

On a Winter Day

Senate Gives Univ. Community Right to Repeal Most Actions

The University Senate Tuesday night passed a bylaw amendment allowing for community repeal of most Senate actions through a community-initiated referendum, immediately following a more than two-thirds affirmative vote, a student senator moved to have the vote reconsidered at the Senate meeting Tuesday, Feb. 12. The Senate will vote then on whether or not to reconsider passage.

The community referendum bill, titled "Power to the People" Bylaw Revision of 1973, was intended to avoid the reoccurrence of last February's community referendum on the existence of the Senate itself, according to Robert S. Harrison, co-sponsor of the bill, Arts '74. He anticipated that under the repeal procedures community dissatisfaction with Senate actions would be directed against the specific Senate action rather than against the body.

A repeal referendum may be initiated by 1,300 signatures, a figure equal to about five per cent of the Cornell community's eligible voters. To be successful, a repeal vote must receive a "weighted majority" of all votes cast, with one faculty vote weighted as nine votes to each employee or student vote. This ratio is designed to reflect the representational composition of the Senate. A voter turn-out of more than 50 per cent of those who voted in the previous Senate election is required.

Repeals may be instituted against all or part of any Senate action, "except those involving internal rules, bylaw amendments, the budget of the Division of Campus Life in toto, appointments or consent to appointments, or initiation of constitutional amendments."

If the repeal is successful, the Senate may not, during the same academic year, take substantially the same action that

was repealed.

Senate speaker Raymond J. Minella, Law '74, said such referendums could only repeal, not initiate, Senate policy.

Within the same bylaw amendment, the senators created, by a vote of 44 to 16, procedures for Senate initiation of a "sense-of-the-community" referendum. Cost of such a referendum ranged from a low of \$500 estimated by Benjamin Nichols, a co-sponsor of the bill and professor of electrical engineering, to a high of between \$1,900 and \$2,900 estimated by the Senate secretariat.

According to its sponsors, "sense-of-the-community" referendums would have two purposes: to make the Senate more responsive to the community and to educate the community to Senate issues.

A faculty senator opposed the bylaw amendment on the grounds that "the real issue is apathy" on the part of the community toward Senate actions.

In other actions, the proposed campus Bill of Rights reached the Senate floor Tuesday night only to be committed to the Executive Committee with instructions to that committee to report to the Senate by Feb. 19 with plans for the establishment of a joint Senate-Faculty Council of Representatives (FCR) committee.

The action followed expressions of faculty dissatisfaction with the proposed Bill of Rights as voiced by Norman Penney, dean of the faculty, and by Paul Olum, professor of mathematics and a faculty trustee.

Penney felt the faculty had not been properly consulted by the Senate Codes and Judiciary Committee during the Bill's formulation this year.

Continued on Page 11

Energy Crisis: Is Public Ready for Atomic Plants?

Nuclear power is a current reality. It seems destined to fuel our future energy needs in a major way, at least until other sources such as solar energy can be brought into large-scale use.

While scientists and engineers are fairly confident that the nuclear technology will be fully developed — given enough time, money and human energy — they are not at all sure how to meet the nuclear emotional crisis.

People of all levels of intelligence have had "gut reactions" to nuclear power. They are afraid of fast neutrons, radioactivity and the danger of catastrophic accidents. It may well be that the answer to the energy crisis lies in a massive program of public education.

Populations of humans have encountered energy crises repeatedly in the past — problems of shortage of supply which were circumvented by moving to new technology. When early man killed off his supply of wild game he developed agriculture. When the Romans ran short of slaves they found a way to get work out of water. When supplies of wood dwindled in Europe during the Middle Ages, the coal technology arose.

And when the coal runs out in the twentieth century, will we have the public support to exploit the power in the atom?

"The public successfully defeated the plan to build a nuclear power plant in Cayuga Lake, the public scotched the SST (SuperSonic Transport), and the public," according to Cyril L. Comar, principal investigator in the Cornell Energy Project,

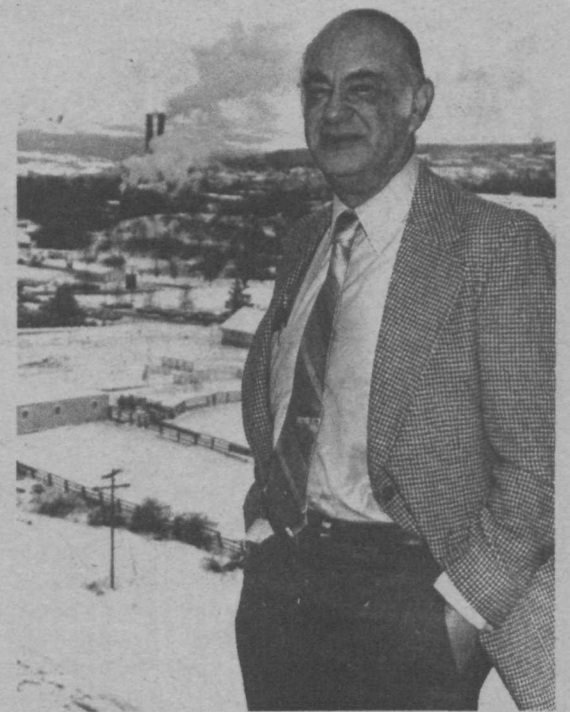
"will be making all the basic policy decisions regarding new energy technology for the future."

This trend is a fair one, Comar said, because from now on energy policy will involve changes in our style of living.

"The day of cheap abundant energy is over," he said. "We have increased convenience, affluence, speed and flexibility in the past — always at the expense of the efficient use of energy. Now we must reverse this trend without doing violence to the people."

Comar, who is also director of Cornell's Laboratory of Radiation Biology and professor and head of the Department of Physical Biology in the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, has been comparing what he calls the "biological costs" of alternate methods of producing energy. These costs can be computed in terms of public health factors, environmental quality and societal considerations — an admittedly "fuzzy" term which includes life style.

"In the past we were prone to accept technology without thought of the harm it would cause or the effect it would have on society," Comar recalled.



Cyril E. Comar

"We automatically assumed that the benefits of technology would far outweigh the ill effects. The public's rejection of the SST was perhaps the first example of considering the net benefit of a new technology."

The best documented biological costs, thanks to about \$1 billion worth of research in recent years, are those due to ionizing radiation — the high energy radiation, produced by radioactive materials or machines, that strips the electrons off atoms when it enters matter. In human terms, ionizing radiation is known to cause genetic abnormalities and cancer.

The emotional response to the nuclear prospect is not too surprising when the energy crisis is reduced, in these terms, to a question of life or death.

Continued on Page 7

Panel Formed To Seek Dean For Hum. Ec.

A search committee to recommend nominees for the deanship of the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell has been established by President Dale R. Corson.

Corson said Monday that he will chair the committee which will seek a replacement for David C. Knapp, who becomes University provost on August 1.

Named to the Human Ecology search committee by Corson were: Christopher T. Babb, assistant professor of consumer economics and public policy; Sara E. Blackwell, professor of community service education; David L. Call, the H. Edward Babcock Professor of Food Economics and director of Cooperative Extension; Marjorie M. Devine, associate professor of human nutrition and food; John P. Hill, professor and chairman of the Department of Human Development and Family Studies; Jane E. Knitzer, director of field study for the college; Robert A. Plane, professor of chemistry; Mary E. Purchase, professor of design and environmental analysis; Susan S. Watkins, assistant professor of design and environmental analysis, and Mark Barlow Jr., vice provost, who will serve as associate committee chairman.

Corson said the committee will accept suggestions for the deanship and these should be directed to Barlow.

Former Cornell Provost Plane to Become President of Clarkson

Robert A. Plane, a member of the faculty and an administrator at Cornell University since 1952 has been named president and chief executive officer of Clarkson College of Technology in Potsdam, effective immediately. He will assume his new, full-time duties later this academic year.

Plane's election as Clarkson's 12th president was announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the Clarkson Board of Trustees held in New York City yesterday.

Plane succeeds John W. Graham, Jr., who has been Clarkson's chief executive officer since 1966, with the title of president until 1972 and chancellor since that time. Graham will remain at Clarkson as chancellor, sharing with Plane the responsibility for the college fund-raising and public relations activities.

In accepting the presidency, Plane said, "Clarkson College represents for me a unique opportunity and challenge. The college serves highly motivated students interested in all aspects of technology—from its roots in pure science to its impact on human behavior. Strong programs in engineering and science are being supplemented by new and innovative programs in applied social science. I expect that there will be increasing attention to human values in all the studies.

"The educational environment is personalized due to the combination of residential college atmosphere with a focused curriculum. At Clarkson, I plan to be directly involved in all activities of the College, including undergraduate instruction. Although I look forward eagerly and enthusiastically to this new position, it will be hard to leave Cornell after 22 good years."

When told of Plane's decision to join Clarkson, Cornell President Dale R. Corson said, "In Bob Plane, Clarkson is gaining an extremely able administrator who can and



Robert A. Plane

does make decisions when they need to be made. In addition, he is a fine, warm human being. He has served Cornell well as outstanding teacher, fine chemist and administrator, both as chairman of the chemistry department and as provost. He will be missed here."

Plane is associated currently with the Center for Environmental Quality Management at Cornell. He was provost of Cornell from September, 1969, until September, 1973. He was chairman of Cornell's Department of Chemistry from 1967 to 1970. He participated for a short period as a faculty-elected member of Cornell's Board of Trustees. Plane served as acting president during brief absences of

President Corson, whom he succeeded as Cornell provost.

A professor of chemistry, Plane's field of specialization is metal ions in solution, and in enzymes. His publications include "Chemistry," a general text co-authored with Michell J. Sienko, professor of chemistry at Cornell. First published in 1957, the text has become the most widely used college chemistry book in the world.

Plane was a National Institutes of Health (NIH) Special Fellow in 1960-61 at the Nobel Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, and at Oxford University in England. He was the 1963-64 chairman of the Ithaca section of the American Chemical Society. He was a visiting scientist at the University of California at Berkeley during the spring term 1969.

He was chairman of Cornell United Religious Work in 1966-67, a member of the Board of Governors of Willard Straight Hall (Cornell student union) from 1964 to 1970, and chairman of the Cornell Board of Physical Education and Athletics, 1969-72.

Plane became an instructor in 1952, assistant professor in 1954, associate professor in 1958 and full professor in 1962. He was a research chemist at Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory prior to going to Cornell.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from Evansville (Ind.) College in 1948 and his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago in 1951.

Clarkson is one of about 15 independent institutions in the country which specialize in professional technological education and research. With undergraduate and graduate programs in engineering, science, management, the humanities and social sciences, and related interdisciplinary fields, Clarkson has a student body of approximately 2,500.

Hearing Raises Questions About Judicial System

A student-initiated complaint charging Cornell University (corporation) with policies of sex discrimination in access to physical education programs and facilities raised serious questions as to the status of the campus judicial system and its "parent body," the University Senate.

The University Hearing Board (UHB) met Monday night in an unusual public session pertaining to a complaint filed Nov. 1 with the Office of the Judicial Administrator by Laurie Zelon, College of Arts and Sciences '74, and Jane Danowitz, Arts '75. The case represents the first time the University (the Corporation) has appeared as a defendant before the UHB under the current judicial system.

Issues with potentially significant implications to the governance of the campus community included: Is the Statement of Student Rights "operative"? Is the University Senate constitution "binding"? What is the definition of an "academic matter" as pertains to physical education facilities and programs? Can the University (Corporation) or departments be the defendant? and what remedies are available against the University?

These and related questions were raised in an attempt by the UHB to determine its jurisdiction in the case, according to Joseph A. Harmon, Arts '75, administrative chairman of the UHB. Harmon announced the 12-member board would make public its interim ruling on the jurisdictional question Monday pending a final decision after the substance of the case has been heard.

The Zelon-Danowitz complaint alleges violations of Article I, Sections 1 and 2 of the Statement of Student Rights, by the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. The text prohibits sex discrimination except that "the Physical Education Department shall be allowed to select on the basis of sex, but only insofar as such selection is necessary to provide for orderly use of dressing facilities."

Six members of the Cornell community presented their opinions on the matter of jurisdiction, a matter raised publicly by the board itself and not by either the complainants or the defendant to the case.

Neal Stamp, University counsel, declined to testify because of what he termed a conflict of interest, Harmon said.

Concerning UHB jurisdiction over the subject matter of the complaint, four of the six acknowledged such jurisdiction existed without qualification. However, two others, Norman Penney, law professor and dean of the faculty, and Jean Failing, associate dean of the College of Human Ecology and chairman of the Faculty Council of Representatives Committee on Academic Records and Instruction, narrowed UHB jurisdiction to "non-academic" matters only. Penney further argued the Statement of Student Rights was "inoperative" in that it is "chapter one" of the proposed Bill of Rights, and as such has never been ratified by the faculty.

