydrant, have turned a former corn field into a blooming oasis, filled with healthy crops despite this summer's drought conditions. When gardeners contribute \$8 a year for each 20-by-25-foot plot, they pay for the water and the new pipes as well as other expenses associated with running a community garden.

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences contributes the use of the land, located near the Dyce Apiculture Laboratory, and sends farm workers with machinery each spring and fall to till the soil. There's no charge for pollination services by the Dyce Lab's bees, and so far they haven't bothered anyone, Howland reported.

Once they're in the community garden, with sleeves rolled up and dirt under the fingernails, most participants leave



John Thompson, professor of plant biology, works on a plot at the Cornell Garden Club's new community garden site on Freese Road.

behind the class distinctions of the campus, observed David Haskell, a graduate student of ecology and evolutionary biology. Professors and secretaries, students and technicians work side by side, trading gardening tips and commiserating over horticultural disappointments, he said.

"We don't really keep track, but I'd guess about a third of the plots are used by people from the off-campus community, judging from their addresses and E-mail addresses," Haskell said. Like many community gardeners, Haskell explained, he's there because his apartment has no space for a backyard garden.

Others use the community plots to supplement their home gardens. For in-

ternational students who spend the day on campus, the garden is a popular recreation spot for families to raise crops that are somewhat more exotic than American iceberg lettuce and sweet corn.

The Cornell Garden Club, which traces its soil-covered roots back to the World War II victory gardens, is run by the Garden Plots Committee. Although it is an officially registered university organization, the club must be among the least formal and bureaucratic, Howland said. "Our constitution basically says, 'We're the Garden Club.'"

Campus organizations have to have faculty advisers, so Howland is that. His post also puts him in charge of the

club's weed-eater machine, and one recent Tuesday evening found the biologist mowing down one of the community garden's few abandoned plots. Meanwhile, his wife, Monica, performed an early harvest in the family's plots. At least 10 bags of surplus Howland lettuce are brought to Mudd Hall colleagues each week, and the peak zucchini season is still ahead.

It's not too early to think about the 1996 crop, Haskell noted. Anyone wishing information on community garden plots next spring may write to the Cornell Garden Club, P.O. Box 871, Ithaca, N.Y. 14851, or e-mail the club president at dgh1@cornell.edu.

CU novelist explores tale of child abduction in *The Stolen Child*

By Susan Lang

In 1963 a 9-year-old boy disappears from a Boston suburb, his bike found locked to a fence. His harrowing story unfolds via vignettes from an array of characters in *The Stolen Child* (Baskerville, 1995, \$20), a first novel by Paul Cody, associate editor of *Cornell Magazine*.

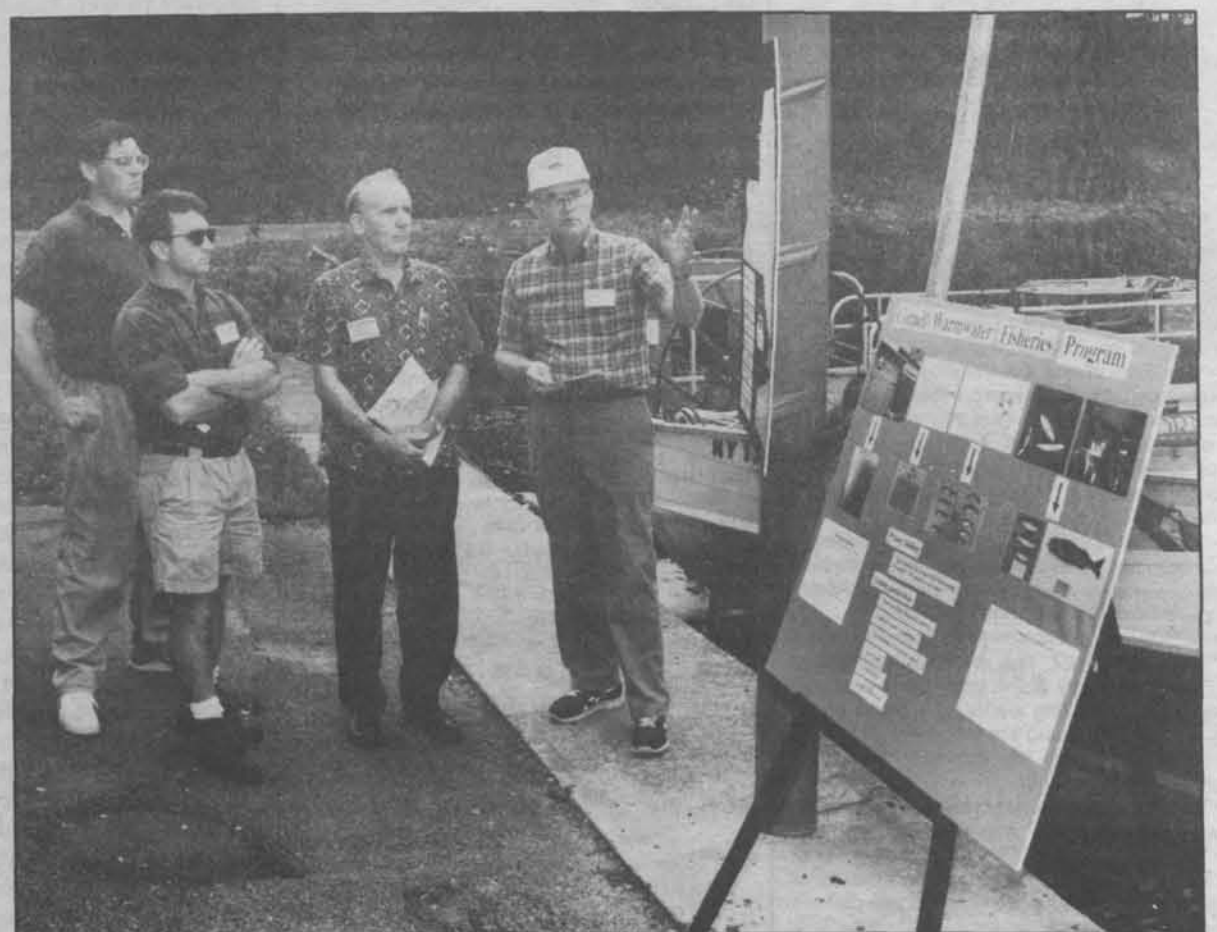
This dark tale of loss — loss of childhood, of innocence, of control over life — is recounted by characters whose paths crossed the boy's over time, including his exhausted mother, a retired policeman who recalls the case years later, a waitress who served the boy after his abduction, male prostitutes, a fellow patient in a mental hospital, and even the fractured man the boy becomes 30 years later. Through these narrations, the reader learns what happened to the gentle boy named Ford.

