

Chronicle

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CU files joint amicus brief supporting Michigan affirmative action case

Cornell President Hunter Rawlings announced Feb. 14 that Cornell has joined with four other leading private universities in submitting an *amicus curiae* brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in support of the University of Michigan and the University of Michigan Law School affirmative-action admissions policy. Those universities joining in the "friend of the court" brief are



Rawlings

Columbia, Georgetown, Rice and Vanderbilt. Rawlings noted that in 1868 the university's founder, Ezra Cornell, made clear his commitment to diversity when he wrote: "I would found an institution where *any person* [emphasis added] can find instruction in any study."

"That vision of a diverse student body is no less important today," said Rawlings, "and it informs our strong support of affirmative action, not only at Cornell but at other institutions of higher education across the nation."

The brief filed by the five institutions

does not repeat all of the arguments that have been addressed in the briefs of the parties to the case and the other "friends of the court." Rather, it notes, "In the course of the wrenching legal and public policy debate about university admission policies that take account of race to some degree or other, little has been said about the First Amendment rights of the universities themselves." The brief urges that a university's constitutionally based academic freedom interests can be accommodated and the equal protection interests of the plaintiffs still vindicated by giving "a high degree of def-

erence to a university's good-faith determination as to how to further its academic mission."

Lead counsel for the *amici* is Floyd Abrams of the firm Cahill Gordon & Reindel in New York City.

Working closely with Abrams and the chief counsels of the other participating institutions in developing the brief was James J. Mingle, university counsel at Cornell.

The full text of the *amicus curiae* brief can be found at <<http://www.news.cornell.edu/releases/feb03/Michigan.amicus.brief.pdf>>.

New center studies topics in economic sociology field

By Susan Lang

How does modern capitalism deal with the problems of conflict of interest in corporations such as Enron and Arthur Andersen? How is capitalism emerging in former state socialist societies? How can social networks among groups as diverse as immigrants, drug users and jazz musicians be used as a model for studying economic topics? What role do immigrants play in the American workplace?

These are the kinds of topics that faculty and students affiliated with the new Center for the Study of Economy and Society (CSES) at Cornell are pursuing. CSES focuses on the relatively new field of economic sociology—the study of economic institutions and behavior, organizations and social networks. The center is based in the Department of Sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences.

"As an academic discipline, economic sociology can broadly be defined as the analysis of economic phenomena with the help of concepts and methods that sociology has developed," said Victor Nee, director of the new center and the Goldwin Smith Professor of Sociology at Cornell. "Markets, networks, corporations, property rights, gender, work and many other phenomena are part of what economic sociology studies," added associate director Richard Swedberg, who joined Cornell's faculty as professor of sociology this year from the University of Stockholm. "The CSES aims to foster Cornell's leadership in economic sociology through the training of students and the research of its faculty affiliates."

To celebrate CSES's first year, the center sponsored a symposium at Cornell Feb.

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Charles Harrington/University Photography

S'no(w) big deal: Strong survive

Above: The chrome statue "Herakles at Ithaca I" (created in 1981 by the late Cornell professor of art Jason Seley) weathers the elements Monday, Feb. 17, on Peter Plaza, between the Statler Hotel and Uris Hall. Right: Hearty students plow through heavy snow near Day Hall and the Campus Store on their way to classes. Eight inches of snow fell during the day in Ithaca.



Cornell research efforts represented at 169th AAAS meeting in Denver

By David Brand

DENVER – Cornell fielded a strong contingent of researchers at the 169th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) this year in Denver, Feb. 13-18.

The theme of this year's meeting, held in the Colorado Convention Center, was "Science as a Way of Life." The meeting offered

More on CU research at AAAS, Page 7,8

an interdisciplinary blend of more than 150 symposia, plenary and topical lectures, specialized seminars and poster presentations.

Welcoming researchers from around the globe gathering in Denver for the meeting, AAAS president Floyd Bloom, of the Scripps Research Institute, noted that "the professional science way of life itself is becoming increas-

ingly complex. Scientists today must be researchers, communicators, politicians, administrators and educators. We must understand and manage a wide diversity of information."

Papers from Cornell were presented by George P. Hess, professor of molecular biology and genetics; Stephen Hilgartner, associate professor of science and technology studies; Jon Kleinberg, professor of computer science; Michael Macy, professor of sociol-

ogy; Per Pinstrup-Andersen, professor of nutrition and food policy; and Tim Roughgarden, a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Computer Science.

In addition, Margaret Rossiter, the Marie Underhill Noll Professor of History of Science, organized a session on "The Double Helix at 50: History, Memory and Moral Genealogy," as part of the symposium, "Science and Human Culture."

BRIEFS

Weiss fellows deadline: Faculty, academic staff, and junior and senior students have until March 5 to submit nominations for the Stephen H. Weiss Presidential Fellows Award for 2003. Established by the Cornell Board of Trustees in 1992, the award recognizes tenured faculty who have a sustained record of effective and inspiring teaching of undergraduate students. Nominations from faculty should include the nominator's own letter, an additional supporting letter from a faculty member or other member of the academic staff as well as letters of support from six undergraduate students. Student nominators should include, in addition to their own letter, one supporting letter from another student and the names and addresses of four students who are willing to write letters of support. All nomination letters should make a substantial case for the nominee, addressing his or her specific contributions, including examples that demonstrate:

- making distinctive contributions to undergraduate teaching, such as challenging and well-organized presentations of the subject, adaptability to the learning needs of students, innovative approaches to course materials and availability to students outside of class.
 - influencing students beyond the formal role as a teacher, such as advising or mentoring individual students, advising student organizations or groups, serving on teaching and curriculum committees, informal interacting with students.
 - helping students, such as aiding in case of illness or other emergency and advising students confronted with difficult problems.
- Send nominations to the Weiss Presidential Fellows Committee, 315 Day Hall. For further information, call Diane LaLonde, 255-4843.

MEMORIALS

A memorial service for **Sean Killeen** will be held Saturday, Feb. 22, at 3 p.m. in the chapel in Anabel Taylor Hall. Killeen died Feb. 8 in Nashville, Tenn. He was 60. He was a former executive director of Cornell's Einaudi Center for International Studies, as well as a member of the board of directors of WVBR and Ithaca's Common Council.

A memorial service for Professor **J. Peter Krusius**, a faculty member of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering who died Jan. 30 in Ithaca, will be held Monday, Feb. 24, at 4:30 p.m. in the chapel in Anabel Taylor Hall. A reception in the Anabel Taylor Cafe will follow immediately after the service.

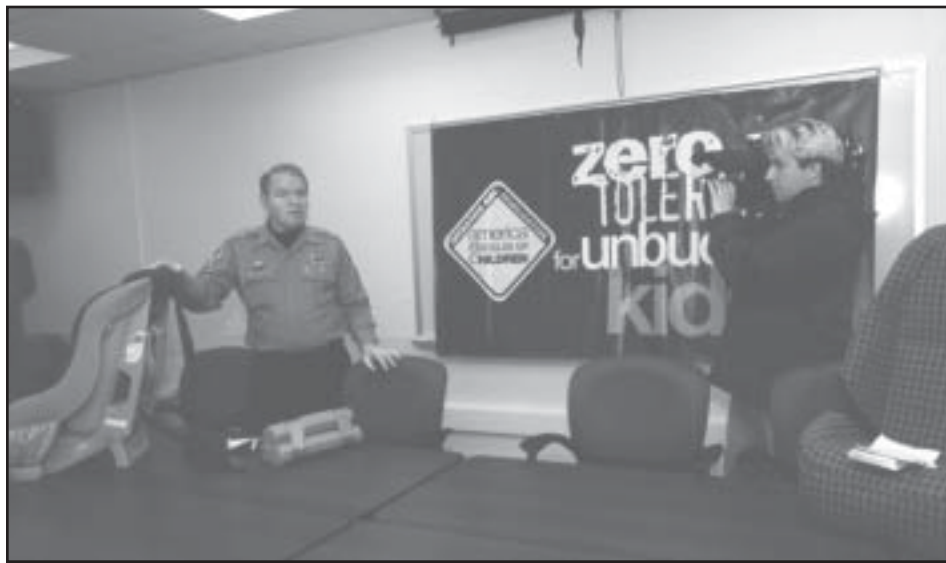
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Karen Walters, Editorial Assistant
Aggie Binger, Circulation
Writers: Franklin Crawford, Blaine Friedlander Jr., Susan Lang, Linda Myers, Roger Segelken and Bill Steele
Address: Surge 3, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853
Phone: (607) 255-4206 Fax: (607) 255-5373
E-mail: cunews@cornell.edu
Web: <http://www.news.cornell.edu/Chronicle/Chronicle.html>

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Nicola Kountoupes/University Photography

Cornell Police Officer George Sutfin, left, discusses the proper installation of child safety seats, Feb. 12, in Barton Hall, while John Schmidt, a videographer with Ithaca's NewsCenter 10, looks on.

Cornell Police receive state grant for the purchase of child safety seats

Cornell Police have been awarded a grant from the New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee that will enable the department to purchase child car safety seats for the children of eligible students and employees.

This past week, Feb. 9-16, was National Child Passenger Safety Week. According to state law, all children under the age of 4 must ride in federally certified child safety seats. Nationally, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury-related death among children under age 14. Riding unrestrained is the greatest risk factor for children.

"Cornell Police has had zero tolerance enforcement for not having children in safety seats and other seatbelt violations," said Sgt. Charles Howard, coordinator of traffic enforcement activities. Recognizing that the cost of safety seats can be a financial burden, especially for families of graduate students, he applied for and received the \$2,000 state grant that allows Cornell Police to

purchase seats for distribution. "Now instead of tickets, we can give out seats," he said.

Applications to apply for the safety seats can be received by calling Cornell Police's Crime Prevention Unit at 255-7404 or going to the office in Barton Hall. Eligibility is limited to members of the Cornell community, based on the income guidelines of the New York State WIC program. Also eligible are any Cornell students and employees who currently have seats that have been recalled or damaged in an accident.

Officer George Sutfin will aid recipients in installing the seats for maximum safety.

The seatbelt safety campaign is part of Cornell Police's ongoing efforts to improve traffic safety on campus. The department has received grants to enhance its education and enforcement efforts from the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Community-project proposals are being sought for '03 Smith Awards

The committee for the 2003 Robert S. Smith Award for community progress and innovation is calling for proposals from local community organizations and agencies.

Proposals are due by April 14, 2003.

An award or awards of up to \$3,500 will be given to a sponsoring program using a Cornell student or students to help carry out a community development project.

The annual award, established at Cornell in 1994 through a \$100,000 grant by the Tompkins Trust Co., is named for Robert S. Smith, former bank chairman and the W.I. Myers Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Finance at Cornell. It is intended to promote community-outreach efforts directed toward solutions of social and economic problems and to stimulate innovative and creative

student projects that will generate program partnerships between community organizations and Cornell students.

Projects will be judged for their potential to stimulate tangible progress in areas such as health, nutrition, community housing, small business enterprise, youth development, arts, agriculture and the environment.

Sponsoring programs can be for- or not-for-profit community organizations, agencies or businesses in Tompkins County or a Cornell department, center, institute or unit.

Application forms are available from: Tompkins Trust Co., Robert S. Smith Award Committee, c/o Jody Beck, CaRDI, 43 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853. For information, call Beck at 254-4916.

FarmNet's USDA grant will help growers with business plans

Cornell's New York FarmNet has received a \$214,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop a business-plan workbook for the state's apple growers and to provide technical assistance in the business planning process.

The award is part of a federal \$3.1 million grant provided to the state to develop and promote specialty crops, such as fruit and vegetables. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets distributed the money on Feb. 11.

Cathleen M. Sheils, director of FarmNet, says the workbook will address apple industry trends, decision-making techniques, and conducting financial and marketing analysis. FarmNet will recruit, train and support the work of additional counselors, who will respond to the busi-

ness needs of individual fruit growers.

The apple industry in the United States has dramatically changed over several years and growers are being forced to make major decisions about the future of their business. "Weather-related crop losses, global competition, varying labor supplies are all difficult issues in a financial, logistical and emotional sense," said Nathan L. Rudgers, the state commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. "We are fortunate in New York state to have an organization, such as New York FarmNet, to help our growers make the right decisions for their families and businesses."

New York's apple industry ranks second nationally, with a crop worth \$112 million in 2001. The state has more than 650 apple growers in three primary apple-producing regions: along the southern shore of Lake

Fund invites proposals for creative teaching in economics

The Committee for the Hatfield Fund to Enhance Undergraduate Economics Education is seeking proposals in support of faculty members who offer innovative ways of strengthening the teaching of economics and its applications to undergraduate students. The committee is particularly interested in proposals that stretch across the university, creating connections among the many avenues through which economics education is offered.

The deadline for proposals is April 11.

"The Hatfield Fund is an incredible opportunity for faculty interested in developing innovative methods for teaching economic concepts to our undergraduates," said Greg Poe, associate professor in the department of Applied Economics and Management and a Hatfield Fund committee member. "It provides an accessible source of funds to help get good ideas off the ground and into economics classes. However, it is also important to realize that these monies are not simply limited to economics faculty and economics courses. In the past, the Hatfield Fund has supported teaching in business, animal science, engineering, policy and other disciplines."