This interpretation contradicts President Dale R. Corson's November 1972 affirmation of the Statement of Student Rights as policy with certain exceptions.

Penney also concluded the University could not be a defendant because the Senate constitution, which provides for the judicial system, is subject to Board of Trustee-approved "enabling legislation" calling for establishment of "codes of personal conduct" applicable only to individuals, he said.

Paul Olum, professor of

mathematics and a trustee, argued that the Senate constitution is "binding" in grey areas created by discrepancies between it and the enabling legislation. Current judicial procedures state that Cornell University (the corporation) may be a defendant.

Olum dismissed the issue of academics versus non-academics by stating the Senate constitution gives the Senate policy-making powers over physical education and athletics, "(excluding degree requirements)." This "means simply the Senate can't determine if the faculty will offer academic credit" for such courses, he said.

Concerning UHB jurisdiction over the parties, Failing pointed out no provisions exist for composition of the UHB when the University is named defendant. Harmon said he became aware in October these provisions were lacking. He proposed a procedure, currently pending, calling for a 12-member panel in such cases. Harmon stated the UHB initiated the question of jurisdiction in this instance to preclude challenges to a UHB decision at a subsequent date.

Those testifying in addition to

Olum, Penney and Failing were: Robert Platt, Law '76, a senator and trustee; Raymond J. Minella, Law '74, speaker of the Senate, and Brian Shiffrin, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR), '74.

The UHB will hold its next open meeting on this matter at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the ILR Conference Center, Room 105.



**CORNELL
CHRONICLE**

Published weekly and distributed free of charge to Cornell University faculty, students, staff and employees by the Office of Public Information. Mail subscriptions \$12 per year. Make checks payable to Cornell Chronicle. Editorial Office 110 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. Telephone 256-4206. Editor, Randall E. Shew. Managing editor, Barry Strauss. Photo editor, Russell C. Hamilton.



Tribute to Brice: His Theory Proves True

It is a fitting tribute to Neil M. Brice, who was killed in last Thursday's plane crash in Pago Pago, that evidence substantiating one of his more daring theories was printed in an internationally recognized scientific journal just a few days before his death.

Last April, Brice and research associate Thomas R. McDonough proposed at the meeting of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D.C., that the planet Saturn was encompassed by a giant new kind of ring — shaped like a slightly squashed doughnut and, in absolute dimensions, larger than the sun. They said that the ring was composed of hydrogen gas, invisible to us because of the interference of the earth's atmosphere. They explained how the particles could have escaped from the atmosphere of Titan, one of Saturn's 10 moons, which was the only moon in the solar system known to possess an atmosphere.

They concluded that a spacecraft outside the earth's atmosphere would detect the ring if it "looked for it" with ultraviolet light. They also postulated that if any other planet had a moon with an atmosphere, then that planet would also have a gaseous torus surrounding it. Brice quipped that the skies could be full of doughnuts.

When Pioneer 10 flew by Jupiter in December, it returned much valuable information to earth, which is still being analyzed by scientists. In the January 25 issue of Science, Darrell L. Judge and Robert W. Carlson of the Department of Physics of the University of Southern California reported on the observations made with the two-channel ultraviolet photometer aboard the spacecraft.

"Jupiter appears to have an extensive hydrogen torus surrounding it," they reported, "in the orbital plane of Io." (Io is one of Jupiter's 12 moons.)

"Finally," the article concluded,

"hydrogen channel signals were observed from the equatorial plane of Jupiter during periods when neither the planet nor its satellites were in the field of view. These emissions . . . are tentatively interpreted as due to a toroidal cloud of neutral hydrogen in orbit around Jupiter, similar to the hydrogen torus proposed by McDonough and Brice for Saturn and Jupiter."

Brice had been on sabbatical leave all year. He had visited Europe, India, Japan and Australia — attending conferences, consulting and lecturing. When word of the Pioneer corroboration was received at Cornell, Brice's associates tried to reach him.

"I do not know if he learned of this success before his fatal flight," McDonough said. "I hope he did, because it would have made him very happy. I can still hear his whoop of joy whenever he or anyone in his research group had made a significant advance."

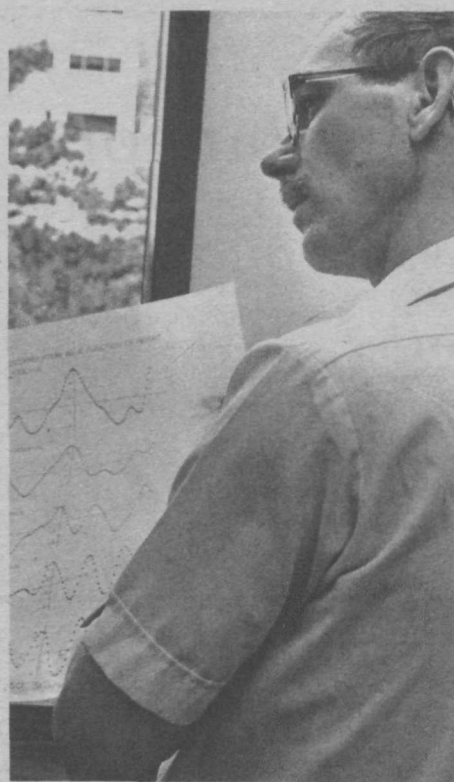
A native of Brisbane, Australia, Brice had taught at Carleton University in Ottawa and participated in three Antarctic expeditions, two of which he led, before joining the Cornell faculty in 1966 as a visiting associate professor of electrical engineering. By 1972, he had been promoted to full professor.

Brice attended the University of Queensland in Brisbane, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1954, a bachelor of science with honours in 1958, and a master of science in 1959. He received his doctorate from the University of Stanford in 1965.

University President Dale R. Corson said,

"Neil Brice's death is a tragedy for all of us who knew him and for all those who work in the field of atmospheric science, where he proposed so many daring theories.

"Of course our deepest sadness is for



Neil M. Brice
1934-1974

his young family. Neil was only 39 years old. He leaves behind his wife, Marilyn Jordan Brice, and three small children.

"In the 10 years Neil was at Cornell, his tireless energy affected all of us who worked with him. His ideas probed many mysteries. He sought ways to improve radio communications, to protect spacecraft traveling through the solar system, to control the earth's radiation belts and to understand the atmospheres of other moons of other planets.

"He was also deeply concerned about the quality of life on earth. A few years ago he refused to accept a salary increase, which he certainly deserved, because he thought the money could be better used

to rebuild the Africana Studies and Research Center which had been destroyed in a fire. In a letter he wrote to me at that time, he said that one way we could protect our environment was by consuming less, and having lower salaries, he said, was a sure way to do that.

"There is already a formidable monument to the memory of Neil Brice. A mountain in Antarctica was named after him in recognition of work he did there in 1961 and 1962. No doubt, other such material tributes will follow. And no doubt each of us will find some personal way to remember him."

Although Brice's wife and children had been traveling with him, they did not accompany him on the flight to Pago Pago. They are now staying with Mrs. Brice's family in California.

A memorial service for Brice will be held at 4 p.m. tomorrow in the Anabel Taylor One World Room. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested that donations be made to the Cornell College of Engineering, or to one of the following:

N.Y. Yearly Meeting of Friends
15 Rutherford Place
New York, N.Y. 10003

Poplar Ridge Friends Church
Poplar Ridge, N.Y. 13139

American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Friends School
P.O. Box 40
North Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7002

Trustee Executive Committee Summary Agenda

SUMMARY AGENDA for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to be held Feb. 12, 1974 in New York City.

(Note: This summary agenda, as released for publication, may not include certain confidential items which will come before the meeting. Also other items may be added to the final agenda prior to the meeting.)

1. The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held Jan. 17, 1974 will be submitted for approval.

2. University President Dale R. Corson will recommend the appropriation of \$20,000 for purchase of communications equipment and software for the Office of Computer Services to support time sharing applications. The President will report that the expenditure of these funds, from the Office of Computer Services Reserve, will improve costs and efficiency at the Langmuir Computing Center.

3. Trustee Constance E. Cook, chairman of the Ad Hoc Trustee Committee on the Status of Women, will present the committee report for discussion and recommendation to the full

Board of Trustees in March.

4. The President will present to the Executive Committee for approval and recommendation to the full Board a recommendation, which originally came from the Investment Committee, concerning a revision in the policy statement dealing with the University's chief investment officer. The revisions round out the mandate of the Investment Committee as set forth in the University Bylaws and articulate the working relationship between the Chief Investment Officer and the Investment Committee.

5. The President will recommend recognition of the existing Employee Degree Program for full-time exempt personnel and expansion of the program to include full-time non-exempt employees effective July 1, 1974.

6. The President will recommend, subject to Buildings and Properties Committee approval, the conveyance of some land (0.122 acres) to the State of New York. The land underlies the chilled water plant for the New York State Veterinary College and the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

located on Judd Falls Road. The President will explain that the conveyance is necessary for purposes of a New York State Housing Finance Agency bond issue.

7. The President expects to make some recommendations, subject to Buildings and Properties Committee approval, with respect to the student apartment project on the old Country Club site north of Jessup Road.

8. The President expects to make another preliminary report to the Executive Committee concerning the progress of the study of Collegetown which the University administration is conducting at the request of the Board of Trustees.

9. The President will recommend, subject to Buildings and Properties Committee approval, that the University administration be authorized to retain consulting engineers to test emissions of the central heating plant smoke stacks. Further, he will recommend appropriation of funds from the heating plant reserve for the test program.

10. The President will recommend, subject to approval

of both the Buildings and Properties and Investment Committees, that the University administration be authorized to air condition laboratories and an auditorium in the College of Engineering and to expand the East Ithaca chilled water plant project to provide for the distribution of chilled water to Phillips and Upson Halls. The President will explain that the Engineering College's research commitments require a highly controlled environment and extension of the chilled water service provides the most economic means to meet this need with minimum operating costs and use of energy. The President will request authorization to fund the project from Engineering College funds and the Endowment Fund for repayment with interest. He also will note that this project is an addition to the major chilled water project currently ongoing.

11. The President will recommend the establishment of a program in aquaculture involving the Veterinary and Agriculture and Life Sciences Colleges with the cooperation of the Federal Tunison Laboratory of Fish Nutrition near Cortland.

He will recommend authorization to seek outside funding through gifts, grants and/or contracts for the program's annual operating support.

12. The President will recommend the establishment of a Feline Research Laboratory within the Department of Microbiology at the Veterinary College as a unit to be supported by gifts from alumni and other friends.

13. The report of the Buildings and Properties Committee will be presented by its chairman, Trustee Bruce Widger.

14. The President will recommend a series of personnel actions.

15. A report of construction grants awarded during the period Dec. 3, 1973 to Jan. 11, 1974 will be presented for information.

Chronicle

All items for publication in the Cornell Chronicle must be submitted to the Chronicle office, 110 Day Hall, by noon on the Monday preceding publication.

Chronicle Comment

Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for the Cornell Community. Comment may be addressed to Barry Strauss, managing editor Chronicle, 110 Day Hall.

A Case of Blaming Someone Else?

Editor:

While jogging in Barton Hall last week I witnessed what I thought was a skit from a Laurel and Hardy two-reeler. Some workmen were attempting to pull open those large floor-to-ceiling drapes. One of the workmen was pulling a cord to affect the opening while another seemed to be in the role of Technical advisor. One of the drapes snagged and began to rip. "Ollie" kept pulling; "Stan" kept

Comedy Skit Or Cover-Up?

advising; the drape kept ripping. I wouldn't have been at all surprised if workman "Hardy" had turned to workman "Laurel" and said, "Well, here's another fine mess you've gotten us into!" He didn't, but apparently called

the Safety Division to report an "incident of criminal mischief" and to place the blame on (who else?) a returning student with larceny in his soul (See "Barton Blotter," Cornell Chronicle, Jan. 31).

What I thought was a Laurel and Hardy comedy routine turned out to be a Spiro and Dick cover-up job. What a letdown.

Andrew Matura
Graduate Assistant
Div. Atmospheric Sciences

Campus Chest Needs Student Help

The Campus Chest's 1974 fund raising campaign is another victim of the energy crisis. However, the energy the Chest lacks is in-man power.

If the Campus Chest fails to receive student support, it will mean the end of the Cornell Student Relief Fund, according to Ken Hoffman '75, chairman of the Campus Chest and member of Alpha Phi Omega, Cornell's service fraternity which assumed responsibility for the campaign two years ago.

The Campus Chest needs volunteers for publicity, particularly art work and writing, for fund-raising and for coordination of the fund-raising effort.

This year's drive will be a door-to-door solicitation of all campus dormitories and off-campus housing. This has been the most effective means of fund-raising in the past, said Hoffman.

Most of the money raised will go to the Student Relief Fund (SRF) and Cornell-Ithaca Volunteers in Training and Service (CIVITAS).

The SRF has often been a last resort for students who could not raise needed funds in any other way. The factors that determine how much money they receive are need and available funds.