"I've always been haunted by the images of the children whose faces stared from the sides of milk cartons and from flyers pinned to telephone poles and bulletin boards in laundromats and supermarkets," said Cody, whose book was excerpted in the May issue of *Harpers Magazine*. "Who took these children? Where did they go? And what happens to people who knew the missing children?"

The novel has been acclaimed by *Kirkus Reviews* as "A raw, moving tale — and a parents' chiller," as "a brilliant book" by author Stewart O'Nan and as "one of the most harrowing and passionate books I have ever read. . . . His deceptively calm prose may call to mind Raymond Carver and Anton Chekhov, but his narrative recalls the eviscerating brilliance of Dostoevsky" by author Stephanie Vaughn.

Cody, 41, has been at *Cornell Magazine* for four years. Previously, he was a lecturer in English at Cornell. Cody, who grew up in Boston, earned his B.A. from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, and an M.F.A. from Cornell.

Gone fishin'



David M. Green, right, senior research associate at the Cornell Biological Field Station, reports on the Warmwater Fishery Program during a presentation July 25 for state government officials at the Oneida Lake facility. Programs ranging from walleye feeding behavior, Great Lakes ecology and acoustic techniques for biological assessment to the ecological impact of zebra mussels were described for officials, including, from left, Robert Kent and Kevin Dellicker of the New York State Council for Environmental Conservation, Tourism and Economic Development, and David Robertshaw, Cornell professor and chairman of the Department of Physiology.

CALENDAR

August 10
through
August 17

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

Open to the Cornell community and the general public. All events are free unless otherwise noted. Beginners are welcome; no partners are needed. For information, call Edilia at 387-6547 or Marguerite at 539-7335.

Aug. 13, 7:30 p.m., Bulgarian dances taught by Raven; 8:30 p.m., open dancing and requests, Maplewood Community Center.

Israeli Folk Dancing

Thursdays through Aug. 17, 8 to 10 p.m., Maplewood Park Community Center; instruction and request dancing, free and open. For information, call 272-4623.

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.

• "The Fires of War: Paintings by Susan Crile," through Aug. 13. Crile spent several months in Kuwait after the Persian Gulf War and observed the ecological devastation of that country's burning oil fields. Her large-scale paintings and works on paper capture all the terror and awe of modern warfare and its consequences.

• "Paintings From the Boissier-Leviat-Smithies Collection," through Aug. 27. This collection presents important works by renowned Latin American painters of the late-1940s and 1950s.

• "In Celebration: Women's Rights and Women's Art," through Aug. 27. This exhibition recognizes the 75th anniversary of the passage of women's voting rights, featuring works by women artists who were active during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, when the suffragist movement began to gather strength.

• "Light and Shadow: Mezzotints From the 17th Century to the Present," Aug. 8 through Oct. 14.

• "12 O'Clock Sharp": Thursday Noontime Gallery Talks: On Aug. 17, Nancy Green, curator of prints, drawings and photographs, will discuss "Fakes and Forgeries."