The guidelines for the project are intentionally broad and solicit proposals that will:

- promote change in the pedagogy of economics education,
- encourage the use of technology in the classroom,
- improve curriculum, e.g., through creating case studies for examination of the major issues facing our economics system,
- bring real-world authorities as classroom speakers and seminar leaders (either directly or indirectly using distance learning methods), and/or offer actual field experiences, including research projects, designed to expose students and faculty to the complexities of economics decision-making.

Typical proposals in the past have been funded at the \$5,000 to \$10,000 level for one year. The committee is prepared to consider, and wishes to encourage, larger innovative projects that might include multi-year funding requests.

Proposals should not be longer than four pages and should include a detailed projection of expenses.

Those who have questions about a potential project can call one of the committee members listed below. Proposals should be submitted to Anna Sims Bartel, 440B Day Hall, 254-7251, or aws4@cornell.edu, no later than April 11. The committee will award grants by early May.

Committee members are: Steven Carvell, Hotel Administration, 255-8369, sac20@cornell.edu; David Easley, Economics, 255-6283, dae3@cornell.edu; Sharon Tennyson, Policy Analysis and Management, 255-2619, st96@cornell.edu; Nick Komanecky, University Corporate Relations, 254-7174, ank1@cornell.edu; and Greg Poe, Applied Economics and Management, 255-4707, lp2@cornell.edu.

Ontario, in the Hudson River Valley and in the upper Champlain River Valley.

FarmNet is a free and confidential consulting service based in Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. It provides farm families with a network of contacts and support services to help them develop skills for dealing with business challenges and transitions.

In 2000, FarmNet responded to 2,035 calls from the farm community and provided 501 on-farm consultations to farm businesses. By helping farmers evaluate their situation, identify strengths and weaknesses, analyze options and assist in the implementation of changes, FarmNet helped 85 percent of the farmers who worked with the service make substantive changes in improving their business management practices.

Senate endorses EMBA program and approves dean of faculty slate

By Jacquie Powers

Members of the Cornell Faculty Senate, at its first meeting of the spring semester, approved a resolution recommending approval of an experimental executive graduate degree program to be offered by the Johnson Graduate School of Management using distance technologies.

The senate, at its regular meeting Feb. 12, also approved a slate of candidates for dean of the faculty, including Terrance L. Fine, professor of electrical and computer engineering; Danuta R. Shanzer, professor of classics; and Charles Walcott, professor of neurobiology and behavior.

The term of J. Robert Cooke Jr., dean of the faculty, expires June 30. A Faculty Forum on the election was set for Feb. 19, and ballots are due at 4 p.m. March 7. Results will be announced at the March 12 senate meeting.

The new Executive Master's in Business Administration Program (EMBA) would

include the same degree and instructional requirements as the school's current EMBA program based in Palisades, N. J., but would be sponsored and administered jointly with Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Graduating students would receive two separate degrees, one from each university, and would be required to complete two weeks of residency at each college campus.

The measure approved last week stipulates that the program is experimental, "reserving the right to establish standards and guidelines for degree granting graduate and undergraduate programs using distance learning technologies of various sorts. The Faculty Senate requests a progress report at the end of the first year of operation." In addition, the resolution establishes an ad hoc committee to establish standards and guidelines for degree granting graduate and undergraduate programs using distance-learning technologies.

The new program, scheduled to launch in

summer 2004, requires approval by the Cornell Board of Trustees and by New York state.

L. Joseph Thomas, the N. H. Noyes Professor of Management in the Johnson School, explained that the new program would use synchronous technology, with six to eight students in six to eight separate locations constituting a class. The goals, he said, are to be able to reach out to business audiences in other locations; to build a reputation among more practitioners; to learn how to engage remote audiences and thereby enhance global reach; and to generate revenues to hire faculty and support research.

Several senators questioned whether Cornell's standards could be maintained when only 50 percent of faculty in the new program would be Cornell faculty members and a percentage of those would be adjunct faculty.

"We want to develop an innovative, high-quality program," Thomas said. He explained that Queen's University is an excellent institution and that Johnson School

faculty have visited its classrooms and been assured of the quality of its instruction.

Moreover, he added, the resolution makes it clear that the program is experimental and will be reviewed at the end of the first year to ensure that Cornell's rigorous standards are being met.

Cooke, who decided against becoming a candidate for dean of the faculty for a second term, explained that during the past half century, no Cornell dean of the faculty has served longer than five years.

"Representing this distinguished faculty has been a genuine honor," Cooke said. "I honestly believe that faculty governance is contributing significantly to the well-being of the university. So I'll be leaving this role in June with a sense of satisfaction, but also with confidence that both personal and institutional purposes are served by my working hard for five years and then stepping aside. I hope all my colleagues will remember to vote in the forthcoming election."

Panelists speak out against war on Iraq and on civil liberties

By Franklin Crawford

If the United States drops 800 cruise missiles on Baghdad in three days as part of operation "Shock and Awe," said Matthew Evangelista, professor of government and director of Cornell's Peace Studies Program, "we are more likely to be viewed by the Iraqi people as war criminals, not liberators."

Evangelista was among four Cornell faculty and staff panelists Feb. 12 discussing the potential war on Iraq. The panel discussion was one of a series of events organized on campus last week by the New York Campus Communities for Justice and Peace and the Cornell Forum for Justice and Peace.

Bret de Bary, Cornell professor of Asian studies, introduced the three Cornell speakers: Tracy Mitrano, director of Computer Law and Technology in the Office of Information Technologies; Evangelista; and Naoki Sakai, professor of Asian studies and comparative literature. Panel topics ranged from the impact of the Patriot Act on civil liberties and privacy to perspectives from abroad on U.S. foreign policy. The audience swelled from 25 to about 75 people during the event, which was held in the International Room of Willard Straight Hall. The week's other events, coordinated with 35 schools across New York, included teach-ins, speeches, rallies, street theater, cinema, concerts, poetry readings and panel discussions.

The affiliated "Week Against War" efforts culminated with a massive peace demonstration in New York City Feb. 15.

Mitrano led off her presentation with what she called "good news" published that morning in *The New York Times*.

"The Total Information Awareness Program, championed by the defense department and our historic friend John Poindexter [director of the Pentagon's Information Awareness Office and a key figure in the Reagan-era Iran-Contra scandal], in particular, has been scrapped," she said.



Charles Harrington/University Photography

Tracy Mitrano, director of Computer Law and Technology in the Office of Information Technologies, speaks during the "Week Against War" panel discussion in Willard Straight Hall, Feb. 12, while fellow panelist Matthew Evangelista, professor of government and Peace Studies Program director, looks on.

The program was intended to collect information on American citizens, virtually at random, through all electronic communications — anything that would show up on an electronic database, Mitrano explained. Algorithmic programs would be applied to this private data to detect suspicious patterns.

"I guess I don't need to tell a smart and informed audience such as yourselves what kind of a dramatic impact that has in regard to civil rights and civil liberties, and certainly it is a stunning departure from general expectations of privacy that we have defined constitutionally over a very long course of time," she said.

Mitrano suggested the audience keep an eye on some of the vague language used to allege domestic terrorism in the Patriot Act. "For example," she said, "it has in it the language 'appears to be,' — this really flies in the face of criminal law as we know it. In criminal law you can't 'just appear' or have 'an idea' about a criminal act. You really have to prove specific intent to commit a specific criminal act and commit the act itself. It's really an alarming departure."

Mitrano went on to discuss the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, the loosening of rules about search and

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CU meets new federal requirement for reporting international students

By Linda Grace-Kobas

Cornell has been approved by the U.S. Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to utilize the government's new database that will monitor and track international students and exchange visitors. The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) was mandated by Congress last year as it passed a series of new homeland security measures.

The International Students and Scholars Office (ISSO) is coordinating the university's response to new guidelines and regulations for foreign nationals as they are put in place by the federal government. It is also providing information and assistance to international students and scholars at Cornell to help them meet new requirements.

Many colleges and universities nationwide have reported delays in utilizing the SEVIS system because of technical problems with the database.

"We have the SEVIS-compliant application up and running," said David S. Yeh, assistant vice president for student and academic services, crediting staff in the Office of the University Registrar and ISSO for meeting the challenges of implementing the system.

That was the first step toward meeting new federal requirements. By Aug. 1, Cornell must enter data for approximately 6,000 people into the system. This is the estimated total of the university's international students, exchange visitors and their dependent family members.

Laura B. Taylor, associate director of ISSO, describes the attitude of many international students and scholars on campus toward the new tracking system as "concerned, but not anxious." Taylor is chair of a working committee of NAFSA: Association of International Educators, which has been working closely with the INS to try to resolve concerns of universities regarding the new system.

"ISSO has provided information to all continuing international students and exchange visitors, describing SEVIS and giving them information on what the changes mean for them," she said. "Some have responded with additional questions, most frequently related to their need to travel or questions about maintenance of immigration status."

Homeland security concerns have caused restrictions on travel. Visa problems have delayed seven Cornell students and a postdoctoral researcher from returning to campus this semester. Brendan P. O'Brien, director of ISSO, has worked with representatives of U.S. Rep. Maurice Hinchey's office to try to resolve problems with the INS.

"We are working through the political process to enable Cornell and other universities to continue to bring outstanding individuals from all over the world to pursue research endeavors," O'Brien said. "We will also continue to try and assist individuals who are experiencing difficulty as a

result of the governmental procedures."

Taylor said the student information that will be submitted to the government via SEVIS is already collected, and students should not have to supply new or additional information.

"Many people are not aware that institutions were already required to collect and maintain specific information on each student and exchange visitor," she explained. "Cornell has always been in compliance with these requirements. The difference now is that we will be required to report that data to SEVIS. Some of the data currently resides in our institutional databases. Other data exists in files housed in the ISSO. As we move into SEVIS, data from our institutional systems will feed our management database, and additional information specific to each individual's immigration status, not housed on a central database, will be keyed in from each student and exchange visitor's immigration records at

Continued on page 4

NAMED PROFESSORSHIPS

The following elections to named professorships were approved by the Cornell Board of Trustees at its January meeting. They became effective Feb. 1.

School of Hotel Administration

Jeffrey S. Harrison was elected the Fred G. Peelen Professor of Global Hospitality Strategy at the School of Hotel Administration. The professorship was established by Fred G. Peelen, president and CEO of International Hospitality Consultants and a graduate of the Hotel School, Class of '64 and was established by a bequest he made to the school in 2000.



Harrison

Harrison is the first Hotel School professor to hold the chair. His research interests include corporate-level strategic management, the hospitality industry and business ethics.

Before coming to Cornell this academic year, he was a professor of management at the University of Central Florida, where he received a distinguished researcher award, research incentive program award,

two awards for excellence in teaching, a teaching incentive award from the university's College of Business Administration and numerous other awards.

He is the author of six books. The most recent is *Strategic Management of Resources and Relationships* (Wiley, 2003). He also has published articles on strategic management in such prestigious academic journals as *Academy of Management Journal*, *Strategic Management Journal*, *Journal of Management* and *Journal of Business Ethics*. He serves on the editorial review boards of the *Academy of Management Journal*, *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly* and *Academy of Management Executive*. He recently was guest co-editor of a special research forum of the *Academy of Management Journal*, titled: "Stakeholders, Social Responsibility and Performance." He has consulted or provided executive training to managers at Lockheed Martin, Siemens Westinghouse, Volvo, Southdown and elsewhere.

Harrison received his Ph.D. at the University of Utah in 1985. In addition to his academic post at the University of Central Florida, he served on the faculties at Arizona State University and Clemson University prior to his Cornell appointment.

School of Industrial and Labor Relations

Edward Lawler, dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, was elected the Martin P. Catherwood Professor at the ILR School. The professorship was established in 1983 to honor the late Martin P. Catherwood. A professor of public administration who went on to play a leading role in New York state government as industrial commissioner, Catherwood was dean of the ILR School from 1947 to 1958.



Lawler

Lawler, who also is professor of organizational behavior at the ILR School and professor of sociology, joined the school's permanent faculty in 1994. Before that he did three stints as a visiting faculty member and fellow at the ILR School, in 1978, 1981 and 1990, while on the faculty at the University of Iowa, where he was the Duane C. Priestestbach Professor, chair of the department of sociology and a faculty member for 22 years.

His research interests include power,

negotiation, social exchange and organizational politics. He is the recipient of the American Sociological Association's 2001 Cooley-Mead award, for his scholarship in those areas, and the 2001-2002 State University of New York Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Scholarship. He has written, co-written and edited 15 books, including *Power and Politics in Organizations* (Jossey-Bass, 1980) and *Bargaining: Power, Tactics and Outcomes* (Jossey-Bass, 1981), both written with Samuel B. Bacharach, ILR professor of organizational behavior.

Lawler has published more than 40 articles in professional journals. He also served as editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly* from 1993 to 1997 and co-editor of the 10-volume series *Advances in Group Processes* (JAI Press), which publishes theoretical and empirical work on small-group relationships. He is a member of the American Sociological Association, the Academy of Management and other professional organizations. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology from California State University-Long Beach, in 1966 and 1968, respectively, and a doctorate in sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1972.

'Chicanafest' will feature discussions by writers and scholars, Saturday, Feb. 22

A public discourse on race, through the words and ideas of four acclaimed Chicana writers and scholars, will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 22, in Goldwin Smith Hall 258 at Cornell.

Titled "In Roads, All Roads: A Chicanafest," the event features author Helena Viramontes, Cornell associate professor of English; Lucha Corpi, a mystery writer and poet; novelist Montserrat Fontes; and scholar-poet Maria Herrera-Sobek. Morning sessions include informal presentations by each author and a roundtable discussion led by Mary Pat Brady, assistant professor of English. The afternoon includes readings with question-and-answer sessions. The event is free and open to the public.