The SRF has given money to students in need of medical attention. Foreign students whose checks failed to arrive on time from overseas or found themselves in a financial bind due to currency fluctuations may receive temporary assistance from

the SRF. Referrals in all cases have been through financial aid and college counselors.

The SRF receives no money from the University. It exists only through students support. Repayment of money given is based on an assessment of ability to do so and moral obligation.

The Campus Chest was normally able to give about \$5,000 each year to the SRF but has not been able to donate any funds for the past three years. Currently, only about \$1,800 remains in the SRF. Once this is gone (probably by year's end), the fund will no longer exist.

CIVITAS has also, in the past received support money from the Campus Chest to help pay for office supplies, and the suicide prevention bureau also received its seed money from SRF.

Support of the Campus Chest in general has been waning recently, according to Hoffman. In its prime, the Campus Chest was able to raise \$15,000 per year; but it has been much less successful the last four years. The organization, existing only for the benefit of the Cornell community, is one of its kind in Tompkins County and "should not be allowed to pass into oblivion," he said.

Persons or groups interested in volunteering for the 1974 fund-raising campaign should contact Hoffman or Alpha Phi Omega by calling 257-1677 or by going to Room 21 in Willard Straight Hall.

5 Students Gain Illegal Access To Cornell Computer Terminals

Illegal access was gained Friday, Jan. 25, by five part-time terminal operators to internal accounting files of the Office of Computer Services (OCS). John W. Rudan, OCS director, and Henry G. Vaughan, director of Management Systems and Analysis, said the facts of the situation are as follows:

The part-time operators saw an OCS file which contained computer passwords. In effect, this means that the students could have (although no one is sure that they did) run jobs on other people's computer accounts. They could also have seen information contained in other users' data. Again, no one is certain that they did so.

Once the illegal penetration was discovered, OCS implemented measures to void the information which had been stolen. Yesterday morning, keys on all accounts were changed. Users have been requested to obtain these new keys and immediately change the passwords on their computer accounts. (For further information, see OCS announcement AN-168.)

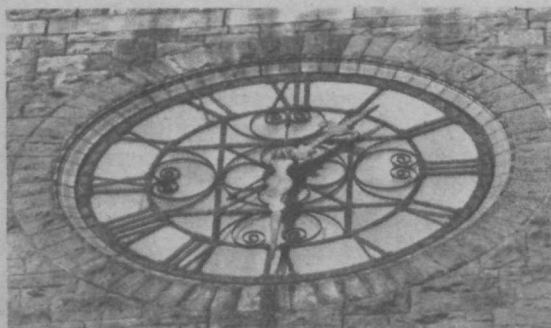
The five persons involved all have been suspended from work pending further investigation. The matter has been referred to the Judicial Administrator and the Office of Personnel Services.

No confidential records regarding personnel and

payroll were involved. Rudan and Vaughan emphasized that these records are very tightly secured. No student health records could have been seen, as no such information is ever entered into computer files on the Ithaca campus, they said.

"With the information obtained," Rudan said, "the individuals involved could have gained access to on-line data which is typically research or test data, not easily decipherable and seldom confidential." Rudan believes that no attempts were made to obtain such information.

(Editor's note: Future editions of the Chronicle will present further discussion of computer security.)



Job Opportunities At Cornell University

The following are regular continuing full-time positions unless otherwise specified. For information about these positions, contact the Personnel Department, B-12 Ives Hall, N.W. Please do not inquire at individual departments until you have contacted Personnel. An equal opportunity employer

(POSITION) (DEPARTMENT)

- Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Chemistry)
- Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Science, Technology, and Society)
- Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Music)
- Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Civil and Environmental Engineering)
- Department Secretary, A-13 (Music)
- Department Secretary, A-13 (University Development)
- Department Secretary, A-13 (Civil and Environmental Engineering)
- Department Secretary, A-13 (Law School)
- Steno I, NP-5 (2) (Agricultural Economics)
- Steno II, NP-6 (Animal Science)
- Steno III, NP-9 (NYSSILR)
- Records Clerk, A-11 (University Health Services)
- Clerk, NP-5 (Agricultural Economics)
- Senior Clerk, A-12 (Personnel Services)
- Sr. Account Clerk, A-13 (Nuclear Studies)
- Sr. Account Clerk, A-13 (Dining Services)
- Clerk III, NP-7 (Neurobiology and Behavior)
- Administrative Clerk, A-16 (Management Systems and Analysis)
- Research Aide I, A-16 (Science, Technology, and Society)
- Sales Clerk II, A-13 (Cornell Campus Store)
- Library Assistant II, A-12 (Library)
- Administrative Assistant I, NP-16 (NYSSILR)
- Administrative Assistant 1, A-22 (Conference Center (APril))
- Senior Auditor (Auditor's Office)
- Assistant Counsel (University Counsel)
- Area Manager (Dining Services)
- Personnel Officer, P-20 (NAIC (Arecibo Observatory))
- Director of Information Services (Communication Arts)
- Assistant Librarian (Library)
- Director of Public Information (Public Information)
- Counselor (Division of Academic Services)
- Sound Program Supervisor (Laboratory of Ornithology)
- Cooperative Extension Specialist (CRD) (Cooperative Extension Administration)
- Cooperative Extension Specialist (DCP) (Cooperative Extension Administration)
- Cooperative Extension Specialist (Brockport) (Cooperative Extension Administration)
- Cooperative Extension Specialist (NYC) (Cooperative Extension Administration)
- Director of Transportation (Transportation)
- Scientific Illustrator III, NP-13 (Genetics, Development and Physiology)
- General Manager (Statler Inn)
- Director (Cornell Safety Division)
- Assistant Football Coach (Athletics)
- Extension Associate (Communication Arts)
- Lab Assistant (Laboratory of Plasma Studies)
- Animal Technician, NP-8 (Laboratory Animal Services)
- Lab Mechanic I, NP-9 (Geneva)
- Lab Technician, A-17 (Biochemistry, Molecular & Cell Biology)
- Research Technician IV, NP-14 (Ecology and Systematics)
- Research Associate (Plant Pathology (Geneva))
- Research Associate (Agricultural Economics)
- Research Associate (2) (LASSP)
- Research Associate 6 (Plant Breeding and Biometry)
- Research Specialist (Plant Pathology)
- Research Specialist II (Graduate School of Nutrition)
- Maintenance Engineer, NP-12 (Geneva)
- Radiological Control Technologist, A-20 (Life Safety Services)
- Synchrotron Operator, A-19 (Lab of Nuclear Studies)
- Research Manager, A-29 (LASSP/MS)
- Programmer I, A-19 (Management Systems and Analysis)
- Programmer C, NP-13 (Physical Biology)
- Senior Programmer, A-26 (Management Systems and Analysis)
- Dining Services Supervisor, A-18 (Dining Services)
- Technical Aide I, NP-9 (LAMOS)
- Technical Aide II, A-17 (Computer Services)
- Technical Aide II, A-17 (Chemistry)
- Sr. Research Aide, A-18 (Laboratory of Ornithology)

Continued on Page 11

The Comatose Comet: Why Did Kohoutek Fizzle?

It was an astronomical miscarriage.

For more than nine months the world waited for the appearance of the highly touted "Comet of the Century." Newspapers and magazines carried optimistic predictions of the comet's brilliance and spectacular size. Even the televised newscasts, rarely prone to mentioning scientific subjects, foretold news of the comet. All eyes, and certainly all telescopes, were turned skyward around Christmastime, but the star performer failed to show in some places and was barely visible in others. Comet Kohoutek was a flop.

What went wrong?

According to Cornell astronomer Joseph F. Veverka, the notion of making predictions about comets is ridiculous, since comets are singularly unpredictable.

"The only thing we can say about comets with any certainty at all is where they will be when," Veverka said. "This is because the motions of heavenly bodies have been well studied ever since Newton laid out his laws of motion in 1687. But no one knows what goes on inside a comet — what the physics of comets is all about."

Without this knowledge of Comet physics, Veverka said, astronomers are reduced to making predictions of brightness on the basis of the behavior of past comets.

"And past comet behavior only proves how unpredictable comet behavior really is," he reiterated. "We stand a much better chance of predicting the weather with certainty than we do of stating in advance the absolute magnitude (brightness) of a comet."

Veverka, who is a senior research associate in Cornell's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, tried, in a recent interview, to get at the source of the Kohoutek misunderstanding.

He said that the original estimates of the comet's brightness were based on the fact that it did appear to be very bright when it was first discovered around the orbit of Jupiter. It was also clear from the comet's orbit that it would pass unusually close to the sun, which would further contribute to its brightness. He said these simple facts, however, were blown into sensational predictions by a combination of factors including 1) the desire of certain scientists to gain funding support for the study of comets, 2) human nature (in scientists, journalists and the public at large), and 3) various public relations problems within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

"The agency was encountering some difficulty in justifying Skylab scientifically, when all of a sudden the chance to study 'The Comet of the Century' came along," NASA's public relations personnel readily joined in spreading Kohoutek's fame.

Kohoutek may have been a public disappointment, but it was a scientific success.

"This is the best observed faint comet in history," Veverka said. "We learned more about the physics of comets from Kohoutek than from any other comet so far."

Veverka explained that scientists had long believed comets to be "dirty ice balls" — "plum puddings" of mud and ice and dust. Never before Kohoutek, however, were observers able to substantiate the presence of water in the comet's coma. Radio astronomers also made positive identifications of many simple, unstable molecules in the coma, which they believe to be evidence of more complicated material within the nucleus. (A comet consists of a *nucleus*, approximately 10 miles in diameter, of ice, dust and complex molecules — the plum pudding; a *coma* of glowing



REAL FIREWORKS — This Renaissance woodcut, from Mallet's "Description de L'Univers," illustrates the different sizes and shapes of observed comets. Public disappointment that it was, Comet Kohoutek did not resemble any of the above.

gases around the nucleus, which are the product of vaporization of material in the nucleus as the comet nears the sun's heat, and a *tail* of gas and dust which the comet leaves in its wake as it travels.)

In fact, Veverka said, enough information was gleaned from Kohoutek to construct good theoretical models of what goes on inside a comet.

"Many scientists were excited about the opportunity to study this comet," Veverka said, "and, understandably, they presented it's most optimistic face to the general public."

Astronomy, according to Veverka, is as faddish as anything else, and comets haven't been "in" lately. (For

example, the truly spectacular Comet Bennet of 1970 was very sparsely observed.) Studying the moon and planets has been "in" and well funded. The early discovery of the comet by Lubos Kohoutek last March gave the comet enthusiasts plenty of time to mount proposals for research projects.

No journalist, Veverka pointed out, would have gotten too excited over an approaching comet of ordinary brightness. "The scientists thought they had a good thing, based on the early behavior of the comet. It was clear by late November that the comet wouldn't be anywhere as bright as originally predicted. But then it still hadn't passed by the sun, and there was a chance that it might brighten up after perihelion (the point at which it is closest to the sun) as many comets do. The comet was getting a lot of publicity, so why rock the boat?"

Veverka also said that the public was willing to be led astray on the subject of the comet. The desire to see a truly spectacular event runs through most people, he said.

Veverka explained NASA's role as follows:

"But any model we make based on what we see on the outside," he admitted, "may not give the true picture of what happens inside the nucleus." The only way to be absolutely certain, he said, would be to send a spacecraft to analyze a comet's

Continued on Page 11

Barton Blotter

Equipment Worth \$1,500 Missing

Over the past several months, more than \$1,500 worth of scientific equipment has disappeared from Biological Sciences laboratories in Stimson

Hall, according to one entry in Safety Division morning reports this week.

Among items taken were a digital voltmeter, an optical

compound microscope, a stereozoom microscope, two blacklights, four stopwatches, several electrograph pencils and an electric pencil sharpener.

Other thefts reported this week were a glass paperweight from a desk in Clark Hall, a law book from the coat rack outside Sage Cafeteria, a pocket calculator from a room in Emerson Hall, a drafting book, drafting tools and instruments from a secured desk in Sibley Hall, a baby crib from the porch of a residence in Hasbrouck Apartments, a pocketbook valued at \$20 left unattended in the basement of Sage Chapel, and several tools and a toolbox from a locked van which was forced open in the Hughes Hall parking lot.

Risley Encourages Employees To Run for Cornell Senate

Cornell employees are urged to become employee candidates in the University Senate elections to be held in about two weeks, according to Robert F. Risley, vice provost.

The deadline for filing candidate petitions is 5 p.m. today in the Senate office, 133 Day Hall.

The employee constituency

consists of nine voting members and includes both exempt and non-exempt employees. A 10th employee seat is to be filled by an administrative employee.

Supervisors and department heads are asked to encourage their employees to participate as senators and to allow employees the time necessary to serve in that capacity, Risley said.