Cornell Library

"Remembering Cornell" documents the history of Cornell with vintage photographs, memorabilia, original manuscripts and other rare materials. Designed as a walking tour, it is displayed throughout Olin, Kroch, Uris, Mann and other libraries through Sept. 9. A souvenir guide is available.

graduate bulletin

• **Study abroad:** Applications for Fulbright grants for study abroad are available for the 1996-97 academic year; contact R. Brashear, director of Graduate Admissions, Sage Graduate Center, 255-3912. Applicants must be U.S. citizens; completed applications are due mid-September.

• **English test:** The English Placement Test will be held in Hollis Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, on Monday, Aug. 28, at 9:30 a.m. Entering international students who satisfied the language requirement with a TOEFL score below 600 must take this examination.

music

Bound for Glory

While renovations take place in the Commons Coffeehouse, the program will feature albums from the studio. Bound for Glory is broadcast Sundays from 8 to 11 p.m. on WVBR 93.5 FM.

religion

African-American

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

Baha'i Faith

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

Catholic

The summer Mass schedule, June 3 through Aug. 20, is: Saturday, 5 p.m., and Sunday, 10 a.m., Anabel Taylor Auditorium. Daily Masses will be announced weekly.

Christian Science

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

Episcopal (Anglican)

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

Friends (Quakers)

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

Jewish

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

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

Korean Church

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

Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

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

Sunday services: Cornell Student Branch, 9 a.m., Ithaca ward, 1 p.m. For information, 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.

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

Agricultural, Resource & Managerial Economics

"Optimal Promotion in Protected Industries," Henry Kinnucan, Aug. 16, 10 a.m., 401 Warren Hall.



Augustus Vincent Tack's *As the Ships Go Sailing By (To the Enchanted Island)*, from the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., is featured in the Johnson Museum's exhibition "Augustus Vincent Tack: Landscape of the Spirit," on view Aug. 19 through Oct. 22.

Art Museum exhibit showcases work of Augustus Vincent Tack

Cornell's Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art is the last scheduled site of the major traveling exhibition "Augustus Vincent Tack: Landscape of the Spirit," organized and circulated by the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C. This first retrospective ever devoted to the career of American visionary painter Augustus Vincent Tack (1870-1949) will be on display at the Johnson Museum from Aug. 19 through Oct. 22, through the generosity of Sheila W. and Richard J. Schwartz '60.

Tack has been increasingly recognized over the last two decades as an early modernist whose abstractions anticipate the color-field painting of the 1960s and relate to the abstractions of other artists from Milton Avery to Clyfford Still. Tack was known for his landscape paintings, portraits and murals that owed much to the ideas of late 19th-century aestheticism and the American Renaissance.

Born in Pittsburgh in 1870, Tack enjoyed a prosperous and conservative Victorian youth in a large family. After graduating from St. Xavier College in New York City, he studied at the Arts Students League from 1890 until 1895, where he was exposed to and eventually emulated such talented artists as John Twachtman, William Merritt Chase, J. Alden Weir and Arthur Dow. In 1894 he established himself as a portrait painter, a line of work that would be profitable to him throughout his career.

Repeated trips to France, where he painted in Normandy, influenced him to draw upon the romantic tradition of landscape painting expressed in the works of tonalists and impressionists such as George Inness, George Fuller and Twachtman — moody, atmospheric landscapes often depicting dawn or dusk and the transition of the seasons. Such paintings as *New York in Snow* (1894-1901), *Moonrise* (ca. 1897-1901) and *Windswept* (1900-1902) are typical of this period in the artist's career.

In 1910 he joined the faculty of the Yale School of Fine Arts and became closely allied with the orthodox art establishment that could have secured his future success on an established, conservative path.

However, even as he was becoming a member of the art establishment and successful as an inheritor of the traditions of aestheticism, the Arts and Crafts movement and the American Renaissance, Tack was attempting to respond in his own art to the new ideas manifested in the paintings of Cezanne and Van Gogh. From 1913 to 1914 Tack finished a series of monumental religious works depicting the Passion of Christ. In these works, Tack married a new expressionistic style to a sustained exploration of religious subjects.

In the late 1910s and early '20s, Tack secured his first major secular mural commissions — at the Manitoba State Capitol in Winnipeg, Canada, and the Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln — projects that took him for the first time to the Rockies, whose terrain was to prove a great inspiration to his works, both figurative and abstract. His experience of the Rockies forever altered his approach to painting; his studio assistant remembered preparing overall decorations for large canvases through the Renaissance technique of "pouncing" patterns from photographs of the Western landscape — a method that uses a powder (pounce) dabbed through perforations in the outline of a drawing or photograph to reconstruct an outline on another surface. Tack would later come in and paint these canvases, often without reference to any specific geography or sketch, allowing the preparatory markings to show as part of the finished work.

The 1930s saw a decline in Tack's production of abstract works. He continued to derive an income from portraiture, producing portraits of Supreme Court justices, Generals George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower, and President Harry S. Truman. He died in 1949.