The day's events are listed below, followed by descriptions of the featured speakers:

• 9 a.m. Morning session: Welcoming comments; breakfast, refreshments and writers' presentations;

- 11:15 a.m.: Roundtable discussion.
- 1:30 p.m.: Afternoon readings: Lucha Corpi; Helena Maria Viramontes, and question and answer session;
- 3 p.m. Readings continued: Montserrat Fontes; María Herrera-Sobek, and question and answer session.

5 p.m.: Closing reception.

Viramontes is the author of *Under the Feet of Jesus* (1995) and *The Moths and Other Stories* (1985). A community organizer, leader of the Chicano arts movement in Los Angeles and Cornell English department faculty member, Viramontes lectures throughout the United States, Latin America and Europe. She has also written a number of widely anthologized and highly respected Chicana feminist essays.

Corpi is winner of a National Endowment for the Arts fellowship among other awards. Corpi authored two extremely influential books of poetry, *Palabras de mediodía* (1980) and *Variaciones sobre una tempestad* (1990), as

well as one of the first contemporary Chicana novels *Delia's Song* (1989). Corpi teaches in the Oakland and Fremont public schools in California.

Fontes is the author of two highly respected and widely celebrated novels, *First Confession* (Norton, 1991) and *Dreams of the Centaur* (Norton, 1996), which won the American Book Award in 1997 and has been translated into French and German.

Herrera-Sobek is the Luis Leal Professor of Chicano Studies and acting vice chancellor at University of California, Santa Barbara. She is author and editor of more than a dozen scholarly books. Herrera-Sobek's scholarly contributions have fundamentally shaped the field of Chicano/a studies, said Brady.

This event is part of the Critical Race Lecture Series, cosponsored by the Latino Studies Program and the Department of Romance Studies.

Panelists speaks out *continued from page 3*

seizure and some other things she views as departures from fundamental civil liberties.

Evangelista challenged deputy secretary of defense and Cornell alumnus Paul Wolfowitz's "good" war scenario as unrealistic. Evangelista said there is no way to guarantee that the war will be swift with few casualties – certainly many Iraqis will die, he said. And he added: "I don't see a sustained U.S. commitment to democracy in Afghanistan, and I'm concerned the U.S. will not follow-through in Iraq, even if there is a lot of good will."

And Evangelista said he strongly doubted that the United States would establish a post-war democracy or even gain consensus among the Iraqis, who are a diverse people with varying sects and ethnic groups.

Finally, Evangelista wondered aloud if a

U.S.-led attack was just the beginning of an anti-terrorism agenda "to launch one war after another; first Iran, then North Korea, then Pakistan and Colombia. It suggests," he said, "a future of wars without end, and it's a very depressing future."

Sakai offered a perspective from abroad, particularly East Asia, where recently, he said, there is a distinct souring of sentiment toward the U.S. government, in particular, and to America, in general.

"Soon after the (Sept. 11) attacks, there was a unanimous sympathy with the U.S., a sentiment which many in the world shared," Sakai said.

But that support and sympathy did not last long and turned into "a kind of astonishment," he said. Sympathy turned to contempt and anger at the "irritating and self-righteous

crusader language" of President Bush and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Sakai argued. Increasingly, he said, U.S. anti-terrorist policies are seen by many foreigners simply as "ignorant racism."

"I have met people affected by the war on terror," Sakai said. "Friends who are Christians in India were denied visas for no justifiable reason. Students who were accepted into American universities – even here – and were denied the right to come here based on their race alone."

Sakai also was critical of the mass media in the United States.

"If you watch American TV from the point of view of someone from another country," he said, the prevailing messages are "nationalistic, colonialistic and self-righteous."

'Alien species' topic of library's 'chat in stacks,' Wednesday, Feb. 26

Cornell ecologist David Pimentel will deliver a Chats in the Stacks book talk and answer questions on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 4 p.m. in the second floor of the Mann Library addition.

Pimentel, a professor emeritus of entomology and of ecology and evolutionary biology, is the editor and co-author of *Biological Invasions: Economic and Environmental Costs of Alien Plant, Animal and Microbe Species* (CRC Press, 2002). The event is open to the public, free of charge, and refreshments will be served.

New center studies *continued from page 1*

19, where top leaders in economic sociology addressed an array of important themes in the field. Speakers included Francis Fukuyama (Cornell '74), the Bernard L. Schwartz Professor of International Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University, whose talk was titled "Still Disenchanted? The Modernity of Postindustrial Capitalism"; Neil Smelser, emeritus professor of sociology at the University of California-Berkeley; and Swedberg.

The interdisciplinary center coordinates a number of high-profile research projects funded by external entities, for which faculty and graduate students are active investigators. It also sponsors interdisciplinary working groups, which are open forums in which faculty and graduate students present new work in an informal,

collegial atmosphere, a working paper series, courses in economic sociology, a seminar series and conferences. Its undergraduate concentration in business and organizations is very popular among undergraduates, said Nee.

"Our mission is to be an incubator for rising talent, new ideas and collaborative research in the quickly growing, exciting field of economic sociology," Nee said. On March 27 it will sponsor a conference on economics, culture and institution, and April 4 and 5 it will co-sponsor a conference on institutional change in East Asia.

More information on economic sociology and the Center for the Study of Economy and Society can be found at <http://www.soc.cornell.edu/research/economic_sociology.shtml>.

New federal requirements *continued from page 3*

the ISSO. We are already working on this process.

"The transition to SEVIS is a big task and involves not only the Office of the University Registrar and the ISSO, but also the cooperation of our University Admissions offices and Office of Human Resources. We've been fortunate to have such strong university support for this effort," she added.

O'Brien and Taylor said the ISSO will continue to follow new developments in regulations affecting international students and scholars and will provide support in meeting new federal requirements.

"Students and exchange visitors will need to be more aware of the regulations governing their stay in the U.S., and the ISSO will need to be vigilant in ensuring that they know their rights/obligations and

are given the resources and support that they need," Taylor said. "Of particular concern are the regulations governing drops below a full course of study for undergraduate international students. While regulations have long required that reduction below the INS's definition of 'full course of study' be authorized by a school's Designated School Official – at Cornell, this is a task managed by the ISSO – the new SEVIS regulations require that such authorization be completed in SEVIS prior to that reduction. Another change requires that students and exchange visitors, as well as their dependent family members, report address changes to the university within 10 days of making the change. These are just a few of the changes affecting our international population."

Donation allows students to create custom-fit clothing patterns with 3-D body scanner

By Susan Lang

Available soon: You step into a booth where a 3-D body scanner sends more than 300,000 data points from your body to a computer. Then you select style, fabric and design features from a clothing manufacturer on the Internet and e-mail your body scan. Soon you receive a custom-fitted garment.

Thanks to a major donation of software, worth as much as \$600,000, from Lectra Systems, Inc., apparel students at Cornell are the first in the country to produce automated custom patterns for garments. They use a sophisticated body scanner, which generates an individual's detailed measurements from a 3-D image, and Lectra software, which produces patterns encoded for a perfect, personal fit. Lectra, headquartered in France, is an international company involved in the design, manufacturing and distribution of software and hardware for industrial users of textiles, leather and other soft materials.

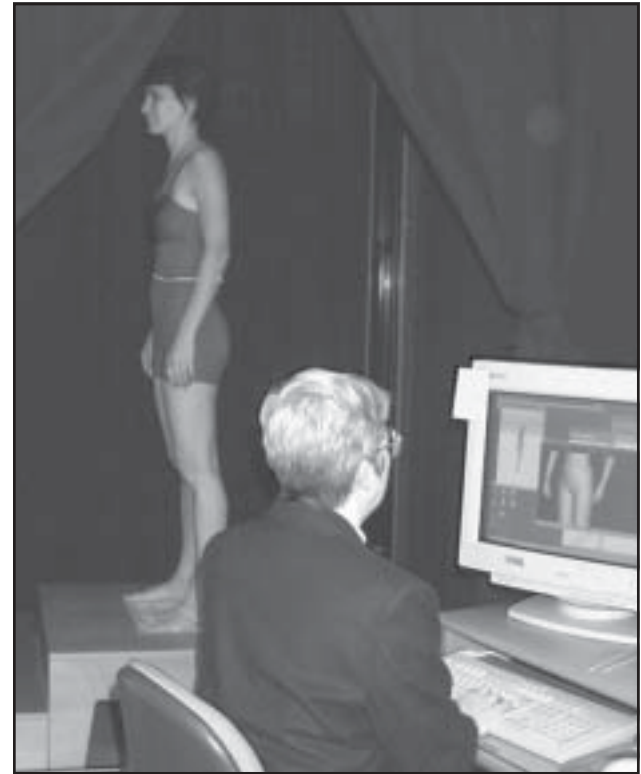
The Lectra software donation consists of both standard and custom pattern- and marker-making software and software support for 18 computers. The gift enables students to create accurate, professional quality patterns for apparel, to grade these patterns to fit a range of sizes and to experiment with automated custom fit. Cornell alumna Rebecca Quinn Morgan '60 of California donated most of the funds to purchase a 3-D body scanner, which Lectra provided at a reduced price.

Custom-fitted garments produced from body-scan mea-

surements could soon be available across the country, said Susan Ashdown, associate professor of textiles and apparel at Cornell. That is why her students are learning the computerized nuts and bolts of high-tech, custom-fitting garment design and production.

"The U.S. population is so physically diverse that the apparel industry can't fit everyone using a standard measurement chart for sizing garments," said Ashdown, an expert on the sizing and fit of apparel. "As a result, the industry is moving toward the mass customization of garments in response to consumer demand. This demand will someday be met, I think, through virtual storefronts with consumers using their body-scan measurements to buy custom-fit clothing on the Internet."

Ashdown is using 3-D body-scanning technology in Cornell's teaching labs and as a research tool to provide analyses of fit for specific target markets and to improve the fit of apparel. Last spring, students in her class were the first in the nation to use computer software to generate customized patterns from body scans. The students created sizing charts and special alteration grades for different body types, and set up the custom software to generate patterns based on body measurements. Log House Designs, a New Hampshire manufacturer of outerwear, produced custom-fitted jackets for 10 individuals scanned by the students for this project. The fit of the final set of jackets was very successful, said Ashdown. "This project was a great teaching tool for sizing and fit of apparel, as



Amanda Teitel

students learn the structure of ready-to-wear sizing along with the benefits and difficulties of custom fit."

FAS president argues for a renewed academic and U.S. policy alliance

By Lissa Harris

Science and policy, once close allies, have become disturbingly estranged from one another, according to Henry Kelly, president of the Federation of American Scientists.

In a talk this week at Cornell, Kelly described a breakdown of communication between scientists and policymakers that, given the technological challenges faced by U.S. society, could be disastrous for the nation.

Kelly spoke about "Science and Policy: A Vexed (And Essential) Alliance," Monday, Feb. 17 in the Schwartz Auditorium of Rockefeller Hall.

"There was once a decent alliance between university scientists and Washington, but it seems to have fallen apart," said Kelly. "Solving this problem is not optional – it's absolutely essential."

The fault, Kelly said, lies both with Washington and with the academy. In a time of highly charged partisan politics, politicians are increasingly unwilling to look to experts for guidance on technical matters or to seek answers to difficult questions. Likewise, universities offer few incentives or career paths for scientists interested in becoming involved with policy or public life.

Many government entities involving scientists in federal policy matters have



Charles Harrington/University Photography

been eliminated in the past decade. Kelly laid out a brief, bleak history of the scientific exodus from the nation's capital: the Office of Technology Assessment was eliminated in 1995, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was dissolved in 1997.

Advisory groups assembled to provide

insight on particular scientific issues have also become increasingly politicized, said Kelly. As an example, he cited the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, a group that advises the Centers for Disease Control. The Bush administration's appointment of industry-supported scientists to the committee made national

news last year and has raised concerns that the members of such advisory groups are being chosen on the basis of their ideological commitments rather than their scientific expertise.

The quality of the scientific evidence presented at congressional hearings, Kelly said, has also dropped precipitously.

Part of the problem, said Kelly, is that it is difficult for academic scientists to find ways to engage in public policy debates. Many of the most publicly active scientists, he noted, are Nobel laureates – people who already have reached the pinnacle of their careers and who no longer have to worry about how taking time away from the laboratory will affect their professional lives.

"Most scientists have difficulty getting credit for something that is related to policy work, whether it be writing a graduate thesis or receiving tenure or promotion. There isn't really a home for that in the university."

The solution, said Kelly, is for universities to be proactive. Universities must find ways to provide opportunities for its scientists to become involved in public policy and reward those who do.

"There's absolutely no possibility of progress without the universities taking the initiative," said Kelly. "If you sit and wait

Continued on page 6

Turning genomics discoveries into businesses is symposium topic, Feb. 28

By Linda Myers

When a serious illness strikes, people often ask why there is no effective drug to treat it.

What they don't know, says Cornell Professor Bruce Ganem, is that while important new biotechnology drugs, particularly in the field of genomics, are emerging every day, investors often lack the tools to evaluate them as startup business ventures. What is needed to avoid failed efforts, and lost cures, is "an understanding of how the technology becomes commercialized," said Ganem, who is the J. Thomas Clark Professor in Cornell's Entrepreneurship and Personal Enterprise program as well as the Franz and Elisabeth Roessler Professor in Chemistry and Chemical Biology.