Sage Notes

Applications for Graduate Summer Fellowships are now available in the Fellowship Office, Sage Graduate Center. The summer awards are for \$400 plus \$100 for each eligible dependent, and are based mainly on financial need. In the past there have been considerably more requests than money, so graduate students would be well advised to continue looking for other summer support. Completed applications are due in the Graduate School by April 1.

The deadline for turning in course cards to the Graduate School was yesterday. Students who have not already done so, should get cards in immediately. Students are also reminded that the deadline for course changes is April 5. After this date, no courses may be added or dropped; nor may grading system be changed from S-U to letter grades or visa versa.

Graduate students are reminded that Special Committee membership should be set by the beginning of the second semester of full-time graduate study. Students who have not yet turned in Committee forms are urged to do so as soon as possible.

At its meeting last Friday, the Graduate Faculty approved the requirement for Abstracts in Master's theses. Information on format, and location in thesis is available from the Sage Graduate Center.

The National Tax Association — Tax Institute of America has announced the 1974 annual competition for Outstanding Doctoral Dissertations in government finance and taxation. All graduate students at accredited U.S. institutions and individuals who have received the doctoral degree after September 1973 are eligible. Dissertations may be on any topic in the area of government finance, including taxation, debt and fiscal policy, expenditures, budgeting, administrative and management science applications, program analysis and policy evaluation, and the like. The winning entry will receive \$1500 and the opportunity to publish a summary of the dissertation in The National Tax Journal. Honorable mentions are also awarded. Additional information may be obtained from Professor James A. Papke, Department of Economics, Krannert Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

Topics, Speakers

Lecture Committee Needs Ideas

The University Lecture Committee needs more suggestions for topics and guest lecturers in order to maintain the high quality and quantity of lectures on campus, according to Committee chairman Franklin A. Long, the Henry R. Luce Professor of Science and Society.

"The committee depends on faculty and student nominations for its lecturers and, therefore, needs the help of the community in its nomination and selection process," Long said.

He outlined the character of the committee's activities, and the mechanism for faculty and student submission of suggested lecturers: "The committee has jurisdiction over essentially two kinds of university funds for lectures. One is funds for Messenger Lectures. Here the expectation is that outstanding people will come to the campus to give a set of several lectures, for example, three lectures in one week or six lectures in two weeks, on broad topics which relate to the evolution of civilization. A desideratum, not often realized, is that the Messenger Lectures will ultimately be published as a pamphlet or book. The Messenger Endowment covers the costs of these lectures.

"Other endowment funds are available to cover costs for a moderate number of University Lectures which normally call for only a single lecture. The general ground rule is that University Lectures should appeal to a relatively broad segment of the Cornell community, and further, that support for them not be readily available from other sources."

Nominations and requests for specific lectures should include written statements of support from at least two departments, suggested dates for the lecture, approximate title of the lecture or lectures, and some information on the likelihood that the proposed lecture will attract a substantial Cornell

audience. The committee also needs biographical material on the proposed lecturer to help in its decision-making.

Requests for funding must be made so that a final decision can be made at least four weeks before the time of a University Lecture and a full semester before the time for a proposed set of Messenger Lectures. This lead time is essential to permit suitable publicity and to make other arrangements. Funds are provided for an appropriate honorarium, for travel and living expenses, and for Cornell hospitality. Funds cannot be used to pay agent's fees, nor does the committee encourage lectures by individuals who are sponsored by commercial agencies. The committee is delighted to have proposals for joint sponsorship and funding, since this increases the number of possible lectures.

"A final point is that approval by the ULC is contingent upon clearance of the date for the proposed lecture through Cornell's central reservations coordinator, Carol Adams, Willard Straight Hall, ext. 6-3513."

Formal requests for funds should be submitted to the secretary of the committee, Jean Morehouse, 315 Day Hall, ext. 6-4843. Preliminary exploration of lecture possibilities may be done with the secretary, or with members of the University Lecture Committee which currently consists of: Long; Faust F. Rossi, Law School; Don Randel, Music (for John Kronik, Romance Studies, on leave); Jean Blackall, English; Marvin Carlson, Theatre Arts; Yardena Mansoor, Arts '74; Carol Williams, Arts '75; Norman Penney, dean of faculty; Roger Howley, University publisher and Morehouse, ex officio.

Energy Expert to View 'Project Independence'

Harry Perry, a nationally known consultant on energy policy and options, will visit Cornell University today to discuss the current energy situation in a public lecture scheduled for 4:30 p.m. in Room 101 of Phillips Hall.

Perry is the first of several guest speakers invited to participate in a special spring term lecture series, "Energy Policy: Issues and Options," sponsored by the College of Engineering and the Program on Science, Technology and Society. Peter L. Auer, professor of aerospace engineering, is coordinating the series.

In his talk, Perry will examine the various options that might be used to achieve "Project Independence" — the President's policy to attain energy self-sufficiency for the United States in the near future.

A former director of coal research at the Bureau of Mines and research advisor to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources, Perry has also served as senior specialist in the Environmental Policy Division of the Congressional Research Service. He prepared the overview report on energy research and development which is being used by the Senate's



Harry Perry

National Fuels and Energy Study, chaired by Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

2 New Funds Established To Aid Univ.

Two new challenge funds have been established with special alumni gifts to encourage new and increased gifts of unrestricted funds to the University through the Cornell Fund, according to Robert Rasmussen, director of the fund.

Presidential Councillor and Trustee Emeritus John M. Olin '13 has provided \$200,000 to create a challenge fund for new gifts to the Cornell Fund in the Tower Club category of \$1,000 or more. The challenge will match the increase in gift of up to \$5,000 over last year's Cornell Fund gift as long as the increase places the donor in the Tower Club category.

A similar challenge fund at the Charter Society gift level of from \$500 to \$999 has been established with a \$50,000 gift from Cornell Council member Lee Fikes '67 and Trustee Stephen Weiss '57. The challenge fund will match any increase of up to \$500 over the individual's gift to the Cornell Fund last year as long as the increase places the donor in the Charter Society gift level.

Last year's Cornell Fund broke all records with \$4 million from 30,000 donors.

Macklin Studies Cornell Cohabitation

One of the major problems facing young people who choose to live with a member of the opposite sex is disappointment at not being able to share this important part of their lives with their parents.

This is one of the findings from research on cohabitation discussed by Prof. Eleanor Macklin of the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell in an article recently accepted for publication in "Psychology Today" magazine.

The article is based on the results of a survey conducted last year on a random sample of Cornell students. Almost 300 male and female sophomores and seniors were surveyed using a 32-page questionnaire designed to find out their feelings about cohabitation as well as how many had experienced cohabitation.

For the purposes of the study, "cohabitation" was defined as "sharing a bedroom (and/or bed) with someone of the opposite sex four or more nights a week for three or more consecutive months," according to Macklin.

She stresses the fact that "contrary to much older-generation opinion, spending the night together, even in the same bed, need not imply a full sexual relationship." She feels that cohabitation should be viewed first as an emotional relationship and second as a sexual phenomenon, although

most people who stay together for three or more months have added both elements.

According to Macklin, at least half of the cohabiting couples in the Cornell study made no conscious decision to live together until some outside element made a decision necessary. "Until that time, there was only a mutual, often unspoken recognition of the desire to be together — a natural progression of the relationship," she says.

Almost one-third of the sample surveyed indicated having had a cohabital relationship, and preliminary research throughout the United States indicates this figure is not exceptional in many university communities.

Macklin indicates that of the Cornell sample, almost 100 per cent considered living together unmarried an acceptable practice, particularly if there were an affectionate, exclusive relationship between the two persons involved. Only seven per cent of the sample indicated they would not cohabit given the opportunity with the proper partner.

She suggests that although much popular opinion sees cohabitation as being contrary to all that is healthy or moral, there is little research evidence to support this. The great majority of students who had cohabited viewed the experience as having been beneficial.

Students who had cohabited tended to receive grades as high or higher than those who had not, and tended to have the same positive attitudes toward marriage as did the rest of the college sample. They were as likely as non-cohabitants to report that their parents' marriage had been successful, and showed no tendency to come from a broken home.

Of the students who had experienced cohabitation, Macklin says, "These students seem characteristic of the general undergraduate population, and their cohabitation seems more a function of the opportunity for such a relationship than a function of their personality characteristics."

She adds that there is a general need "to acknowledge that the changes are actually occurring, and to consider the possibility that such changes may indeed be an improvement on our traditional patterns."

Because of fear of disapproval or unpleasant repercussions, almost 80 per cent indicated that they had tried at some point to conceal the relationship from their parents. One-third indicated that they felt sure that their parents did not know about the cohabitation at the time it occurred.

Because of the prevalence of student concern about parental distress, Macklin is initiating a

study on the attitudes of parents to unmarried cohabitation.

Current research on cohabitation is confined almost exclusively to the university community because of the difficulty in contacting a meaningful sample in other circumstances, according to Macklin. At a Cohabitation Research Workshop that she attended recently as part of the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family, it was suggested that such information could be obtained by including pertinent questions on the next national census.

Even without these questions, 143,000 people on 1970 Census volunteered the information that they were cohabiting, as compared to 17,000 who said they were on the 1960 Census, according to Paul C. Glick, of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Hockey Tickets

The sale of some 1,200 reserved seat tickets for Cornell's next home hockey game against Yale will begin at 8 a.m. Monday, the day of the game, at the Teagle Hall ticket office.

Normally, tickets go on sale the morning of the day before the game. However, because the Teagle Hall ticket office is closed on Sundays, the sale will not begin until Monday morning.

Persons with CUAA coupon books are given priority in the purchase of tickets and tickets are not sold to non-book holders until 2 p.m. Tickets are \$1 for CUAA book holders, \$3 for non-book holders.

Any tickets not sold by 5 p.m. Monday will be on sale beginning at 6:30 p.m. at Lynah Rink.

Energy Crisis: Greatest Problem is Emotional

Continued from Page 1

In fact, the nuclear option requires the public to decide whether it is better to sacrifice some lives every year in mining accidents, generator explosions, air pollution from fossil fuel combustion and the like, or take a chance that a great many lives could be lost in a catastrophic accident that might occur every few thousand years.

"Auto accidents kill about 55,000 people every year in the United States," Comar said. "Suppose we eliminated the auto and initiated a nationwide mass transit system. And suppose that, once a week, an accident on one of these mass transit vehicles killed 1,000 people. The yearly risk to human life remains the same, but the emotional impact of mass death is unacceptable."

The figures show the actual danger from nuclear power plants — both operational and projected ones — to be extremely low. The average American is exposed to about 80 millirems of radiation each year just from regular medical checkups which include chest and dental X-rays. The "background" radiation coming to us from cosmic rays and the radioactive content of our bodies and certain building materials adds another 100 millirems a year.

The actual radiation exposure

from nuclear power plants in 1970 was less than one-tenth of one millirem. Even when the danger of catastrophic events is computed into the figure, nuclear power, if developed as projected by the year 2,000, will not contribute more than an average of one millirem of radiation per person per year.

Other calculations show that an individual's chances of dying, per year, from riding in an automobile are about one in one hundred. The risks of death, per year, from a natural disaster such as a flood, an earthquake or a snake bite are about one in one million. The risk of death, per year, from a fully developed nuclear power industry is about one in three million, including the danger of a catastrophic accident which might kill thousands at a time every 10,000 years or so, Comar said.

The dangers of the fossil fuel technology have gone largely unstudied. Comar's guess, based on what is known about the effects of sulphur dioxide (one of the more caustic end products of coal combustion) is that they are far worse than the threat from nuclear technology.

Approaches to the energy crisis fall into two categories, Comar said: (1) technical problems to be solved by engineering science and (2) social, political and economic problems.

"The technological problems are the easy ones," he said. "If we ask technology the right questions, I'm sure there will be answers. But the societal problems may require us to change our life style and our profit system, to accept new risks and population controls. It is my hope that through technology we can buy the time in which to answer the more difficult questions."

Comar is dedicated to the idea of public education which will provide a factual basis for making the difficult decisions of the future. He is planning a book which will give authoritative, unbiased answers to the most frequently voiced fears about nuclear and other sources of power. He is also participating in a whistle-stop energy education tour for the American Association for the Advancement of Science — a series of Chautauqua-type short course supported by the National Science Foundation.

"Sometimes," Comar said, "I really despair at getting all the aspects of this matter understood. At the root of the problem is the moral imperative that life is priceless, that every person has the right to die of old age and to benefit as he wishes from our technological advances. But on the other hand, life has a financial value. The minute we state our ideals we have to start

compromising to meet reality's demands."

There is no question, Comar concluded, that energy costs. His

major concern for the present is that the public be made to recognize the real costs, as opposed to the emotional or imaginary ones.

Career Calendar

The American Association for the Advancement of Science invites applications for the second year of its Congressional Scientist-Fellow Program, which begins in September. The program selects and places younger PhD-level scientists and engineers on the staffs of individual congressmen or congressional committees for one year. Application deadline is April 5. Details at the Career Center.

The following secondary schools have established on-campus recruiting dates:

Westhill Central School District Syracuse, New York	February 12
Liverpool Central Schools Liverpool, New York	February 21
Abington Heights School District Clarks Summit, Penna.	March 6
Three Village Central School District Setauket, New York	February 27
Greece Central Schools Rochester, New York	March 13
Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Public Schools Kenmore, New York	April 2
Lexington Public Schools Lexington, Mass.	April 2 and 3
Smithtown Central School District Smithtown, New York	April 19
Teacher candidates should sign up for interviews in Room 159, Career Center.	

Sports Scoreboard

HOCKEY — Record to date: 10-5-1. Last week's results: RPI 5, Cornell 2. This week's schedule: Feb. 9, at Dartmouth; Feb. 11, Yale.

BASKETBALL — Record to date: 3-14. Last week's results: Penn 87, Cornell 36; Princeton 92, Cornell 56. This week's schedule: Feb. 8, Dartmouth; Feb. 9, Harvard; Feb. 13, Niagara.

TRACK — Record to date: 1-2. Last week's results: Army 69, Cornell 67. This week's schedule: Feb. 10, Yale.

SWIMMING — Record to date: 5-3. Last week's results: Cornell 63, Army 48; Cornell 63, Colgate 49. This week's schedule: Feb. 13, Syracuse.

FENCING — Record to date: 0-0. Next meet: Feb. 16, Harvard.

GYMNASTICS — Record to date: 3-6. Last week's results: Cornell 151.50, Pittsburgh 120.80. This week's schedule: Feb. 9, at Ithaca College.

SQUASH — Record to date: 2-5. Last week's results: Hobart 9, Cornell 0; Rochester 3, Cornell 6. This week's schedule: Feb. 8-9, Wesleyan Invitational; Feb. 12, Hobart.

WRESTLING — Record to date: 8-7. Last week's results: Cornell 21, Yale 19; Cornell 41, Brown 7; Cornell 16, Franklin & Marshall 23. This week's schedule: Feb. 8, at Harvard; Feb. 9, at Dartmouth.

Harrison Asst. Football Coach

Bob Harrison, an assistant football coach at the University of Iowa for the last three seasons, has been appointed as an offensive assistant coach at Cornell University, according to Jack Musick, head coach of the Big Red. The appointment will be effective immediately.

Harrison, 32, was pass offense coordinator at Iowa for three years. In 1969 and 1970, he was at Kent State University where he served as defensive line coach and assistant to the director of admissions.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Harrison was head football coach at John Adams High School there in 1967 and 1968. One of his former players is Tom Jackson, now a linebacker with the Denver Broncos.



Bob Harrison

Published for Personnel Dept.

Summary

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

January 1, 1973 - December 31, 1973

Establishment Name and Address: CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Injury and Illness Category		Fatalities	Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays*	
			Number of Cases	Number of Cases Involving Permanent Transfer to Another Job or Termination of Employment	Number of Lost Workdays	Number of Cases	Number of Cases Involving Transfer to Another Job or Termination of Employment
Code 1	Category 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Occupational Injuries	0	133	0	1147	377	0
21	Occupational Illnesses						
21	Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders	0	4	0	58	7	0
22	Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	0	0	0	3	0	0
24	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	0	2	0	3	0	0
25	Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Disorders due to repeated trauma	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	All other occupational illnesses	0	1	0	19	2	0
	Total—occupational illnesses (21-29)	0	7	0	83	9	0
	Total—occupational injuries and illnesses	0	140	0	1230	386	0

*Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays—Cases resulting in: Medical treatment beyond first aid, diagnosis of occupational illness, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job (without lost workdays).

Diedrich K. Willers, Personnel Director

January 17, 1974

Bulletin of the Faculty

(Publication of this Bulletin is supervised by the Secretary of the University Faculty Robert M. Cotts, 315 Day Hall, 256-4843)

Report of Ad Hoc Committee To Evaluate CIUE

The following report of evaluation of CIUE has been prepared by an ad hoc committee appointed by Dean of the Faculty, Norman Penney, in November, 1973. The evaluation was mandated in the initial organization of CIUE, and is presented here for faculty information and comment. The FCR will consider the report at its meeting next Wednesday.

Faculty members wishing to comment are encouraged to do so through their FCR representatives.

1. INTRODUCTION

The field of education at Cornell has undergone many reorganizations, culminating in a series of major changes within the last decade. A detailed survey of the situation was made by the Special Committee on Education (Olaf Larson, chairman; March 1967). Subsequently, in 1967, the School of Education was dissolved as a unit, and a Center for Research in Education was established. This reorganization left the various educational efforts at Cornell relatively dispersed.

It is useful at the outset of this report to distinguish between work in education that is directed outward — e.g., teacher preparation, theory of education at primary or secondary levels — and that which reacts directly back on the educational process within the university. If the distinction is not always sharp, at least the emphasis can be discerned in most cases.

The feeling that more attention should be paid to the quality and techniques of undergraduate education at Cornell became strong in the 1960s (cf. the report of the Committee on the Quality of Undergraduate Instruction, Alfred Kahn, chairman; October 1965). During the first years of operation of the new Center for Research in Education, it became clear to many that the primary effort of the Center was directed outward and thus would not satisfy the perceived internal needs. Consequently, on July 1, 1971, the Center was completely reorganized. The new name, Center for the Improvement of Undergraduate Education (CIUE), gave a specific indication of the charter for this new venture.

An evaluation of CIUE's performance was scheduled for the end of the first three-year period. The Dean of the Faculty has appointed our committee to undertake this review. We have restricted ourselves to a study of CIUE, leaving to one side the many other

educational organizations functioning concurrently at Cornell.

(E.g., Department of Education (College of Agriculture and Life Sciences); Department of Community Service Education (College of Human Ecology); Committee on Teacher Preparation; Agency for Education Innovation; Department of Communication Arts; Learning Skills Center.)

Beyond asking how well CIUE has succeeded in approaching the goals spelled out in its charter, we have considered to what extent the constraints imposed on it have helped or hindered. Also, we discussed the relative emphasis placed on the various functions of CIUE, and whether — in the light of almost three years' experience — it seemed desirable to change this emphasis in any way. Lastly, we touched on the question of whether a consolidation of educational effort at Cornell, perhaps in line with the original recommendations of the Larson Report, might now be desirable.

Our sources of information, beyond the documents and publications of CIUE, came from interviews with interested persons. These included past and present users of CIUE's services, administrators of several units within the University, Faculty Fellows at CIUE, outside referees in the field of undergraduate education, the director and associate director of CIUE, and some of the persons originally involved in the formation of CIUE.

Student opinion was not sought directly. This omission was caused mostly by the timing of this enquiry in relation to the academic calendar. However, it appears that sustained student involvement with CIUE has been rather minor, and that there exist collateral agencies with a more direct emphasis on the student side of the instructional problem (e.g., the Agency for Education Innovation, the Learning Skills Center). There is also in progress an extensive review (by the Provost's Committee on Academic Support Services) of the many services available directly to students. We do not consider our own specific review of CIUE to overlap extensively with the work of the Provost's committee.

2. CIUE'S INITIAL AIMS AND CONSTRAINTS

At the time of its inception, when CIUE succeeded Cornell's Center for Research in Education, its newly defined aims were stated as follows, in summary:

1. to help create educational

innovation at Cornell;

2. to develop methods for evaluating University instruction;

3. to act as resource bank and information center for educational enterprise at Cornell; and

4. to assist with the preparation of funding proposals for projects in education.

In examining these aims, we have found it useful to distinguish between CIUE's *service function* and independent research.

CIUE fulfills its service function by responding to specific needs within the University. For example, it may collaborate in setting up a new format for a particular course; it may organize course evaluations; it may offer professional advice to faculty on instructional problems; it may provide technical services for audio-visual aids or in the writing of funding proposals. We do not perceive the service function as being restricted to technical matters

FCR

The regular February meeting of the Faculty Council of Representatives will be held Wed., Feb. 13 at 4:30 p.m. in Ives Hall.

alone, nor even do we feel that technical expertise needs to receive particular emphasis.

CIUE may also engage in independent research into educational topics relevant to tertiary education. The volume of such research performed exclusively within the Center is likely to be small, however, in view of CIUE's relatively narrow base. Rather, we envisage CIUE's acting as a focus for a wide variety of educational interests dispersed over the campus, fostering research and stimulating interdisciplinary collaboration.

It is evident that CIUE's original charter, based on the perceived needs at the time of its creation, emphasized the service function. It is thus relevant to review the financial support basis offered, in turn, by the University to CIUE.

CIUE originally inherited the unused balance (about \$70,000) of a grant made by the Carnegie Foundation to the Center for Research in Education. In addition, the University contributed toward support of CIUE's staff, and provided further funds for equipment, for small projects, and for some research assistants and Faculty Fellows. CIUE has been housed very adequately in Rand Hall.

As is the case for some other operating units at Cornell, CIUE is expected to compete vigorously for further funding by making suitable proposals to outside agencies. In this it has been relatively successful; the fact of this need must, however, be included among the constraints under which CIUE has to operate. With the exhaustion of the Carnegie money (and of some other one-time internal sources), CIUE is presently assured of a budget from University sources of approximately \$90,000 per year, an amount insufficient to cover expenses at the present operating level.

When a new center such as CIUE is created, it is obviously necessary for it to establish a reputation both within the University and outside. Among the aims of the initial period, then, should be counted also: communication with

the university community, and being sensitive to its needs; displaying some obvious competence so as to encourage collaboration with interested faculty; establishing a professional reputation on a national scale.

3. FINDINGS

All our evidence indicates that CIUE, under its director James Maas and associate director Stephen Brock, has made a successful entry into its field and has had a productive two-and-a-half years of activity. CIUE is well respected by its analogs at other Universities; its publications have been well accepted; other organizations have responded to CIUE's initiatives in improving information exchange. Within Cornell, CIUE has made serious efforts at communications; it has surveyed the faculty, held topical workshops, disseminated information. (The results of these obviously strong and genuine efforts are somewhat variable, however, as discussed below.) In collaboration with faculty from a rather wide range of departments, CIUE has completed several educational projects and is working on many more. Again for the most part in collaboration, CIUE has prepared funding proposals to outside agencies on specific projects; these proposals have yielded a very high proportion of successes. CIUE has established extensive technical resources for preparing audio-visual aids to teaching, and offers help and instruction in these techniques.

There is thus little doubt that CIUE has quickly solved the problem of making a place for itself, and that its initial output has been large. It seems equally clear that the professional quality of this output has, on the whole, been highly respectable. There remain the questions of how well CIUE has in fact been able to communicate itself to the rest of the University, and how well the directions chosen matched Cornell's real needs. Of course these questions have no simple, clear-cut answers. We report and comment on some of the opinions we have heard voiced during our interviews.

a) CIUE's *visibility* in the Cornell community is rather variable. Despite the circulation of an initial questionnaire, and despite the regular distribution to Faculty of the newsletter, *CIUE Notes*, attention is apparently not secured except where interest already exists or where a special need arises. Thus there are still Faculty who do not know what services CIUE might offer them, or even that the Center exists at all. At the other extreme, there have been many cases of intimate collaboration between Faculty and the CIUE staff, apparently to the full satisfaction of both parties. Between these limits lies the greater part of the Cornell community, aware of the existence of CIUE but not actively committed to exploring its potentialities.

b) Opinions held about CIUE may be colored to some extent by each individual's original conception of CIUE's function; to some extent, too, these opinions parallel the varying degree of personal involvement just mentioned.

In no case where there was active collaboration was CIUE's customer less than satisfied; more often he was enthusiastic. One may conclude that

Continued on Page 9

Continued from Page 8

CIUE's contribution, where solicited, has always been evaluated as competent and helpful. The question of CIUE's basic orientation is, however, not fully answered thereby, since the selection of collaborators — whether initiated by one side or the other — to some extent guarantees a mutuality of interest.

c) The most obvious criticism we have heard is that CIUE has been too much oriented toward *technological innovation* at the expense of the more basic problems of education itself. Some Faculty feel that CIUE might have provided greater intellectual leadership in tackling these problems; however, just what form this intellectual leadership should take is not usually specified. Sometimes the instructional problem is viewed more as one of expertise in the subject matter than of technique in its presentation. Leadership in instructional methods might then be regarded as meddling interference, an accusation CIUE has successfully avoided.

The fact is, many of CIUE's projects have had no connection with technology (e.g., a study of interdisciplinary seminars, or the possible effects of universal S/U grading in the first semester). In these, CIUE has been no less enthusiastically involved than in others. It appears, therefore, that the technological criticism should not be taken as an absolute judgment. We suggest that there are several factors which may distort the impression that CIUE conveys to the slightly distant onlooker. We discuss these factors further below, and recognize that some of them are intrinsic and thus likely to haunt this type of enterprise generally. It is nevertheless important to bear in mind that the image CIUE projects, as distinct from the realities, plays an important part in determining relations within the University; thus CIUE should remain sensitive to this question.

d) CIUE needs to solicit outside funds; hence it must stress, at least for this purpose, the type of project most likely to obtain such support. Technological innovation is a natural choice; its problems can be specified precisely, its outcome described in concrete terms. The results can be exported to other institutions, a condition many Foundations regard as a *sine qua non* for support.