A demand for more biotechnology courses among MBA students at Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management led to Ganem's involvement in teaching courses at the interface of science and business. He soon became adviser to the Johnson School's Health and Biotechnology Club and actively involved with the group's efforts to organize its upcoming symposium on the business of genomics.

"The Genomic Revolution – Changing the Face of the Healthcare Industry" will take place at Cornell's Johnson School Friday, Feb. 28, from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. in B09 Sage Hall. The event, which is free and open to the public, features discussions by top executives from Merck, Exelixis and Cigna as well as the heads of two successful Ithaca biotechnology startups, GNS

(Gene Network Sciences) and Advion BioSciences.

"The symposium brings together thought leaders from both the science and business side and is the most ambitious biotechnology club event I've ever seen," said Ganem.

The explosion of information on the human genome, following its sequencing, has led to "new opportunities to develop drugs that treat debilitating diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, rheumatoid arthritis and heart disease," said Arun Nataraj, president of the Health and Biotechnology Club and one of the student organizers of the event. The idea of the symposium, he said, is to create a learning forum on the current state of the genomics industry, build greater biotechnology business expertise within the Cornell and Johnson School community, expose students to new career paths and create a venue to showcase locally based biotechnology initiatives. "We hope to cover many topics that are being hotly debated within the industry," he said, "such as building sustainable businesses in the tough biotech arena, venture funding for biotech startups and deal making in the pharmaceutical industry."

Ganem also hopes the symposium will stimulate discussion on the central question asked in his course The Business of Biotechnology: "How can the financial community develop a workable protocol for analyzing and valuing biotech companies?"

High-level speakers are Edward M. Scolnick, M.D.,

former executive vice president of Merck Research Laboratories and Frank H.T. Rhodes Class of '56 University Professor at Cornell; and George Scangos, president and CEO of Exelixis Pharmaceuticals, a rising California-based company that develops drugs based on genomic technology.

Taking part in a 10:45 a.m. panel discussion moderated by Ganem will be the leaders of two Ithaca-based biotech firms: Colin Hill, co-founder and CEO of GNS, and Tom Kurz, chief operating officer of Advion BioSciences; as well as Charles Larsen, director of benefits at Cigna.

GNS currently is creating data-driven computer simulations of human cancer cells and bacterial cells and testing out how certain drugs work on specific gene and protein drug targets in their "virtual" cell environment. Hill, a doctoral candidate in physics at Cornell, helped launch the cancer-research firm in 2000 with \$125,000 from BR Ventures, a venture capital fund run by Johnson School students, and \$1.6 million from other private investors. Advion BioSciences, Ithaca's fastest growing company, is a developer of automated, chip-based mass spectrometry tools that help produce faster medical breakthroughs. The "lab-on-a-chip" firm was started by Cornell faculty member Jack Henion. Cigna is one of the world's largest international health-care, group-life and disability insurers.

Seating is limited, and registration is recommended. For details on the event and to register, visit this Web site: <<http://forum.johnson.cornell.edu/students/orgs/hbc>>.

Leading R&D executive from GE presents IEEE distinguished lecture, Feb. 25

Scott C. Donnelly, senior vice president of GE Global Research, will visit the Cornell campus Feb. 25 as the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) Centennial Distinguished Lecturer for 2003.

His address will be at 4:30 p.m. in Phillips Hall 101, and it is open to the Cornell community.

In his presentation titled "Technology for the 21st Century," Donnelly will explore the top emerging technologies that GE expects will impact society in the coming years. He will be welcomed by Cornell College of Engineering Dean W. Kent Fuchs and will be introduced by IEEE Cornell student chapter president Yujin D. Chung.

Earlier in the day, Donnelly will meet with Robert C. Richardson, Cornell vice provost for research; John Silcox, vice provost for engineering and science; and



Donnelly

academic deans and directors of Cornell's research centers. He will engage in a student roundtable discussion involving engineering, science and business school students on emerging technologies, moderated by L. Joseph Thomas, professor and associate dean for academic affairs at the Johnson Graduate School of Management.

Donnelly also will hear presentations by four College of Engineering faculty members on advanced research in areas of interest to GE. Following that, he will participate in an engineering student research poster presentation just prior to his IEEE lecture at 4:30 p.m.

Over the years, GE has sponsored research at Cornell in advanced materials, semiconductors and other fields. GE recently engaged in a research partnership at Stanford University with ExxonMobil, Schlumberger and EON, a European utility, on global climate and energy, and it hopes to develop alternative energy sources.

Prior to assuming his current position, Donnelly served as vice president, Global Technology Operations, for GE Medical Systems. He joined General Electric in 1989 as manager of electronics design engineering for GE's Ocean Systems Division in Syracuse. He went on to serve in a variety of technical leadership roles in Australia as well as in the United States, and he formerly was general manager of industrial systems technology. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado-Boulder.

GE Global Research with 2,300 employees, including 1,700 scientists, engineers and technicians, is one of the world's largest and most diversified industrial research organizations. GE has 12 major business sectors, ranging from aircraft engines and medical systems to power generation and engineering plastics, operates in more than 100 countries and employs more than 300,000 people, worldwide. Donnelly is responsible for overseeing all research in GE.

Reno counsels CU law students to use training, as citizen-advocates

By Linda Myers

"The role of the lawyer is both sword and shield," Janet Reno '60 told a roomful of Cornell law students and faculty Feb. 12 in Myron Taylor Hall's Stein Mancuso Amphitheater. "Lawyers as concerned citizens can make a difference if they focus on issues vital to the health of their communities and identify needs and resources," said the former U.S. attorney general.

Reno, who spent two weeks on campus as a Frank H.T. Rhodes Class of '56 University Professor, spoke about the intersection of law and public health during her final public address, the Bernard S. Yudowitz Lecture on Law and Medicine at the Law School.

While Reno praised both the U.S. public health system and the legal system, she said: "My fear is that the law isn't worth the paper it is written on for poor people who do not have access to justice."

She cataloged a host of ills that prey on society's most vulnerable members and ultimately lead to injury, lawsuits, court cases and jail sentences – costly and damaging outcomes that might have been prevented through early intervention, she asserted.

Calling the plight of the indigent mentally ill "one of the most heartbreaking situations we face in our communities," Reno said, "These are people who, with deinstitutionalization, came into our community expecting the support mechanisms and services we promised them would be

there, and found that they weren't." She called for better training of police officers in dealing with the mentally ill.

Reno also cited infants born to crack-addicted parents, who languished in institutional wards without love or care and reacted by withdrawing emotionally, while the state postponed deciding their futures. She asked: "What good will all our laws be if we don't make sure our children are cared for within the first three years of their lives? The earlier you can identify a need, the quicker you can address it – but instead we wait."

Other problems Reno cited were an unresponsive educational system, not enough adequate public housing and lives so filled with despair that they led to domestic violence (which she called "a death waiting to happen") and youth violence involving firearms, alcohol and drug abuse.

"It doesn't make sense that we wait [to act] until a crisis occurs," she said. "It's penny wise, pound foolish." However, part of the problem is that U.S. society is organized in ways that make it impossible to solve such problems. "We need to get our police, hospitals, criminal justice system and local educational systems all working together to create community."

As an example, Reno cited the Drug Corps, a substance-abuse prevention program for first offenders that began in Dade County, Fla., in 1987 and that is now being replicated in 500 locations across the country.

Stressing that societal ills are "human



Sheryl D. Sinkow Photography

Cornell law student Saurabh Bhasin, LL.M. '03, left, asks Janet Reno a question following her Feb. 12 Yudowitz lecture, while Law School Dean Lee Teitelbaum looks on. The gift under Reno's arm is a framed poster advertising her Myron Taylor Hall talk, presented to her by the dean.

issues, not partisan issues," she advised the future lawyers in the audience to go out and gather the data, show the cost savings in lives and dollars of early intervention, then learn to "play poker with the mayor" and use their influence to suggest needed changes.

Lawyers, operating pro bono through their law firms or as informed citizen-advocates, "can navigate the system and start to help make a difference. It's amazing what you can do if you have a legal background

and understand issues and how to argue."

While she acknowledged that state budget crises and the threat of war made the current climate challenging, she ended her talk by reaffirming her own belief in the indomitable nature of the human spirit and people's capacity to solve problems.

"I have seen people go through hell and come out stronger and better," Reno said. "Trust the people, and they will not disappoint you."

CU's Stephen Ellner is among signatories to pro-evolution statement

Stephen P. Ellner, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at Cornell, is wearing a special T-shirt to class this week.

He is one of 220 eminent signatories named Steve, including at least seven with Cornell affiliations, to a pro-evolution statement released Feb. 16 at the Denver meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) (See story, Page 1). And Ellner is wearing his "Project Steve" shirt with pride.

The T-shirt, which is bound to become a collector's item, and the statement read: "Evolution is a vital, well-supported, unifying principle of the biological sciences, and the scientific evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the idea that all living things share a common ancestry. Although there are legitimate scientific debates about the patterns and processes of evolution, there is no serious scientific doubt that evolution occurred or that natural selection is a major mechanism of evolution. It is scientifically inappropriate and pedagogically



Ellner

irresponsible for creationist pseudoscience, including but not limited to 'intelligent design,' to be introduced into the science curricula of the public schools."

The back of the T-shirt is printed with the names of the 220 signatories – almost all of whom hold Ph.D.s in the sciences, including two Nobel laureates and eight members of the National Academy of Sciences – and ends with the words: "In memoriam Stephen Jay Gould 1941-2002." The late Harvard geologist, zoologist and popular author was a vocal supporter of evolution education as well as of the National Center for Science Education (NCSE), the advocacy organization that launched Project Steve. NCSE executive director Eugenie C. Scott said Project Steve was a rejoinder to creationists' lists of Ph.D. scientists who support their cause. "We hope that the next time creationists present a list of 'scientific dissenters from evolution,' reporters will ask, 'How many of them are named Steve?'"

Other signatories who earned Ph.D.s at Cornell, as did Ellner, are: Steve Halperin, professor and dean, College of Computer, Mathematical and Physical

Sciences, University of Maryland; Steven N. Handel, professor of ecology and evolution, Rutgers University; Stephen Nowicki, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of Biology, Neurobiology, and Psychological and Brain Sciences, Duke University; Stephen J. O'Brien, chief, Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, National Cancer Institute; and Stephen E. Schneider, professor of astronomy, University of Massachusetts.

Steven Weinberg, the University of Texas professor who shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics with Cornell classmate Sheldon Glashow (both earned bachelor's degrees here in 1954), added: "Of course science isn't decided by manifesto; this statement pokes fun at such efforts. If you want to know whether scientists accept evolution, you should look in the scientific literature. There you find that evolution is alive and well as a central and unifying principle of science."

Ellner said all signatories received the Project Steve T-shirt, which can be viewed at <www.ncseweb.org/steves>, and were encouraged to wear them to class to spark discussions with students.

FAS president argues *continued from page 5*

for Washington to come and ask you something, it's never going to happen.

The Federation of American Scientists (formerly the Federation of Atomic Scientists) was founded in 1945 by members of

the Manhattan Project. Its board of sponsors includes over half of the United States' living Nobel laureates.

While it was founded to advise the government on matters of nuclear weaponry

and work toward nuclear disarmament, the federation has been active in many areas of socially relevant science, including energy, agriculture and medicine.

Kelly's talk was given as part of the

American Physical Society's Leo Szilard lecture series. Szilard, a member of the Manhattan Project and one of the founders of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, was a tireless proponent of nuclear disarmament.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE 2003

Tim Roughgarden: Posing a cure for Internet's 'tragedy of the commons'

By Bill Steele

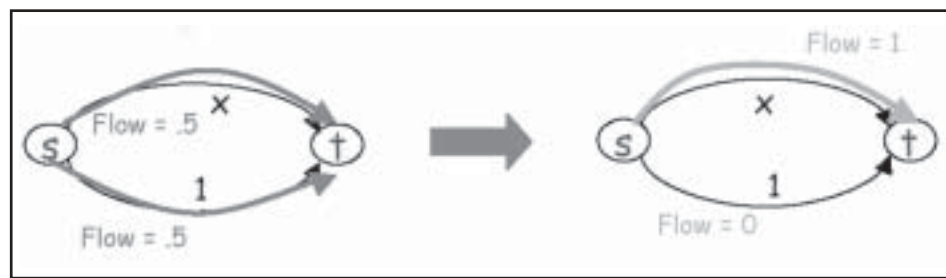
The Tragedy of the Commons, as explained by Garrett Harding in his classic 1968 book, is that self-interest can deplete a common resource. It seems this also applies to the Internet and other computer networks, which are slowed by those who hurry the most.



Roughgarden

Fortunately, say Cornell computer scientists, there is a limit to how bad the slowdown can get. And after developing tools to measure how much the performance of a particular network suffers, they say, the way to get improved performance on the Internet is the same as the way to maintain air and water quality: altruism helps.

This analysis comes from work by Tim Roughgarden, a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Computer Science, and Éva Tardos, professor of computer science. Roughgarden described the work in a talk, "Selfish Routing and the Price of Anarchy," at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver, Feb. 14. The talk was part of a symposium, "Game Theoretic Aspects of Internet Computation," which examined the applica-



In the above example, the diagram on the left shows two routes: a lower, fixed route and an upper route that is the function of the number of users. When those on the lower route switch to the upper route, as shown in the diagram on the right, all traffic is slower.

tion of the principles of economics to the Internet.

The Tragedy of the Commons, often cited by environmentalists, describes 14th-century Britain, where each household tried to gain wealth by putting as many animals as possible on the common village pasture. Overgrazing ruined the pasture, and village after village collapsed.

A similar behavior on a computer network is "selfish routing," where each routing computer tries to send data via the fastest route, causing that route to become the most crowded and slow down. You don't have to understand computer networking to grasp the concept. It also happens on highways: If everyone takes the express lane, pretty soon the local route is faster.

The Internet is "fault-tolerant," so there are always many routes a message can take. A packet of data traveling from New York to San Francisco might hop from New York to Columbus to Miami to Omaha to Denver to San Francisco. At each stop the packet is processed by a computer called a router, which checks the address and chooses the most likely direction to send each packet to get it to its ultimate destination.

Routers have many ways to decide. Sometimes they send out test packets and time them. Sometimes routers exchange information about the condition of the network in their vicinities. But if routers choose the route that looks the least congested, they are doing selfish routing. As soon as that route clogs up, the

routers change their strategies and choose other, previously neglected routes. Eventually the system will settle to an equilibrium that mathematicians call a Nash flow, which will be, on the average, slower than the ideal.

It's theoretically possible to impose a set of traffic-control rules on the system that might increase the time for some users but reduce the average time for all, but is it worth the bother? Recently Roughgarden and Tardos made a mathematical analysis of the effect of selfish routing and found that it causes the average time of travel to increase to up to one and one-third times what could be achieved by an ideal system, a result that has been dubbed "the price of anarchy." The figure was based on the assumption that the time required to travel a given route would increase linearly in proportion to the amount of additional traffic. In later work, Roughgarden considered networks where the increase might be based on a more complex formula and found that even in the worst case the slowdown would be just one and two-thirds times the ideal.

Roughgarden found that the worst case was also the simplest: two nodes with only two possible routes between them. They also found that doubling the capacity of the system would provide the same benefits as a managed system.

George Hess: Technique aids treatment for epilepsy, cocaine poisoning

By Roger Segelken

Discovery of drugs to treat generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures (GEFS), a genetic disorder that affects 4 million Americans, could now advance more rapidly, predicts Cornell biochemist George P. Hess.

A professor of molecular biology and genetics, Hess invented a laser-based technique to study signal transmission between cells of the nervous system. The same technique, called laser-pulse photolysis, already has identified a cocaine-like analog compound to block the effects of cocaine poisoning on the nervous system.

Hess discussed his laser technique, which could enable drug design and testing for a variety of neurological disorders, in a press briefing on Feb. 15 and in a lecture on Feb. 16 at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting. His lecture was given in a session titled "Shining Light on Signal Transmission Between Cells of the Nervous System."

"Mechanism-based drug design can proceed more rationally, knowing the exact roles and timing of all the chemical players at the junctions between neurons and muscle cells or between neurons and other neurons," Hess said.

The recent discovery of cocaine analogs, one application of the laser-pulse photolysis technique, will be reported in the scientific literature, Hess said, adding: "These compounds are not ready for clinical use, but they do provide a lead for pharmaceutical development."

Laser-pulse photolysis allows neuroscientists to look at entire ensembles of molecules – not just single channels or single molecules – during split-second chemical reactions that relay electrical signals through the nervous system, Hess explained. "These reactions can be over and done in 0.3 millisecond. To observe them in detail, we need to equilibrate [balance] the receptor with the neurotransmitter in much shorter time frames," he said. One way to beat the clock and test the effects of a potential therapeutic agent is to present the compound as a "caged neurotransmitter," a specially constructed molecule that has no effect on receptor proteins so it can be mixed with a cell without triggering reactions.

Once the caged neurotransmitter is in place, said Hess, a single pulse of laser light can cleave the protective cage within microseconds, allowing the neurotransmitter to bind to receptors. As the freshly exposed neurotransmitter opens transmembrane chan-



George P. Hess, professor of molecular biology and genetics, speaks during a press conference at the AAAS meeting in Denver, Feb. 15.

nels through which electrical currents flow, investigators can watch the millisecond shifts – between open and closed states of channels – and determine whether a drug, such

as a cocaine analog, is having the desired effect.

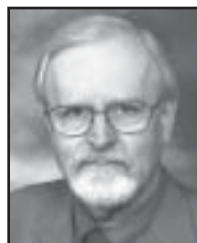
In the case of GEFS epilepsy, a genetic mutation is believed to be responsible for

Continued on page 8

Per Pinstrip-Andersen: Why import tariffs deny health and affluence

By Blaine Friedlander

To fend off starvation and reduce child malnutrition in underdeveloped countries, industrialized nations must tear up their import tariffs, open their markets to agricultural goods and discontinue trade-distorting domestic agricultural subsidies, according to Cornell food policy expert Per Pinstrip-Andersen.



Pinstrip-Andersen

The H.E. Babcock Professor of Nutrition and Food Policy at Cornell and winner of the 2001 World Food Prize, Pinstrip-Andersen presented his criticism of the trade policies of the world's wealthy nations at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver. He spoke on two topics during a symposium titled "How the World Works": on Feb. 16, he spoke on "Feeding the World," and on Feb. 17 he addressed "Setting the Stage: Why Can't We Just Share?"

While affluent North American and European countries should halt internal agricultural subsidies, Pinstrip-Andersen said, developing countries also have an obligation to invest in their rural infrastructure – by helping

farmers obtain better technology – and in their market structure.

"The solution to the global hunger problem lies in poverty reduction through additional productivity in developing-country agriculture and not in the sharing of surpluses artificially developed in industrialized countries through subsidies," said Pinstrip-Andersen.

There is enough food in the world to provide everyone with a healthy diet, Pinstrip-Andersen said. Yet in developing nations, every sixth person is hungry and every third preschool child is malnourished. At the same time, the nutritionist noted, close to two-thirds of Americans are either overweight or obese, and obesity and related chronic diseases are increasing at rapid rates, not only in the United States and Europe but also in many developing countries, such as China.

"Why can we not just share so that nobody would go hungry and fewer would be overweight or obese," asked Pinstrip-Andersen rhetorically. The answer, he said, is that three-fourths of the world's hungry and malnourished people are in rural areas, and "they depend on incomes from agriculture, so they must produce more food and other agricultural commodities to escape poverty and hunger."

And good intentions can go awry: Developed countries that share food in troubled regions through aid programs harm poor rural people in recipient countries because of downward pressures on prices, said Pinstrip-Andersen. "In fact, disposal of U.S. surpluses of food in developing countries is making it extremely difficult for poor people to escape hunger," he said.

High import tariffs imposed by affluent countries also are keeping poor countries poor. In the United States and the European Union (EU), sugar prices are artificially high, said Pinstrip-Andersen, because high trade tariffs keep lower-cost sugar from Colombia, Kenya and the Philippines out of the markets. "The price of sugar here and in the EU would drop by a third if we didn't have such high tariffs on the sugar, and these underdeveloped regions would benefit by being part of trade," he said.

Agricultural surpluses result, in large measure, from inappropriate agricultural policies in industrialized countries, said Pinstrip-Andersen. "While food aid may be appropriate in certain emergency situations, industrialized countries should emphasize the sharing of knowledge and technology as well as more and better focused development assistance, instead of dumping surplus food on growing countries."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE 2003

Jon Kleinberg: Buzzwords of history show the way to Web searches

By Bill Steele

In the years after the American Revolution, U.S. presidents were talking about the British a lot, and then about militias, France and Spain. In the mid-19th century, words like "emancipation," "slaves" and "rebellion" popped up in their speeches. In the early 20th century, presidents started using a lot of business-expansion words, soon to be replaced by "depression."

A couple of decades later they spoke of atoms and communism. By the 1990s, buzzwords prevailed.

Jon Kleinberg, a professor of computer science at Cornell, has developed a method for a computer to find the topics that domi-



Kleinberg

nate a discussion at a particular time by scanning large collections of documents for sudden, rapid bursts of words. Among other tests of the method, he scanned presidential State of the Union addresses from 1790 to the present and created a list of words that eerily reflects historical trends. The technique, he suggests, could have many "data mining" applications, including searching the Web or studying trends in society as reflected in Web pages.

Kleinberg emphasized the Web applications of his searching technique in a talk, "Web Structure and the Design of Search Algorithms," at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver, Feb. 18. He was taking part in a symposium on "Modeling the Internet and the World Wide Web."

Kleinberg got the idea of searching over time while trying to deal with his own flood

of incoming e-mail. He reasoned that when an important topic comes up for discussion, key words related to the topic would show a sudden increase in frequency. A search for these words that suddenly appear more often might, he theorized, provide ways to categorize messages.

He devised a search algorithm that looks for "burstiness," measuring not just the number of times words appear, but the rate of increase in those numbers over time. Programs based on his algorithm can scan text that varies with time and flag the most "bursty" words. "The method is motivated by probability models used to analyze the behavior of communication networks, where burstiness occurs in the traffic due to congestion and hot spots," he explained.

In his own e-mail – largely from other computer scientists – he quickly found key words relating to hot topics. In mail from

students he found bursts in the word "prelim" shortly before each midterm exam. Later, he tried the same technique on the texts of State of the Union addresses, all of which are available on the Web, from Washington in 1790 through George W. Bush in 2002. From these speeches he produced a long list of words that summarizes American politics from early revolutionary fervor up to the age of the modern speechwriter.

For searching the Web, Kleinberg suggested, such a technique could help zero in on what a searcher wants by recognizing the time context of such material as news stories. For instance, he said, a person searching for the word "sniper" today is likely to be looking for information about the recent attacks around the nation's capital – but the same search nearly four decades ago might have come from someone interested in the Kennedy assassination.

Michael Macy: Artificial worlds unlock secrets of human interaction

By Roger Segelken

What do flocks of birds, traffic jams, fads, drinking games, forest fires and residential segregation have in common? The answer could come from a new computational research method called agent-based modeling.

Michael Macy, a sociologist at Cornell, is using this powerful new tool to look for elementary principles of self-organization that might shed new light on long-standing puzzles about how humans interact. A professor and chair of Cornell's Department of Sociology, Macy spoke Feb. 14 at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver in a symposium, "Artificial Agent Societies: A Computational Future for the Social Sciences."

He began his lecture with a flock of computer-generated birds wheeling synchronously through aerobatic maneuvers. He credits Craig Reynolds, a pioneer of agent modeling and three-dimensional computer animation, for the 1987 discovery that the complex choreography of a flock requires that each bird (or "boi," as Reynolds called them) follows just three simple rules: head toward the center of your neighbors, match their speed and trajectory and avoid collisions. "Reynolds didn't model the flock as a unitary collective nor did he model isolated birds; he modeled their interactions at the relational level," Macy said. "That's agent-based modeling."



Macy

'Agents get trapped into enforcing a norm that most of them dislike when their normative expectations are mainly influenced by a small circle of friends.'

– Michael Macy
professor of sociology

Traditionally, sociologists have tried to understand social life as a structured system of institutions and norms that shape individual behavior from the top down, Macy noted. In contrast, agent modelers suspect that much of social life emerges from the bottom up, more like improvisational jazz than a symphony.

In collaboration with his Cornell colleague David Strang, Macy has used agent-based models to study lemminglike fads among the corporate managers pilloried by Scott Adams in his "Dilbert" comic strip. Contrary to Adams' portrayals, top managers are highly intelligent and are paid huge salaries to get it right, Macy observed. The Cornell researchers' work, which won the theory prize from the Academy of Management, shows how fads that appear to reflect mindless conformity can be generated by the very opposite – a single-minded preoccupation with performance and success.

Macy recently was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation to tackle another familiar puzzle – peer

enforcement of norms that even the enforcers privately question. In collaboration with two Cornell graduate students, Robb Willer and Damon Centola, Macy is using an agent-based model to see how the diffusion and stability of unpopular norms might depend on the size and geometry of peer networks.

The father of teenagers, Macy ponders the curious appeal of self-destructive behaviors – smoking, drinking, drug use, reckless driving, body-piercing and the like. For example, studies of college drinking find that students feel peer pressure to participate in drinking rituals that celebrate intoxication as a symbol of group identity.

"Yet it turns out that students' private beliefs deviate sharply from their perception of the social norm," Macy noted. "Contrary to campus legend, most students are actually uncomfortable about excessive drinking, at least when they are sober. They do not think drinking games are cool, but they think (incorrectly) that others believe this, and when they join in to secure social approval, their apparent enthusiasm reinforces the illusion that motivates the behavior in others."

When Macy's team tried to generate this dynamic on a computer, the agents always escaped the trap. But then the researchers remembered a lesson taught by Reynolds' "bois." "The bois only know about the behavior of their immediate neighbors, and that turns out to be the key to the puzzle," Macy said. "Agents get trapped into enforcing a norm that most of them dislike when their normative expectations are mainly influenced by a small circle of friends."

Stephen Hilgartner: ELSI is under fire even as importance grows

By Roger Segelken and David Brand

Government and university programs for the study of the ethical, legal and social implications of science-and-technology policy, known as ELSI, "have been highly controversial and attacked from all possible directions" ever since they were first suggested as an adjunct to the Human Genome Project 14 years ago, according to sociologist Stephen Hilgartner, a Cornell associate professor of science and technology studies.

The programs grew out of widespread social concerns about technology. The question that ELSI practitioners are now asking themselves this question, said



Hilgartner

Hilgartner: Is ELSI the right model for integrating social research into scientific research programs?