Within the University, too, technological projects have some advantages. A series of highly visible, quantifiable successes enables a newly created Center to establish its reputation. We should recall, at this point, the rapid turnover among CIUE's predecessors; CIUE was forced to pick up from a relatively low point.

Technological projects are easier to put forward without a suggestion that an instructor's personal effectiveness is being impugned. This, and the fact that students and teachers alike often enjoy playing with gadgets, are other elements in the pattern we are describing.

There are several reasons, then, why technology may define the line of least resistance for CIUE: some, like the need for outside funding, may at times be compelling. The added visibility of technological innovation may contribute to the impression that CIUE has yielded to this pressure more than absolutely necessary; so may the freely

admitted penchant of Professor Maas, and his obvious competence in the audio-visual field. Without suggestion that technology be abandoned entirely in favor of more fundamental research, the need for care in maintaining a suitable balance was often stressed in our interviews.

e) A criticism of CIUE sometimes voiced is that, though it has been patently responsive and helpful when approached by Faculty, it has failed to exert much leadership or to stimulate an atmosphere helpful to the improvement of teaching in the University. We find it difficult to concede that such criticism is basically fair. Exerting a palpable leadership is very much an uphill battle for a narrowly based, small group of specialists in a sea of educators who generally pride themselves on their individualism.

Many of these educators themselves quite correctly point out that, while CIUE stresses the *exportability* of its findings to other universities, they do not see much evidence of Cornell's *importing* any methods from elsewhere. This is hardly the Center's failing. CIUE has played a leading role in surveying and systematizing educational innovations nationwide; it has publicized its findings locally; it has surveyed and attempted to coordinate educational facilities at Cornell; it has collaborated in setting up topical workshops, in training programs for teaching assistants, and in organizing and supporting release time for Faculty for the purpose of educational study here and elsewhere. If these efforts at leadership have not made themselves felt more strongly, one should recall that it is really too early to expect CIUE to have exerted a pervasive influence in the University; some patience will be needed.

Outside referees from some well-known educational centers have been unanimous in praising the effectiveness and initiative of CIUE's directorate.

f) The Faculty Fellows program of CIUE is still in its infancy and exploratory to some extent, but the underlying idea has met with uniform approval. Selected faculty members are presently released from teaching duties for a semester and enabled to work closely with other Fellows and with the CIUE staff on projects of improving undergraduate education. Such a program is probably among the most effective ways CIUE has of exerting leadership and stimulating educational research. Perhaps, in view of the financial constraints, it will be possible to achieve this effect without necessarily reimbursing the relevant Departments for faculty release time. It might also prove desirable and practical to have Fellows only partially relieved of teaching duties, continuing their association with CIUE for correspondingly longer periods.

g) One of CIUE's charges is to develop methodology for the evaluation of teaching effectiveness. Covering one aspect of this, the *Inventory for Student Appraisal of Teaching and Courses*, developed by Professor Maas and now circulated under CIUE auspices, has made a notable contribution. It has been used widely at Cornell and has met with good acceptance elsewhere as well.

Other methods of evaluation, aside from student appraisal, have not progressed as much. We do not

pretend to know in what directions this difficult problem could most profitably be explored, but nonetheless it is clear that the challenge is widely felt.

h) CIUE has indeed established a resource and information bank for educational innovation. It has collected a specialized library, and outfitted itself with apparatus for producing audio-visual materials. It has set up a specially equipped seminar room available for general study of teaching, and it has been instrumental in providing demonstrations of new technology (e.g., the Plato-IV computer-aided system of instruction from the University of Illinois). It also maintains semi-permanent displays of carrels, projectors, and tape recorders from various manufacturers.

The consensus seems to be that, while such technical aids are useful and, for some, indispensable, there need be no general trend toward centralization of such facilities (with the obvious exception of the most elaborate items, such as color-television studios). Many colleges and departments have excellent technical resources of their own. The convenience and flexibility of operating these independently outweighs the economies that might be effected by consolidation.

i) CIUE has spent a fair fraction of its effort in the preparation of funding proposals. Most often these are made in collaboration with non-CIUE staff. The success ratio has been gratifyingly high, probably a commentary on the effectiveness of using specialists to tackle a target familiar to them. The jargon of these proposals has a very particular flavor, of course, which — if carried over into other communications — lays CIUE open to the charge of a "public-relations type" orientation. Care in this respect is needed.

j) There is some feeling expressed that CIUE, to be effective, should have independent control over some funds with which to stimulate innovation and research. In the past, CIUE has offered small-scale support to persons who proposed a suitable project; such grants were offered on a cost-sharing basis, thus involving other Departments and broadening the basis of support. The potentiality of such seed money is readily recognized. However, the present budget for CIUE virtually precludes this type of program.

SUMMARY

CIUE's work is highly esteemed by those who have shared in it, and a need for CIUE is generally recognized. There are, however, some widely held criticisms of emphasis.

Outside referees give CIUE a high professional rating.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. *Presently Perceived Goals for CIUE*
Judging by our interviews, the originally expressed aims for CIUE still adequately summarize the needs felt on campus. The main emphasis should be placed on the service function, i.e., on meeting the internal needs of the Cornell community. This should include both a response to specific requests for collaboration and, to the greatest extent possible, leadership in stimulating evaluation and improvement of our instructional methods. In second place, CIUE should catalyze and participate in basic research into educational issues. Lastly, CIUE should be equipped to offer professional assistance, with

technology, information, or in writing proposals for outside support.

b. Action

This committee is not in a position to recommend specific steps Cornell should take to ensure a productive future for CIUE. Such steps are closely circumscribed by budgetary constraints and will doubtless be the result of difficult compromises on all sides. However, we believe that the *minimum administrative action should be such as to underwrite the existence of CIUE as a defined and continuing institution at Cornell*. A reasonably strong local funding base is needed to give CIUE continuity and independence for creative action.

CIUE, for its part, should continue to solicit outside funds for much of its budget, making every effort to avoid undue polarization of its activity in the process. This implies particular emphasis on sources which might respond favorably to proposals not conditioned solely on technological, "exportable" innovation.

Mechanisms for coopting interested faculty should be augmented. If CIUE's budget cannot sustain the Faculty Fellows program by release time purchase, other methods for encouraging faculty participation should be explored. Some funds for small grants (seed money) should be available. CIUE should be able to hire several competent research associates and research assistants.

In the broader context, one might ask whether consolidation of some segments of Cornell's educational efforts appears desirable to effect economies of scale or permit more intimate cooperation. This committee, viewing the question from CIUE's perspective, believes that no such consolidation is needed to facilitate CIUE's task; on the contrary, we would fear that the administrative overhead and procedural red tape of such a move might worsen an already critical financial picture and dilute CIUE's specific aims.

At present the technical resources for producing educational materials are widely distributed across campus. Here again our committee believes that any moves toward consolidation should be restricted to the major and most expensive items; the rest of the apparatus is most readily used if dispersed and under "local" control. So long as CIUE has sufficient facilities for its own use and for its service functions, as now appears true, it should not direct its efforts toward greatly expanding its technological base.

In sum, it is our view that CIUE, under its present leadership, has during this initial period moved successfully toward meeting its charge, and that reconsideration for the future should be given in the direction of *confirming* Cornell's commitment, so as to give CIUE the assurance of continuity and reduce its dependency on outside agencies.

Raphael Littauer, Chairman
William Keeton
Barbara Koslowski
Gilbert Levine
Dennis Regan
Richard Ripple

The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Michael E. Fisher, secretary of the Senate, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.

NEXT SENATE MEETING: Tuesday, February 12, 7:30 p.m. Kaufmann Auditorium.

Current Legislative Log

(Complete texts of all University Senate actions are available in the Senators' Study, 124 Day Hall.)

BILL NO. & DATE SUB.	TITLE AND ABSTRACT	SPONSOR	COMMITTEE REFERRED TO
D-135 1/28/74	A MOVE TO LIMIT ADMISSIONS AND FORESTALL A "PEOPLE CRUNCH" [Admissions and transfers will be held to replacement values to forestall overcrowding.]	Benjamin Neel	Campus Life Comm.
D-136 1/28/74	A CEILING ON FUTURE TUITION INCREASES [The bill limits future tuition increases to 5%.]	Benjamin Neel	Planning Review
D-137 1/28/74	A MOVE TO PROVIDE PROPORTIONATE INCREASES IN FINANCIAL AID [Provide proportionate financial aid increases to those unable to meet the new tuition increases.]	Benjamin Neel	Subcommittee on Admissions and Financial Aids
D-138 1/28/74	A MOVE TO RECONSIDER THE TUITION INCREASES [The resolution asks that the Board of Trustees reconsider its recent action raising tuitions by 8-11%.]	Benjamin Neel	Planning Review
D-139 1/28/74	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF COMPETITIVE DINING [This legislation directs the Dining Subcommittee to set up a Subcommittee to investigate the possibility of having competitive dining units established on campus.]	Benjamin Neel	Executive Committee
D-140 1/28/74	EQUAL RIGHTS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES [The bill establishes times when Helen Newman facilities can be used by male students.]	Benjamin Neel	Subcommittee on Physical Education and Athletics
D-141 1/28/74	THE ONE FINAL PER DAY ACT [An act to permit students an adequate opportunity to prepare for final exams by guaranteeing a full study week and no more than one final per day.]	Robert Platt	1. Calendar Comm. 2. Academics
D-142 1/28/74	TELEPHONES AT SAGE ACT [A bill to provide telephone service to in-patients at Sage hospital.]	Robert Platt	Board on Student Health
D-143 1/29/74	THE CO-ED USE OF ATHLETIC FACILITIES [This act extends co-educational use of athletic facilities to facilities not originally covered under SA-119, "The Best Use of All Facilities" Act of 1971.]	P. Hernandez, N. Haber, F. Esposito	Subcommittee on Physical Education and Athletics
D-144 1/29/74	THE TONGUE SANDWICH ACT [This act would require the posting of all Arts Quad renovations on the Goldwin Smith kiosk one month prior to execution, allowing community input.]	Leon S. Rafner	Campus Planning
D-145 1/29/74	THE DORMITORY PARK ACT [This act would allow the use of dormitory parking space unused during intercession for all vehicles registered with the University.]	Leon S. Rafner	Subcommittee on Parking and Traffic
D-146 1/29/74	AN ACT ON THE CONTINUITY OF RULINGS [A bill to establish a continuous "Senate opinion" regarding rulings on Senate Action.]	Tatnall W. Warner, C.K. MacKay	Executive Committee
D-147 1/29/74	RESOLUTION OF SADNESS [A Resolution of Sadness and a plea for reasonable tuition rates in future years.]	Haber, Hernandez, Esposito	Planning Review
D-148 1/30/74	THE TRANSFER STUDENT FINANCIAL AID ACT [This bill provides for the equal treatment of continuing and transfer applicants for financial aid.]	Keith Jarett	Subcommittee on Admissions and Financial Aids
D-149 1/30/74	AN ACT TO RELEASE THE UNDERGRADS FROM THE GRINDSTONE OF THE DIPLOMA MILL [This bill releases the undergrads from the grindstone of the diploma mill.]	Tatnall W. Warner	Subcommittee on Educational Innovation
D-150 1/31/74	AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A POLICY ON CONFIDENTIALITY [This act provides that no Senator or Officer of the Senate shall accept confidential information, "confidential" here meaning "to be withheld from the full Senate."]	C.K. MacKay, R. Meyer, J. Danowitz	Executive Committee
D-151 1/31/74	QUESTION TIME REVISION ACT [This bill would amend SA-135 (Bill to Establish a Question Time) to allow non-Senators to speak at Senate meetings.]	Francis Ryan	Executive Committee
D-152 2/1/74	AN ACT TO DISMANTLE UJAMAA [A strong recommendation to President Corson to begin the desegregation of its dormitory housing -- in compliance with the N.Y.S. Board of Regents.]	Mike Sharon	1. MDI 2. Housing Subcomm. 3. Academics

Senate Calendar

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Dining Subcommittee, 4:30 p.m., G-92 Uris Hall.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Housing Subcommittee, 12:00 p.m., Planning Office.

Campus Planning, 3:30 p.m., B-40 Day Hall.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Policy Study Group II, 10:00 a.m., Senate Office.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Executive Committee, 4:45 p.m., Senate Office.

Investment Advisory Committee, 8:30 a.m., Senate Office.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Educational Innovation, 4:00 p.m., Senate Office.

University as an Employer

Annual Hearing, 4:30 p.m., 217 Ives Hall.