Hilgartner outlined the long history of criticisms of ELSI in a Feb. 17 session, "Science and Technology Policy and Its Publics; Challenges for Democracy," at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver. He was among the earliest practitioners of ELSI as well as an analyst of what he calls the "ELSI model" for public-policy studies. Today he is chair of Cornell's universitywide ELSI program associated with the New Life Sciences Initiative.

Criticism from within the scientific establishment can be especially harsh, Hilgartner noted.

"I hear some scientists say the small allocation to ELSI studies is a political tax on their work," he said. "And a few

social scientists who could be making important contributions regard the ELSI funding as dirty money they can't take because that would make them part of an enterprise they oppose." Critics, he said, view the programs as a waste of resources, while others say they are irrelevant and some declare that they inflate public concern about research projects.

The criticism of ELSI programs is only one source of the tension surrounding the programs, Hilgartner said. Another is the different models suggested for "how the programs should be connected to social programs and responses."

He listed four models: the research-grant model; the contract model; a place where scientists and sociologists can work together; and a program akin to policy-making intended to make recommendations to the government.

But there is no doubt, said Hilgartner,

that ELSI's role in the life sciences is essential because "this is a place where new ethical issues will continue to arise – where public concern for our ever-increasing ability to modify living organisms and to conduct testing and surveillance will intensify before it subsides. This is a powerful science that is only going to grow and touch more people."

He noted, "Now is a perfect time to ask what we have learned, what the limits are for ELSI and whether there are better ways of applying this valuable perspective to informed decision-making."

Fifty years from now, he observed, "we may look back at the ELSI model and say it was naïve, it was underfunded or it didn't study the right problems. I don't think many people will say ELSI was about nothing. More likely, the criticism will be that ELSI was not enough."

Hess identifies *continued from page 7*

a single, inappropriate amino acid in the so-called GABA receptor in brain cells. (The disorder is called febrile because, out of the approximately 5 percent of young children who experience seizures during a high fever, a small proportion with a genetic predisposition later develop epilepsy.)

Using laser-pulse photolysis, Hess and his students discovered the reason for the receptor malfunction: a shift in the equilibrium from the open-channel form toward the closed-channel form. They also tested several compounds with high molecular weights that can shift the channel-opening

equilibrium – an encouraging indication that small-molecule drugs can be found to overcome mutations in the GABA receptor and halt the raging "electrical storms" that characterize epilepsy.

Also valuable would be a treatment to short-circuit the electro-chemical effects of

cocaine, Hess said. "During the past two decades, many attempts have been made to find compounds that prevent cocaine's inhibition of proteins that are essential in brain function, but compounds that alleviate cocaine inhibition have not been identified – until now."



Robert Barker/University Photography

Gerasimos Fortes, left, the mayor of Argostoli on the Greek island of Cephalonia near Ithaka, and President Hunter Rawlings look at a book on the Cephalonia region in Rawlings' Day Hall office, Feb. 3. The mayor and a delegation of Cephalonians were visiting campus to make a donation for the teaching of modern Greek at Cornell.

Greek island's gift to Cornell has romantic roots

By Linda Myers

It's a story that has everything – poetry, music, food, the Greek island paradise featured in the romantic film “Captain Corelli's Mandolin” and, naturally, love.



Holst-Warhaft

But although it arises from human passions, this particular love is of a language – modern Greek. Still, it begins with a woman.

Gail Holst-Warhaft, a scholar who is now the interim co-director of Cornell's Institute for European Studies, began visiting Greece as a young woman in the 1970s after completing studies in musicology in her native Australia. Fascinated by the language and music, she studied both and soon began performing as a harpsichordist with Greece's most-celebrated musician, Mikis Theodorakis, who wrote the scores for the films “Zorba the Greek” and “Z.”

Somewhere along the way she fell in love, married and moved to Ithaca with her husband, Zellman Warhaft, a professor of engineering at Cornell. Greece remained in her heart, though. She went on to earn a Ph.D. in comparative literature at Cornell in 1990, focusing on modern Greek poetry, taught courses as an adjunct professor at Cornell, Columbia and Princeton and published books and articles on Greek language and literature.

She also translated into English the works of contemporary Greek poets, among them Nikos Kavadias (her translation of his collected works was published by Hakkert in 1987).

About five years ago she attended a

concert in New York City of Greek poetry set to music. It was hosted by a community of Greeks originally from the island of Cephalonia. Kavadias was, it turns out, a beloved native son of the island. When the group learned she was his translator, they peppered her with questions, including whether modern Greek was being taught at Cornell?

“I told them as diplomatically as I could that budget cuts had forced the university to abandon the teaching of the language in the early 1990s,” said Holst-Warhaft.

For the Cephalonians, the news was tragic. “But perhaps we can do something about it,” one of them offered. “That would be lovely,” she replied, smiling politely.

Over the next few years, the New York Cephalonians called her from time to time with news on the campaign. “They would say things like, ‘It's not going so well’ or ‘There's been a setback,’” Holst-Warhaft said.

Then four weeks ago, she got a phone call in the middle of the night.

“The mayor is here with a check for you,” said a voice with a thick Greek accent. “Who? What?”

“The mayor of Argostoli is here in New York with a check for \$10,000 for the teaching of modern Greek at Cornell, which we hope to match with another check. But first you have to come down and talk to us about the poems of Nikos Kavadias.”

Argostoli is the largest city on Cephalonia. Its mayor, Gerasimos Fortes, is also the president of the mayoral council of the municipalities of the island and neighboring Ithaca (for which the city of Ithaca is named). He was indeed in New York with a check for the university. And that is how the Cornell scholar of modern Greek poetry found herself in a car with a delegation of four Greeks – the

mayor and three New York Cephalonians – heading toward Cornell on the morning of Feb. 3.

“We stopped at the Roscoe Diner on the way, and it turned out the owner was from Cephalonia too,” related Holst-Warhaft. “The mayor said he could hear the mountains in his accent.” The discovery precipitated so much talk that the entourage was nearly late for their meeting with Philip Lewis, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Paulette Manos, deputy mayor of the City of Ithaca, who is of Greek, although not Cephalonian, descent.

“Over lunch there was an excited discussion on whether some sister relationship between the two cities might be established,” Holst-Warhaft said.

The delegation also made its way to Day Hall, where Fortes met with Cornell President Hunter Rawlings and, on learning that he was a classicist and expert on Thucydides, presented him with four coins stamped with the names of the cities of antiquity written about by the ancient Greek historian.

“Hunter also told the mayor of his love for ‘loukoumades,’” said Holst-Warhaft. The fried honeyed donut is sold in stands all across Greece, but when the president mentioned the spot in Athens where he always buys his, the mayor's eyes lit up. “I buy my ‘loukoumades there too,’ said Fortes. ‘How did you know that's the best place for them in the entire country?’”

The happy ending? The gift from Cephalonia, along with anticipated matching foundation funds, may support the teaching of a course in modern Greek at Cornell as early as next fall, said Ross Brann, chair of the Department of Near Eastern Studies, where the course will be housed.

CU lunch reading group anticipates April 24 Iscol Lecture

The naming of science journalist Laurie Garrett as the 2003 Iscol Distinguished Environmental Lecturer at Cornell has prompted the formation of a lunchtime reading group that will discuss connections among public health, emerging diseases, social policies and the environment, while reading Garrett's books.

The next meeting of the reading group is Wednesday, Feb. 26, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. in Room 300 of Rice Hall, with Cornell medical entomologist Laura Harrington facilitating a discussion of emerging diseases.

Other reading group dates, all at the

same time and location in the Center for the Environment's headquarters, are March 12, March 26, April 16 and April 23. Members of the Cornell community are welcome to participate in any or all sessions, according to group-organizer Lois Levitan, director of the Cornell Environmental Risk Analysis Program. More details and a hyperlinked reading list are posted at the Web site: <<http://www.cfe.cornell.edu/erap/Events/BookGroup-Spr03/>>.

Garrett will deliver the 2003 Jill and Ken Iscol Distinguished Environmental Lecture Thurs-

day, April 24, at 4:30 p.m. in Call Alumni Auditorium of Kennedy Hall on the topic, “Coming Plagues: Signaling an Environment in Distress.” The lecture is free and open to the public.

A medical and science writer for the Long Island-based newspaper *Newsday*, Garrett won a Pulitzer Prize for her coverage of Zaire's Ebola epidemic. She is the author of “The Coming Plague: Emerging Diseases in a World Out of Balance” (1994) and “Betrayal of Trust: The Collapse of Global Public Health” (2000), the two books under discussion by the reading group.

SOUNDBITES

Here is a sampling of quotations from Cornell University faculty, students and staff that have appeared recently in the national and international news media:

“There's a lot of hogwash out there. It's not about having something feel different, it's about considering human anatomical, physiological and biomechanical characteristics as they relate to movement.”

– Alan Hedge, professor of design and environmental analysis, discussing the current state of ergonomics, the science of human-centered workplace design, in *Popular Science*, March issue.

“To see today come to fruition is one of those hallmark events that you look forward to being a part of. It makes you feel good that we're putting forth our very best effort.”

– President Hunter Rawlings, commenting at the dedication of the \$3.5 million Friedman Wrestling Arena, reported by the Associated Press Jan. 27.

“Corn is the number one cause of erosion or total soil loss in the United States. It uses more fertilizer than any other crop. It's the largest user of insecticides. And it's the largest user of herbicides.”

– David Pimentel, professor emeritus of ecology and evolutionary biology, commenting on the disadvantages of using corn-burning stoves to heat homes, in *The Washington Post*, Jan. 27.

“We know that it's going to be a very difficult year with the state fiscal crisis.”

– Henrik N. Dullea, vice president for university relations, in an Associated Press article Jan. 26 reporting on the board of trustees action in approving a 5 percent tuition increase for undergraduates in the endowed colleges.

“I am troubled by [Lieberman's] relentless efforts to introduce religiosity into politics. ... The drafters of the U.S. Constitution, in a revolutionary break from the traditional Western linkage of religion and the state, deliberately omitted any mention of God from their work. ... It would behoove him to realize that [they] purposely rejected God-centered politics. ... I remain thrilled by his candidacy. As Jews my age still say, ‘Only in America!’”

– Isaac Kramnick, vice provost and the Robert J. Schwartz Professor of Government, commenting on the announced presidential candidacy of U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman in an op-ed in the *Boston Globe*, Jan. 26.

“People look at religion now ... as more central to who they are and they come to work with that religious piece ... 9/11 brought more attention to it, but it's not just people who claim to be of Muslim descent. It's also people who practice less conventional religions.”

– Christopher Metzler, senior extension associate in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations' extension program in New York City, discussing the rise in recent years of worker complaints of religious discrimination to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in an Associated Press article Jan. 20 that appeared in newspapers nationally, including the *Fresno Bee*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Salt Lake City Deseret News*, *Los Angeles Daily News* and *Tucson Daily Star*.

“You can call us alienated kids who are sold out on American pop culture, but it's the truth of our times. We grew up watching ‘The Simpsons’ and ‘The X-Files,’ and this comes out in our writing.”

– Edmundo Paz-Soldán, assistant professor of Romance studies, commenting on a new wave of Latin American writers, in the *Puerto Rico Herald*, Jan. 20. The article originally appeared in *The New York Times*, Jan. 4.

CU men's hockey team, with a win and a tie, stays at No. 2 in the polls

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

The nationally ranked Cornell Big Red men's hockey team extended its lead over second-place Harvard in the East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC, Division I) standings this past weekend, as they beat the Crimson, 4-3, on Feb. 15 and tied Brown, 2-2, on Feb. 14, with both games being played on the road.

The Harvard win secured a bye for Cornell in the first round of the ECAC playoffs, which begin in early March. The Big Red, which leads the Harvard Crimson by three

points in the ECAC standings, also will have home-ice advantage for the conference play-offs.

On Monday, the Big Red maintained its No. 2 ranking in the USA Today/American Hockey Magazine Men's College Hockey Poll and also is ranked No. 2 in the U.S. College Hockey Online poll. This marks Cornell's highest-ever ranking in both polls at one time, and it is the 19th straight week the Big Red has been among the top 10 teams in the country.

For the second season in a row, Cornell has won 20 games. The Big Red is now 20-

4-1 overall and 15-2-1 in the ECAC and will play its last home games of the regular season this weekend against Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Friday night, Feb. 21, and against Union, Saturday night, Feb. 22, at Lynah Rink – both at 7 p.m. The games will be carried live on radio station WHCU-AM 870.

In the Harvard game at Boston, center Ryan Vesce '03 scored twice, including the game winner, and sophomore goaltender David LeNeveu had 30 saves.

Cornell scored first on a power play early in the game. Doug Murray '03 fed the puck

to Vesce, who sent it into the goal. Winger Sam Paolini '03 also scored on a power play goal in the first period on an assist from co-captain Stephen Bâby.

Daniel Pegoraro '06 scored the third Cornell goal of the game late in the first period, and Vesce scored the game-winning goal with less than a minute left in the second period.

In the Brown game in Providence, the Bear's Les Hagggett scored the tying goal at 16:10 in the third period as Cornell and Brown skated to a 2-2 tie. Shane Hynes '06 and Chris Abbott '06 scored the Cornell goals.

N.Y. farmers brace for an invasion of the crop-damaging swede midge

By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

A tiny, voracious fly called the swede midge, which already has eaten its way across eastern Canada's cabbage and broccoli fields, now is threatening to descend on crops in states along the northern U.S. border.