Cornell University Senate Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Kaufmann Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Policy Study Group II, 8:00 p.m., Senate Office.

Deadline

Attention: students, faculty, employees—today is your last chance. Petitioning for seats on the Cornell University Senate ends today at 5:00 p.m. Bring your completed petitions to the senate office, 133 Day Hall.

Senate Seeks Comment On Trustee Candidates

Members of the Cornell community are invited to contact their University Senators in regard to their preferred candidate for a four-year term as trustee-at-large, according to Charles MacKay, chairman of the Trustee Search Committee and a graduate student senator.

The committee selected three men and one woman as candidates for the trusteeship to be filled by the fourth Senate on or before the Senate's final meeting Feb. 26, MacKay said. The four nominees are: Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress; David A. Morse, past director-general, International Labor Organization and currently a practicing attorney in New York City; Aryeh Neier, class of 1958 and executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judith T. Younger, class of 1954 and associate dean of Hofstra School of Law.

Hertzberg, contributor to Anglo-Jewish and secular publications, is author of "The Outbursts That Await Us" and "The Zionist Idea" (1959) and "The French Enlightenment and the Jews" (1968), and co-author of "Judaism" (1961). A native of Poland, Hertzberg has been in the United States since 1926. He earned his bachelor of arts degree at The Johns Hopkins University in 1940 and became a rabbi three years later. He served as rabbi to the Ahavath Israel Congregation in Philadelphia from 1944 to 1947 before serving as rabbi to the West End Synagogue in Nashville until 1956. Hertzberg is vice president of the Conference on Jewish Social Studies and a history lecturer on the graduate faculty at Columbia University.

Morse, currently a lawyer in Manhattan, served in numerous federal posts with the U.S. Department of Interior and the U.S. Department of Labor following his admission to the New Jersey Bar in 1933. From 1948 to 1970 he was director-general of the International Labor Office in Paris. Throughout

his career, he has served international rehabilitation and labor groups in the capacity of trustee, counsel, or member of the boards of directors. Recipient of several honors, he holds a UNESCO Special Gold Medal Award and a Human Rights Award from the International League, Rights of Man.

Neier was born in Germany, coming to this country in 1947. He is executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy and former editor of Current Magazine. From 1965 to 1970 he served as executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. Neier has also lectured at New York University.

Younger became associate dean and professor of law at Hofstra University School of Law in 1972 after a career in legal practice in Manhattan as an academician and as assistant attorney general of the State of New York. She teaches in the areas of contracts, property, wills and trusts, land-use planning and family law. Younger is author of numerous articles on these subjects. Her special projects include being consultant to the National Organization for Women (NOW) on marriage and divorce and concern for the legal rights of women in law education and women's property rights.

Research Grants

The awards announcement of the Cornell Research Grants Committee was mailed out this week. Faculty members who do not receive the letter may contact the Office of Academic Funding for the necessary information. Limited funding for research support for graduate students is included in the program.

Academic and Financial Dateline

Monday, Feb. 11 — Student Loan Notes must be submitted to Rm. 203 Day Hall prior to this date.

Friday, Feb. 15 — Arts students may drop or add courses without charge through this date. Deposit pink add/drop slips with your advisors signature in Rm. 134 Goldwin Smith.

All freshmen who have been contacted about BOG awards should submit application to processing agency in Iowa no later than Feb. 15. Any questions about the program can be directed to Mrs. Haxby - Rm. 203 Day Hall. We strongly encourage all freshmen who have been contacted to apply. Those who have already applied for program and received a printout should make an appointment to see Mrs. Haxby in Financial Aid Office Rm. 203 Day Hall 256-5145.

Reminders: JFK applications are now available in Rm. 203 Day Hall and are due Feb. 30.

All Financial Aid renewal applications are now available in Rm. 203 Day Hall, and must be submitted prior to March 1, 1974.

Senate Permits Cornell Community To Vote on Repeal of Most Actions

Continued from Page 1

"My people are unhappy," Penney said, reminding the senators "that in order to pass this thing, it has to be ratified by the FCR."

As a constitutional amendment, the proposed Bill of Rights requires for passage a simple majority referendum of all students and employees voting together, excluding faculty; a meeting of the faculty, and a meeting of the Board of Trustees in addition to a vote of the Senate.

While concurring with Penney's objection to the bill, Olum added his concern that the bill would allow for the Senate's "inevitable interference" in the academic process. The Senate's jurisdiction is constitutionally limited to non-academic matters,

he said.

The Bill of Rights as presented to the Senate Tuesday night is the third version drafted by the Codes and Judiciary Committee during the current Senate. The previous Senate's Codes Committee drafted a Bill of Rights which failed to come to a vote before expiration of that Senate's term.

Computers, traffic signals, dormitory temperatures, dining surplus, and the role of judicial boards were discussed during the question period.

Asked to delineate the powers of the University judicial boards, Minella ruled the University Review Board (URB) and the University Hearing Board (UHB) may "enforce Senate legislation and procedures fairly and accurately." Joseph A. Harmon,

UHB administrative chairman, Arts '75, concurred the judicial boards "do not have judicial supremacy" over the Senate. The senators voted, with one exception, to uphold Minella's ruling.

Samuel A. Lawrence, vice president for administration, read a response from John W. Rudan, director of the Office of Computer Services (OCS) concerning the potential for theft of confidential computerized records. (See related story, p. 4)

Department of Transportation Services director Lance W. Haus said a number of campus traffic lights "are illegal." He estimated the cost of compliance at \$40,000. "We know what's wrong, we know what to do, but we don't have the money," Haus concluded.

William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs, said the Department of Dining accumulated a \$250,000 surplus fall semester due to fortuitous meat purchases, good summer business and other factors. He anticipated dining prices will remain steady this spring and that the financial surplus will be used to counterbalance losses traditional each spring.

Kohoutek

Continued from Page 5

nucleus. The idea may sound far-fetched, but such a journey is being planned. One of the technical difficulties involved is designing a highly maneuverable spacecraft capable of getting very close to or even landing on a body with virtually no gravitational field.

Veverka really doesn't believe the public can be hoodwinked. "If we claim that studying comets will yield the secret of the origin of the universe," he said, "people won't accept it. Some of us aren't even certain of what we mean by the term 'origin of the universe.' We have to be honest about what we can expect to accomplish."

"Most people do astronomy because it's fun to do astronomy," Veverka concluded. "At worst, it's a harmless pastime. At best, like any other study of your environment, it helps you discover what you are a part of."

Bulletin Board

McCall to Be Sage Speaker

The Rev. John R. McCall will be guest speaker at Sage Chapel Convocation at 11 a.m. Sunday.

McCall is director of the Institute for the Study of Religious Education and Service at Boston College and a professor of the psychology of religion there.

Author of several books based on years of experience as a counselor and psychological consultant, he holds a master's degree in philosophy from Boston College and a master's degree and a doctorate in psychology from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

McCall has produced and appeared on 50 educational television programs in the Boston area where he also serves as a psychological counselor for an inner-city day care center.

Opportunity for Student Poets

All student poets or unpublished poets in the Cornell community are invited to submit poems for possible inclusion in an anthology of Cornell poets to be published under the aegis of The Society for the Humanities. The project is under the direction of poet A.R. Ammons, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Poetry and a faculty fellow at the Society for the 1973-74 academic year.

Manuscripts of up to 10 poems must be submitted to the anthology's editorial board at the Society located in the Andrew D. White House at 27 East Avenue by February 15. All submissions must include a stamped and addressed envelope if the writers want the works returned.

In addition to Ammons, the other members of the editorial board are Deborah I. Auer, Arts '75; Rachel J. Davis, graduate student; Julie E. Kane, Arts '74; Bruce W. Piasecki, Arts '77 and Ross Tharaud, Arts '75.

Starker to Play at Statler

Cellist Janos Starker will perform in the second concert of this year's Statler (Hall) Concert Series at 8:15 p.m. Tuesday.

He will perform works of Boccherini, Lacotelli, Bach, Debussy, De Falla and Martinu.

Tickets are on sale at the Lincoln Hall ticket office. All students will be given a discount and Cornellcards will be accepted.

Summer Scholarships in Germany

The German Academic Exchange Service announces the availability of a number of summer scholarships to US pre-doctoral students in all fields except German. The scholarships are tenable at a Goethe Institute in the Federal Republic of Germany and are intended for two months of intensive language study.

Students interested should write immediately to the German Academic Exchange Service, 1 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003 to request application forms. The deadline is February 25. For further information contact the Department of German Literature, 172 Goldwin Smith Hall.

The Politics of Health to Be Viewed

"Matching Hospitals with Communities" will be the topic of the next Biology and Society lecture, scheduled for 8 p.m. Monday, Feb. 11, in Alice Statler Auditorium.

The speakers are John Marcham, editor of the Cornell Alumni News and a former chairman of the health committee of the County Board of Representatives, and Douglas R. Brown, associate professor of hospital and medical care administration in Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and a member of the Board of Managers of Tompkins County Hospital. The talk is open to the public; it will also be broadcast over WHCU-FM the following Monday (Feb. 18) at 8 p.m.

Marcham said that he and Brown will be discussing the politics of health and the experience of Tompkins County in planning a new hospital over the last 10 years.

Grendler to Speak on Inquisition

Historian Paul Grendler will deliver a public lecture on "The Roman Inquisition and the Venetian Press, 1540-1605" at 4:15 p.m. next Thursday, Feb. 14 in Goldwin Smith Kaufmann Auditorium.

A member of the faculty at the University of Toronto, Grendler is spending the 1973-74 academic year at Cornell as a Senior Fellow of the Society for the Humanities. As a fellow he is conducting a weekly seminar on "Italian Renaissance Humanism" Mondays from 1:25 to 3:10 p.m. at the Andrew D. White Center for the Humanities.

Job Opportunities

Continued from Page 4

Extension Aide (Agricultural Economics)
Patrolman, A-18 (4) (Safety Division)
Custodian, A-13 (Dining)
Housekeeper (Kappa Psi)
Custodian, A-13 (Statler)
Groundskeeper, A-14 (Statler)
Custodian, A-13 (Student Housing)

TEMPORARY — PART-TIME POSITIONS

(All temporary and part-time positions are also listed with Student Employment)

Temporary Service Clerk (Office Resident Instruction, temp. p/t)
Temporary Service Clerk (Psychology, temp. p/t)
Clerk-Typist (CUDR, temp. p/t)
Research Aide (Breezewood London-Cornell Project, temp. f/t)
Research Assistant (classics, temp. p/t)
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (Real Estate, temp. f/t)
Administrative Secretary, A-15 (CUDR, temp. f/t)
Account Clerk, NP-9 (Cornell Plantations, perm. p/t)
Junior Laboratory Technician, NP-6 (2) (Entomology, temp. f/t) (April)
Technical Aide Junior, NP-7 (2) (Natural Resources, temp. f/t)
Technical Aide, NP-9 (2) (Natural Resources, temp. f/t)
Research Specialist (Rural Sociology, temp. f/t)
Research Specialist (Genetics, Development and Physiology)
Research Associate (5) (Lab of Nuclear Studies)
Research Associate (4) (Education)
Postdoctoral Associate (4) (LASSP)
Research Associate (Plasma Studies)
Extension Specialist (Communication Arts, temp. f/t)
Research Associate (Sociology)
Sr. Assistant Librarian (Library, temp. f/t)
Illustrator (Human Nutrition and Food, temp. f/t)
Custodian, A-13 (Student Housing, perm. p/t)
Library Assistant (Library, perm. p/t)

Calendar

February 7-17

Thursday, February 7

4 p.m. Hug Ivri. G-34 Anabel Taylor Hall. Tu B'shevat.
 4:30 p.m. Food Science Seminar: "Extension in Food Science: From Theory To Solution." D.K. Bandler, R.R. Zall, & R.P. March, Dept. of Food Science, Cornell. 204 Stocking Hall. Refreshments at 4:15 p.m.
 6 p.m. "Table Francaise." Ici on parle francais. Ivy Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 6 p.m. Christian Science Organization Testimony Meeting. Visitors are welcome. Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 7:30 p.m. Cornell University Sexuality Conference: "Sexuality in the Lives of Women Today." Barbara Seaman, author of "Free and Female." Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 8 p.m. Lecture: Yale Brozen - "Wage and Price Controls." Ives 110. Sponsored by the Cornell Conservative Club.
 8 p.m. Duplicate Bridge, regular weekly game. Elmhurst Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 7:30 p.m. Israeli Folk Dance. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 8 p.m. Free Film Series at North Campus Union: "The Goat" (1921), "The Cops" (1922), "The Electric House" (1922) - silent films; "Ben Hur" (1926) Directed by Fred Niblo with Ramon Navarro, Claire McDowell, May McAvoy and Francis X. Bushman. Multi-Purpose Room.
 8 p.m. Sherlock Holmes Film Series: "The House of Fear" starring Basil Rathbone as Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Dr. Watson. Ives 120. Sponsored by the Baker Street Underground.

Friday, February 8

12:15 p.m. Cornell Women's Studies Program Sandwich Seminar: "Playboy and Playgirl: Are They Playing The Same Game?" Prof. Rose K. Goldsen, Sociology. 105 ILR Conference Center. Open to public. Bring your lunch, coffee available.
 4 p.m. Memorial service for the late Prof. Neil M. Brice, electrical engineering, Anabel Taylor One World Room.
 5:30 p.m. Shabbat Eve Services. Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 8:30 p.m. Shabbat Eve Services. Lounge, Hi-rise No. 1, North Campus.
 6 p.m. *Freshman Basketball - Hartwick. Barton Hall.
 7:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "The Last of Sheila" with James Coburn, Raquel Welch. Uris Auditorium.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: Peter Bogdanovich's "The Last Picture Show." Statler Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.
 7 p.m. *Gordon Bok Concert. Kaufmann Auditorium. Sponsored by the Folk Song Club.
 7:30 p.m. Cornell University Sexuality Conference: "How Men Can Achieve Liberation and Conduct Healthy Sexual Relationships." Warren Farrell. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 8 p.m. *Varsity Basketball - Dartmouth. Barton Hall.
 8 p.m. *Film: Chinese Revolutionary Ballet in "White-haired Girl". Ives 110. Sponsored by the New China Study Group. To be repeated Sat., 2/9.
 8:15 p.m. *Country Cooking Concert. Anabel Taylor Auditorium. Sponsored by the Cornell Friends of Bluegrass.
 10 p.m. Tammany Jazz Club and Ice Cream Bar featuring live jazz entertainment every week, with *ice cream sundaes while you listen. Risley Hall.

Saturday, February 9

Cornell University Sexuality Conference
 9 a.m.-12 noon: Fred and Betty Ward: "Sexuality Value Clarification Workshop." Uris 202.
 9 a.m.-12 noon: Maureen and David Miller: "Male-Female Relationships" — films and small group discussions. Uris Auditorium.
 1:30-4:30 p.m. Fred and Betty Ward: "Sexuality Value Clarification Workshop."
 1:30-4:30 p.m. Maureen and David Miller: "Getting it Together—Opposite Sex and Same Sex Partners." Films and small group discussions. Uris Auditorium.
 10 a.m. Children's Film Series. Multi-purpose Room. North Campus Union. Sponsored by the North Campus Union Board.
 2 p.m. *Gymnastics Meet with Ithaca College at Ithaca College.
 6 p.m. *Freshman Basketball - Syracuse. Barton Hall.
 7 & 9 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: Peter Bogdanovich's "The Last Picture Show." Statler Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "The Last of Sheila" with James Coburn, Raquel Welch. Uris Auditorium.
 9:30 a.m. Shabbat Service. Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 2:30 p.m. Talmud Study, Young Israel House. Kumsitz, I.B.A.
 7:30 p.m. The Divine Light Mission presents the program "Who Is Guru Maharaj Ji?". Film, Concert, Dance. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 8-10 p.m. Open house at the Gay Peoples Center, 410 College Ave., Room 221. Everyone is invited to see the facilities of the Center. Participants in the Sex Conference, and Cornell

staff, members of local counseling groups especially encouraged to attend.

8 p.m. *Film: Chinese Revolutionary Ballet "White-haired Girl". Ives 110.
 8 p.m. *Varsity Basketball - Harvard. Barton Hall.
 8 p.m. *Women's Ice Hockey-Brown. Lynah Rink.
 8:15 p.m. *Cornell Polo - Connecticut. Cornell Riding Hall.
 10 p.m. Tammany Jazz Club and Ice Cream Bar featuring live jazz entertainment every week, with *ice cream sundaes while you listen. Risley Hall.

Sunday, February 10

9:30 p.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Anabel Taylor Hall Chapel. All are welcome. Students, faculty and families.
 10:30 a.m. Ruhani Satang. Sat-Guru Kirpal Singh's Divine Science of the Soul. Loft II, Willard Straight Hall.
 11 a.m. Sage Chapel Convocation. Fr. John R. McCall, S.J., Prof. of the Psychology of Religion and Director of the Institute for the Study of Religious Education and Service, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 1 p.m. *Track Meet - Yale. Barton Hall.
 2 p.m. Johnson Museum Matinee Series: Tickets available at the Museum and may be picked up by members the week before showing and by non-members on the day of showing.
 2 p.m. Cornell Daily Sun Compet meeting. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 3-5 p.m. Open house at Gay People's Center. See Saturday. 8-10 p.m.
 4 p.m. Music Dept. Concert: Robert Weiner, oboe. Barnes Hall. Works of Telemann, Saint-Saens, Loeffler, Mozart, and Rouse.
 7:30 p.m. Lecture: "Israel of the Energy Crisis" - Prof. Fred Pollack. West Lounge, Statler. Co-sponsored by Hillel and Ithaca United Jewish Appeal.
 8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Streetcar Named Desire" with Marlon Brando. Statler Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

Monday, February 11

4:30 p.m. Music Dept. Concert: Student Chamber Music. Works of Dvorak and Schubert. Barnes Hall.
 7:30 p.m. *Varsity Hockey - Yale. Lynah Rink.
 7:45 p.m. Lecture: "Wildlife of the Ithaca Area", William J. Hamilton, Jr. Laboratory of Ornithology, Sapsucker Woods Road.
 8 p.m. Jewish Ethics Discussion led by Rabbi Goldfarb. Chayurah House, 522 Stewart Ave.
 8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: Ingmar Bergman's "The Devil's Eye". Willard Straight Theatre. Attendance limited to Film Club Members.
 8 p.m. Biology and Society Lecture Series. Statler Auditorium.

Tuesday, February 12

4:30 p.m. Dept. of Geological Sciences Seminar: "Some Thoughts on The Energy Crisis". (Joint Seminar with Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering) B-17 Upson Hall. Coffee at 4 p.m. Speaker, Prof. Peter Auer, Mech. & Aerospace Eng.
 4:30 p.m. Microbiology Seminar: "Phytoalexins". Dr. Hans Van Etten, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Cornell. 204 Stocking Hall. Refreshments at 4:15 p.m.
 7 p.m. History of Zionism. The Forum, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 7:30 p.m. Cornell University Senate Meeting. Kaufmann Auditorium.
 7:30 p.m. Food Facts and Fads Lecture Series: "Dirty Products". David K. Bandler, Dept. of Food Science, Cornell. Uris Auditorium.
 8 p.m. Panel Discussion: "The Foreign Policy of Asian Nations: The Insiders' View." Jack Chen, Omi Marwah, and John Badgley. Anabel Taylor One World Room.
 8:15 p.m. *Concert: Janos Starker, cello. Works of Boccherini, Locatelli, Bach, Debussy, DeFalla, Martinu. Statler Auditorium. Sponsored by the Music Dept. and the Faculty Committee on Music.
 8:15 p.m. Jewish Mysticism. The Forum, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 9 p.m. Cornell Cinema Film - FREE: Ernst Lubitsch's "Passion." Uris Auditorium.

Wednesday, February 13

4 p.m. *Swimming - Syracuse. Teagle Hall.
 4:30 p.m. Faculty Council of Representatives Meeting. Ives 110.
 6 p.m. *Freshman Basketball - Niagara. Barton Hall.
 7 p.m. Hebrew Classes - Beginners. Room 314, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 7:30 p.m. United Sisters' Open Organizational Meeting. Loft II, Willard Straight Hall.
 8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Grand Hotel" with Greta Garbo. Uris Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.
 8 p.m. *Varsity Basketball - Niagara. Barton Hall.
 8:15 p.m. Hebrew Classes - Advanced. Room 314, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Thursday, February 14

10 a.m.-noon. Campus Club Meeting. Sylvan Hills, 1749 Slaterville Rd. Program: "What would you do if...?"
 3:30 p.m. Public Seminar Series: "Northern New York/Lake Champlain Region—Economic and Resource Base." Riley-Robb 400. Tele-lecture sponsored by College of Agriculture and Life

Sciences, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, SUNY College at Plattsburgh.

4 p.m. Hug Ivri. G-34 Anabel Taylor Hall.
 4:15 p.m. Society for the Humanities Lecture. "The Roman Inquisition and the Venetian Press, 1540-1605." Prof. Paul Grendler, history, University of Toronto. Kaufmann Auditorium.
 4:15 p.m. Society for the Humanities Lecture. "The Roman Inquisition and the Venetian Press 1540-1605." Paul Grendler, Prof. of History, University of Toronto, Senior Fellow.
 4:30 p.m. Food Science Seminar: "The Chemical Basis of Taste and Odor." Prof. R.S. Shallenberger, Dept. of Food Science & Technology, Geneva. 204 Stocking Hall. Refreshments at 4:15 p.m.
 6 p.m. "Table Francaise" - Ici on parle francais. Ivy Room.
 6 p.m. Christian Science Organization Testimony Meeting. Visitors are welcome. Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 7:30 p.m. Latin American Film Series. Uris Auditorium.
 7:30 p.m. Israeli Folk Dance. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 8 p.m. Cornell Duplicate Bridge Game. Regular weekly game. Elmhurst Room, Willard Straight Hall.
 8 p.m. University Lecture: "The Sixteenth Season at Sardis: Excavations and Activities 1973." Crawford Greenewalt, Jr., Assoc. Prof. of Classics, Univ. of California at Berkeley. Ives 120.

Friday, February 15

12:15 p.m. Cornell Women's Studies Program Sandwich Seminar: "Working Mothers in Communist Countries: Are They Better Off Than We Are?" Alice H. Cook, Prof. Emerita, ILR 105 ILR Conference Center. Open to public. Bring your lunch, coffee available.
 4 p.m. Western Societies Program Seminar: Glaucio Soares, visiting professor in the departments of Government and History will speak on "A Comparison of the Latin American and European Experiences of Development." Uris Hall 153.
 4:30 p.m. Society for the Humanities Lecture: "Theologia poetica and Theologia rhetorica in Petrarch's Invectives". Charles Trinkaus, Prof. of History, University of Michigan. Kaufmann Auditorium.
 5:30 p.m. Shabbat Eve Services - Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 8:30 p.m. Shabbat Eve Services - Lounge Hi-rise No. 1, North Campus.
 7 p.m. *Track Meet - Colgate-Syracuse & JV's. Barton Hall.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Cabaret" with Liza Minnelli. Statler Auditorium.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. "Dirty Harry" with Clint Eastwood. Willard Straight Theatre. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.
 8 p.m. *Varsity Hockey - Dartmouth. Lynah Rink.
 8:15 p.m. Music Dept. Concert: Steven Lubin, piano. Works of Beethoven. Barnes Hall. To be repeated Sunday 2/17.
 10 p.m. Tammany Jazz Club and Ice Cream Bar, featuring live jazz entertainment every week, with *ice cream sundaes while you listen. Risley Hall.

Saturday, February 16

9 a.m.-9 p.m. North American Continental Tiddlywinks Tournament. Noyes Third Floor Lounge. Sponsored by the Cornell Tiddlywinks Team. Second session in Memorial Room, Willard Straight Feb. 17.
 9:30 a.m. Shabbat Service, Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 2 p.m. *Gymnastics Meet - Temple University. Barton Hall.
 2 p.m. *Swimming - Harvard. Teagle Hall.
 2:30 p.m. Talmud Study, Young Israel House.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film: "Cabaret" with Liza Minnelli. Statler Auditorium.
 7 & 9:15 p.m. "Dirty Harry" with Clint Eastwood. Willard Straight Theatre. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.
 8 p.m. *Varsity Hockey - Harvard. Lynah Rink.
 8:15 p.m. *Cornell Polo - Chicago. Cornell Riding Hall.
 9 p.m. Israeli Cafe, The Commons, Anabel Taylor Hall.
 10 p.m. Tammany Jazz Club and Ice Cream Bar, featuring live jazz entertainment every week, with *ice cream sundaes while you listen. Risley Hall.

Sunday, February 17

9 a.m.-6 p.m. North American Continental Tiddlywinks Tournament. Second session, Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall. Sponsored by the Cornell Tiddlywinks Club.
 9:30 a.m. Episcopal Church at Cornell. Anabel Taylor Hall Chapel. All are welcome. Students, faculty and families.
 10:30 a.m. Ruhani Satsang - Sat-Guru Kirpal Singh's Divine Science of the Soul. Loft II, Willard Straight Hall.
 11 a.m. Sage Chapel Convocation: Dr. Alan Watts, Cornell University Methodist Chaplain.
 4 p.m. Music Dept. Concert: Steven Lubin, piano. Works of Beethoven. Barnes Hall.
 8 p.m. *Cornell Cinema Film "The African Queen" with Bogart and Hepburn. Uris Auditorium.

*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 10 days prior to publication of the Chronicle. the Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of Central Reservations.