Cornell agricultural scientists and extension educators are working to keep New York state *Brassica* vegetable crops, including cabbages, Brussels sprouts and cauliflower, free from the midge. They are trying to fend off an invasion by scouting for the insect and educating farmers to recognize damage.

Although the fly is hardly detectable to the naked eye, it could decimate vegetable fields in New York state, which leads the country in cabbage production with an \$87 million crop annually. The state also has a \$6 million annual production of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage and related crops.

"Because of the growth in international commerce, insects and diseases move around more freely than ever before. The midge has been a major pest in Europe, it has been found in Canada, and most likely over time

we'll find it in the United States, if it is not already present," said Anthony Shelton, professor of entomology at Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, N.Y.

Larvae of the swede midge (*Contarinia nasturtii*) feed on and destroy the growing tips of cruciferous plants, which include brassica vegetables. The fly had not been detected in North America before 2001, although Ontario farmers began noticing heavy losses – as much as 85 percent of their broccoli crop – as far back as 1994. Mistakenly, the losses were blamed on deficiencies in soil nutrients. In 2001 University of Guelph researchers surveyed a large number of crucifer fields in Ontario and Quebec by mailing yellow sticky cards to growers. When growers returned the cards, university scientists were able to confirm the presence of the midge.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency says the presence of swede midge in Canada could have a significant impact on exports of *Brassica* vegetables. In Canada *Brassica* vegetable exports were worth \$22.7 million Canadian (\$14.98 million U.S.) in 2001, and the commercial value was estimated at

\$118.2 million Canadian (\$78.02 million U.S.).

While the broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower crop damage could be significant in Ontario and Quebec, according to agency, the economic loss could be far greater if the midge spreads to the prairie provinces. Production losses for the canola crop alone could be as high as \$2.2 billion Canadian (\$1.45 billion U.S.).

On Feb. 11 an educational session on the swede midge was held for registered growers at the 2003 New York State Vegetable Conference in Liverpool, N.Y. It was presented by Julie Kikkert, senior extension educator with Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE), Christy Hoeping, an educator with CCE, and Kristen Callow, of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Canada.

Hoeping, Kikkert and Shelton have presented nine informational sessions in New York state to more than 200 growers, research faculty, industry representatives and inspectors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. In addition, the educators' articles have been pub-

lished in trade newsletters, and they are sending a fact sheet to all crucifer growers in New York.

Swede midge adult flies are about 1.5 to 2 millimeters long. In the spring, flies emerge from the pupae, mate and typically lay their eggs in clusters on the growing point of the plant. After a few days, the larvae hatch from the eggs and begin to feed near the growing point. Full-grown larvae fall to the ground and burrow into the soil to pupate. Kikkert says that some over-wintering pupae can survive in the soil for more than a year. Canadian scientists have found that there are three or four overlapping generations throughout the summer months.

Kikkert is gearing up for an entomological war. "We want to protect the \$93 million worth of state crops from the swede midge. We're lucky to have had a heads-up on this pest from our Canadian colleagues," she said. "Our survey and farmer-education program will help ensure that it won't go undetected or unknowingly spread throughout the state. At the same time, it is critical that we develop strategies through research to manage this pest when it does arrive."

CALENDAR

from page 12

Garrett, this year's Iscol Distinguished Environmental Lecturer, will meet Feb. 26 at 12:30 p.m. in 300 Rice Hall. The theme of the Feb. 26 meeting is "Emerging Diseases"; reading material to be discussed includes *Coming Plague* chapters describing recent disease outbreaks, Chapter 13 "Revenge of the Germs" and other materials posted on the Web site <<http://www.cfe.cornell.edu/erap/Events/BookGroup-Spr03>>. See story, page 9.

religion

Sage Chapel

Arianna Huffington, columnist and author, will lead the service Feb. 23 at 11 a.m.

African-American

Sundays, 5:30 p.m., Anabel Taylor Chapel.

Baha'i Faith

Fridays, 7:30 p.m., meet in the lobby of Willard Straight Hall, speakers, open discussion, games and service-oriented activities. Classes, speakers, prayers, celebrations at alternating locations. For more information, call 272-3037 or send e-mail to <bahai@cornell.edu>.

Buddhist

• Meditations: Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 12:15-1 p.m., Founders Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

• Zen Meditation practice is Mondays and Wednesdays, 5:30-6:30 p.m., Founders Room, ATH. For information, call Anne Marie at 266-7256.

Catholic

Weekend Mass schedule: Sundays, 10 a.m., 12:15 p.m. and 5:15 p.m., Anabel Taylor Hall Auditorium.

• Daily Masses: Monday-Friday, 12:20 p.m., ATH Chapel.

• Sacrament of Reconciliation: Sundays, 4 p.m.,

G-22 ATH.

• Evening Prayer: The Liturgy of the Hours; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 6-6:30 p.m., in Anabel Taylor Hall Chapel.

Christian Science

Testimony meetings: Tuesday, 7:15 p.m., Anabel Taylor Hall. Church services: Sundays, 10:30 a.m., and Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., First Church of Christ Scientist, 101 University Ave., Ithaca.

Cornell Christian Fellowship

Meets every Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

Episcopal (Anglican)

Wednesdays, worship and Eucharist, 5 p.m., Anabel Taylor Chapel.

Sundays, worship and Eucharist, 9:30 a.m., ATH Chapel. For more information, call 255-4219 or send e-mail to <eccu@cornell.edu>.

Friends (Quakers)

Meeting for worship, Sunday, 11 a.m., in the Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall. Child care provided. For information call 273-5421.

Hindu

Hindu discussion every Friday at 5 p.m., in 183 Rockefeller Hall.

Weekly religious service is Saturdays at 4 p.m. in the Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall, followed by a Gita reading at 5 p.m.

Jewish

• Conservative and Reform: Fridays, 5:15 p.m., Welcoming in Shabbat with song, in the lobby of Anabel Taylor Hall, followed by a community Shabbat dinner at 6:45 p.m. in the Kosher Dining Hall. Saturdays, 9:45 a.m., Conservative services in the Founders Room, ATH. Call the Hillel office at 255-4227 for more information.

• Orthodox: Friday, Center for Jewish Living, call 272-5810 for weekly times; Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Edwards Room, ATH. For daily service times, call 272-5810; daily services are at Young Israel House.

Korean Church

Sundays, 11 a.m., One World Room (in English), and 1 p.m., chapel (in Korean), Anabel Taylor Hall. Call 255-2250 for more information.

Latter-Day Saints (Mormon)

Cornell student branch: Sundays, 9 a.m. Call 272-1564 or 255-2928 for information.

Lutheran

Campus ministry at St. Luke Church, 109 Oak Ave., in Collegietown, Sundays, 10:45 a.m. and 5 p.m. Bible study Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. For more information call 273-6811 or e-mail <rlb8@cornell.edu>.

Muslim

Daily congregational prayer at 218 Anabel Taylor Hall.

Weekly Friday prayer, 1:15-1:45 p.m., One World Room, ATH.

Weekly Halaqa, Friday, 6:30-7:30 p.m., 218 ATH.

Pagan

For information about United Pagan Ministries, call Cornell United Religious Work at 255-4214.

Protestant Cooperative Ministry

Sunday service at 11 a.m. in Anabel Taylor Chapel.

seminars

Astronomy

"Inappropriate Probes by Dense Molecular Clouds," Paul Goldsmith, astronomy, Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences Building.

"The Crab Nebula: The Gift That Keeps on Giving," Jeff Hester, Arizona State University, Feb. 27, 4:30 p.m., 105 Space Sciences Building.

Biomedical Sciences

"3-D Reconstruction of Serially Sectioned Mouse Embryos," Matthew Kaufman, Edinburgh University, Feb. 25, 4 p.m., Lecture Hall III, Veterinary Research Tower.

Chemical Engineering

"Molecular Electronics and Interfacial Electron Transfer," Xiaoyang Zhu, University of Minnesota, Feb. 24, 4 p.m., 165 Olin Hall.

Chemistry & Chemical Biology

TBA, Carrie Stearns, chemistry and chemical biology, Feb. 26, 4:40 p.m., 119 Baker Lab.

Crop & Soil Sciences

"The Secret of El Dorado: Terra Preta de Indio," Johannes Lehmann, crop and soil sciences, Feb. 25, 3:30 p.m., 101 Bradford Hall.

Earth & Atmospheric Sciences

"The Supercontinent Cycle and True Polar Wander: Implications for Precambrian Mantle Dynamics and a Plate-Tectonic Speed Limit," David Evans, Yale University, Feb. 25, 4:30 p.m., 2146 Snee Hall.

Ecology & Evolutionary Biology

"Phenotypic Change in Introduced Plants: Common Garden Experiments in the Native and Introduced Range," John Maron, University of Montana, Feb. 24, 12:30 p.m., A106 Corson Hall.

Entomology

"Animal Flight Mechanics in Physically Variable Gas Mixtures: Paleozoic and Present Perspectives," Robert Dudley, University of Texas, Feb. 24, 4 p.m., A106 Corson-Mudd Hall.

European Studies, Institute for

"Armed With a Yellow Mimosa: Women's Defense and Assistance Groups in Italy, 1943-45," Jomarie Alano, Tufts University, Feb. 24, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall.

"Center-Periphery Alignments and Political Contention in Late-Modern Europe," Sidney Tarrow, government, Feb. 26, 4:30 p.m., 201 A.D. White House.

Food Science

"Stress Management: L. Monocytogenes and the Alternative Sigma Factor B.," Vincent Yeung and David Sue, food science, Feb. 25, 4 p.m., 204 Stocking Hall.

Horticulture

"Timing Is Everything: The Role of Diel Cycles in the Control of Plant Development," Barry Micallef, University of Guelph, Feb. 20, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

"Sustainability of Organic, Conventional and Integrated Apple Production Systems in Washington State," John Reganold, Washington State University, Feb. 27, 4 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

International Studies in Planning

"Conflict and Coexistence: Lions, People and Parks in India's Gir Forest," Mahesh Rangarajan,

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CALENDAR

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South Asia Program, Feb. 21, 12:15 p.m., 157 Sibley Hall.

Latin American Studies

Leonida Zurita, National Federation of the Women's Peasant Movement of Bolivia Bartolina Sisa, will give the following two seminars: "The Human Costs of the War on Drugs: A Personal Account From Bolivia," Feb. 24, 4:30 p.m., 165 McGraw Hall; and "The Impact of Anti-Narcotics Policies on Rural Women in Bolivia," Feb. 25, 12:15 p.m., 153 Uris Hall. Both talks will be in Spanish with English translation provided.

Materials Science & Engineering

"Single Molecule Mechanical Testing (Fishing for a Livin)," Larry Bottomley, Georgia Institute of Technology, Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

"Building an Interface to Biomolecular Processes With Magneto-electronics," Jeff Byers, Naval Research Laboratory, Feb. 27, 4:30 p.m., 140 Bard Hall.

Nanobiotechnology Center

"Exploring the Potential of Surface Grown PEG-Polymer Brushes for Biotechnology Applications," Wageesha Senaratne, Ober Research Group, Feb. 25, noon, G01 Biotechnology Building.

Natural Resources

"Human Dominated Ecosystems: Understanding the Anthroposphere in the Anthropocene," Robert Constanza, University of Vermont, Feb. 25, 3:30 p.m., 304 Fernow Hall.

Near Eastern Studies

"A New Approach to Islamic Law: Egyptian Family Law in a Praxiological Perspective," Baudoin Dupret, CNRS and CEDEJ, Feb. 24, 4:30 p.m., 110 White Hall.

Nutritional Sciences

"Is Globalization Good or Bad for Nutrition?" Per Pinstrip-Andersen, nutritional sciences, Feb. 24, 4 p.m., 100 Savage Hall.

Office of Information Technology

Deanna Marcum will give the following two seminars: "The Necessity of Collaboration: How Will Information Technology and Libraries Both Support Research and Teaching?" Feb. 20, 10 a.m., 2B48 Kroch Library; and

"When Everyone Will Be a Librarian: What Is the Future for Libraries?" Feb. 20, 2 p.m., 401 Warren Hall.

Operations Research & Industrial Engineering

"Systems Engineering for Homeland Security: Technology Insertion Challenges," Richard Rudman, the MITRE Corp., Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., B14 Hollister Hall.

Peace Studies Program

"Natural Resources, Governance and Violent Conflict," Karen Ballentine, International Peace Academy, Feb. 20, 12:15 p.m., G8 Uris Hall.

Physics

"Semiconductor Spintronics," Nitin Samarth, Pennsylvania State University, Feb. 24, 4:30 p.m., Schwartz Auditorium, Rockefeller Hall.

Plant Breeding

"Plant Breeding for Nutrition Improvement," Per Pinstrip-Andersen, nutritional sciences, Feb. 25, 12:20 p.m., 135 Emerson Hall.

Plant Pathology

"Linkage Disequilibrium Mapping of the Bacterial Blight Resistance Gene xa5 in Rice," Amanda Garris, plant breeding, Feb. 26, 12:20 p.m., 404 Plant Science Building.

Population & Development Program

"The Culture of Census Taking in India and the U.S.," Inderjit Singh, director of census operations, Punjab, Ministry of Home Affairs, India, Feb. 21, noon, 4 Warren Hall.

Science & Technology Studies

"John Locke's 'New Method' of Commonplacing: Managing Information and the Self," Richard Yeo, Dibner Institute, Feb. 24, 4:30 p.m., 374 Rockefeller Hall.

South Asia Program

"The Theatre of the Oppressed in a Communist State: Jana Sanskriti in West Bengal, India," Dia Mohan, rural sociology, Feb. 24, 12:15 p.m., G08 Uris Hall.

Southeast Asia Program

"Monarchs, Monks and Moderns: Colombo's 19th Century Buddhist Educators Look to Southeast Asia," Anne Blackburn, Asian studies, Feb. 20, 12:20 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

"A Vietnamese Scholar in Anguish: Nguyen Cong Tru On How to Live in the World," Quang Phu Van, Yale University, Feb. 27, 12:20 p.m., Kahin Center, 640 Stewart Ave.

Kia-Hui Tan plays all-Prokofiev concert Feb. 21

Violinist Kia-Hui Tan, assisted by pianist Xak Bjerken, presents a program Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. in Barnes Hall commemorating the 50th anniversary of Sergei Prokofiev's death. Tan, Cornell assistant professor of music, will perform Prokofiev's two sonatas for violin and piano (op. 94a in D Major and op. 80 in F Minor), as well as 5 Melodies, op. 35bis.



Kia-Hui Tan

Described in *The Strad* as a "violinist whose virtuosity was astonishing," Tan has performed on five continents, recorded for film and theater, and has broadcast on radio,

television and the Internet. Originally from Singapore, she studied with David Takeno at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London and David Updegraff at the Cleveland Institute of Music, where she received the doctor of musical arts degree.

Valedictorian of the graduating class for both her bachelor's and master's degrees, she has won many prizes in violin, chamber music, new music and academic scholarship. She has served as violin and viola faculty, chamber-music coach, music theory lecturer and staff accompanist at various institutions and summer festivals in the United States and abroad.

Bjerken, assistant professor of music at Cornell, has given solo and chamber music recitals in Europe and throughout the United

Jewish spiritual, Latino-Jewish hip hop music featured at RPU

Cornell Hillel, in conjunction with Hillel at Ithaca College, presents Kodesh Ve'Chol: Jewish Jams, Sacred and Profane on Saturday, March 1, from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. the following morning.

The combination concert of Jewish mystical music, with the London/Sklamberg/Schwimmer Trio, and Jewish-Latino dance party, with the rap collective HipHop Hoodios, takes place in the Robert Purcell Community Center Multi-Purpose Room on Cornell's North Campus. Admission is \$10 for non-students, \$5 for students. Children under 12 are admitted free. Tickets can be purchased at the Willard Straight Hall ticket office and Cornell Hillel, G34 Anabel Taylor Hall.

The London/Sklamberg/Schwimmer Trio has performed its concert of Jewish spiritual music – nigunim, or traditional melodies, and zmiros, or songs for shabbat – to audiences around the world. From festivals of sacred music in France and Germany to

world music festivals in California and Europe to Jewish venues, audiences have been transported by the music, which is, in turn, contemplative and ecstatic. The trio worked in conjunction with the Bronfman Center at New York University to create the new bencher/zmiros songbook *Ayn Sof*. Their music can be heard on two celebrated recordings: "Nigunim" (Tzadik Records) and the Grammy-nominated "The Zmiros Project" (Traditional Crossroads). Two trio members, Frank London and Lorin Sklamberg, are founding members of the Klezmatatics, a world-renowned group of klezmer musicians and performers.

Cornell alumnus Josh Norek '97, whose stage name is Josue Noriega, is the lead singer with Latin-Jewish rap group Hip Hop Hoodios ("hoodios" is a rap-conscious spelling of "judios," the Spanish word for Jews). The group is best known for its over-the-top humor (a Hanukkah video of "Ocho

States and has appeared as soloist with, among others, the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Spoleto Festival Orchestra, Cayuga Chamber Orchestra and the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra. Bjerken has performed in Alice Tully Hall, Weill Recital Hall, the Phillips Collection and the Kennedy Center; has held chamber music residencies at the Tanglewood Music Center and the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy; and is the pianist of the Los Angeles Piano Quartet, which tours the United States regularly.

Bjerken earned his bachelor's degree *cum laude* at the University of California-Los Angeles, studying with Aube Tzerko, and his master's and doctoral degrees from the Peabody Institute as a student and teaching assistant to Leon Fleisher.

Kandelikas" as a reggae-punk-hip hop song featured dancing girls in bagel-shaped bras) as well as its Latino "sabor" and rap audacity. Two rap tracks by the group, "Raza Hoodia" and "Havana Nagila," were recently among the top 10 most downloaded Latin tracks on MP3.com. The Hoodios have been interviewed on National Public Radio and written about in the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Los Angeles Times*. For more on the group, see the Web site: <www.hoodios.com>.

In addition, London and Sklamberg will lead a series of pre-concert workshops Friday and Saturday at Ithaca College – klezmer master classes in the School of Music and singing sessions as part of Ithaca College Hillel's community Shabbat celebration, co-sponsored by the college's Jewish studies program. The Cornell and Ithaca communities are invited to take part. For more information, contact Aron Gutman at 274-7001 or e-mail <agutman@ithaca.edu>.

Textiles & Apparel

"New Membrane Model for Ballistic Impact Response and V50 Performance of Multi-Ply Fabric Systems," Leigh Phoenix, theoretical and applied mechanics, Feb. 20, 12:20 p.m., 317 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

TBA, Mary Brannon, Jeanswear, Feb. 27, 12:20 p.m., 317 Martha Van Rensselaer.

Theoretical & Applied Mechanics

"Quantum Computation," David Mermin, physics, Feb. 21, 2:30 p.m., 205 Thurston Hall.

Wellness

"Two Powerful Ways to Reduce Stress and Relax," Diane Hecht, a Reiki master, Feb. 20, noon, G10 Biotechnology Building.

SYMPOSIUMS

English

Cornell will host a Chicana Literary Festival, "In Roads, All Roads: A Chicanafest," Feb. 22 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in 258 Goldwin Smith Hall. The festival features fiction writer Helena Maria Viramontes, mystery writer/poet Lucha Corpi, novelist Montserrat Fontes and poet Maria Herrera-Sobek. The morning session will include presentations by each author with a roundtable discussion led by Mary Pat Brady. The afternoon will include readings by each writer with a question-and-answer session following each reading. A closing reception will be at 5 p.m.

Johnson Graduate School of Management

• The Third Annual Entrepreneurship and Private Equity Symposium, "Creative Strategies for Today's Economy," will be Feb. 21 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in Sage Hall atrium and Rooms B8 and B9. Speakers include John Katzman, founder, chairman and CEO, The Princeton Review. Open to the public, fee charged to cover lunch, receptions. For details see: <http://www.evclub.com/>.

• Biotechnology Symposium: "The Genomic Revolution – Changing the Face of the Health-Care Industry," Feb. 28, 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m., Sage Hall, Room B9. Speakers include Ed Scolnick, senior vice president, Merck; George Scangos, president and CEO, Exelixis Pharmaceuticals; and a panel, moderated by Professor Bruce Ganem, featuring Colin Hill, CEO of Gene Network Sci-

ences, and senior executives from Advion and Cigna. Free and open to the public. For details and to register: <http://forum.johnson.cornell.edu/students/orgs/hbc>.

theater

Theatre, Film & Dance

• *Company*, a musical by Stephen Sondheim and George Furth, in the Class of '56 Flexible Theatre, Schwartz Center for the Performing Arts. Performances are Feb. 20-22 at 8 p.m.; matinee Feb. 22 at 2 p.m. Tickets in advance are \$8 for seniors/students and \$10 for the general public. Seats are limited. Call or visit the Schwartz Center box office, 430 College Ave., weekdays, 12:30-5:30 p.m.; or call 254-ARTS.

• The Heermans-McCalmon Playwriting Contest Reading will be Feb. 28 at 4:30 p.m. in the Class of '56 Flexible Theatre, Schwartz Center for the Performing Arts.

miscellany

Agriculture & Life Sciences

CALS is sponsoring the 2003 Greenhouse Update on Feb. 27. This half-day program will discuss NYS pesticide products databases, cultural and chemical control issues for Arabidopsis, and integrated pest management in commercial greenhouses. The program is open to all greenhouse users at Cornell; seating is limited. Preregistration is required. For more information, contact Aimee Roberts at 255-6978 or <abr6@cornell.edu>.

Walk-in Writing Service

• 178 Rockefeller, Sunday, 2-8 p.m.; Monday-Thursday, 3:30-5:30 p.m. and 7-10 p.m.
• 222 Robert Purcell, Sunday-Thursday, 7-10 p.m.
• 320 Noyes Center, Sunday-Thursday, 7-10 p.m.
For information, visit <http://www.arts.cornell.edu/writing/>.

sports

Men's Basketball (8-13, 3-5 Ivy)
Feb. 21, at Yale, 7 p.m.
Feb. 22, at Brown, 7 p.m.

Women's Basketball (7-14, 1-7 Ivy)
Feb. 21, Yale, 7 p.m.
Feb. 22, Brown, 7 p.m.

Women's Equestrian
Feb. 22, at Skidmore

Women's Fencing (6-7, 0-3 Ivy)
Feb. 22, Pennsylvania, Penn State and Columbia, New York City, 11 a.m.

Women's Gymnastics (6-8)
Feb. 22, at Colgate, 2 p.m.

Men's Hockey (20-4-1, 15-2-1 ECAC, 6-1-1 Ivy)
Feb. 21, Rensselaer, 7 p.m.
Feb. 22, Union, 7 p.m.

Women's Hockey (4-16-2, 2-9-1 ECAC, 1-7-0 Ivy)
Feb. 20, Colgate, 7 p.m.
Feb. 22, at Colgate, 2 p.m.

Men's Polo (10-3)
Feb. 22, Gardnertown, 8:15 p.m.

Men's Squash (9-6, 3-3 Ivy)
Feb. 21-24, at NISRA Championship

Women's Swimming (5-7, 1-6 Ivy)
Feb. 27, Ivy Championships, Princeton, NJ

Men's Tennis (7-1)
Feb. 21, Colgate, 5 p.m.
Feb. 22, Binghamton, 1 p.m.

Men's Track (8-0)
Feb. 22, Deneault Invitational

Women's Track (8-0)
Feb. 22, Deneault Invitational

Men's Wrestling (12-5, 5-0 Ivy)
Feb. 22, East Stroudsburg, 7 p.m.

CALENDAR

February 20
through
February 27

TO SUBMIT A NOTICE:

Items for the calendar should be submitted by campus mail, U.S. mail or in person to Chronicle Calendar, Cornell News Service, Surge 3, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853. Notices should be sent to arrive 10 days prior to publication and should include the name and telephone numbers of a person who can be called if there are questions.

exhibits

Johnson Museum of Art

The Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, on the corner of University and Central avenues, is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free. Telephone: 255-6464.

- "Ancient Art and Its Afterlife," through March 9.
- "Mark Lombardi: Global Networks," through March 16.
- "American Drawings of the 20th Century," through March 18.
- "On the Face of It: Portrait Photography 1850-2001," through March 23.
- "Salla Tykkä: Videos and Photographs," through March 30.
- Art for Lunch: On Feb. 20 at noon, celebrate Black History Month with a look at selected works from the permanent collection.
- Lecture: Feb. 20 at 5:15 p.m., Richard Notkin, a ceramic artist, will discuss his complex works that reflect political and social issues and the human experience.
- Artbreak: Feb. 23 at 3 p.m., archaeologist Carol Mattusch of George Mason University gives a talk titled "The Many Lives of the Bronze Hermes From Herculaneum."

Comstock Entomology Library

(M-Th 9 a.m.-7 p.m., F 9 a.m.-6 p.m.)
"Through the Lens: An Exhibit on the Inter-twined History of Entomology and the Microscope," through May 2. For information call 255-3265.

Kroch Library

(M-F, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sat., 1-5 p.m.)
"Mozart and the Keyboard Culture of His Time," in the Hirshland Gallery of the Kroch Library through May 30.

Mann Library

(M-Th 8 a.m.-midnight, F 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Sat. noon-6 p.m. & Sun. noon-midnight)
"Written in Stone: Fossil Narratives From Near and Far," an exhibit in collaboration with the Paleontological Research Institution, through Feb. 25. For more information call 255-5406.

lectures

Computer Science

"New Algorithms for NMR Structural Genomics," Chris Langmead, Dartmouth College, Feb. 20, 4:15 p.m., B17 Upson Hall.

Cornell Institute of Public Affairs

"Global Village? An Anthropologist's View From Below," Kathryn March, anthropology, Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., 165 McGraw Hall.
"Wealth and Entitlement: A Case Study," Martha Fineman, law, Feb. 27, 4:30 p.m., 165 McGraw Hall.

Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Institute of

"Technology for the 21st Century," Scott Donnelly, GE Global Research, Feb. 25, 4:30 p.m., 101 Phillips Hall.

English

"What It Feels Like for a Boy: Shakespeare's Adonis," Richard Rambuss, Feb. 24, 4:30 p.m., 258 Goldwin Smith Hall.
"A Fixed Melancholy," Saidiya Hartman, Feb. 27, 4:30 p.m., 258 Goldwin Smith Hall.

European Studies, Institute for

"Euthanasia, From Antiquity to the Present: A European Perspective," Stefanos Geroulanos, University of Zurich, Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., Guerlac Room, A.D. White House.

History

David Weber, Southern Methodist University, will give the following lectures, all at 4:30 p.m. in Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall: "Spaniards and Their Savages in the Age of Enlightenment," Feb. 26; "How Did Spaniards Convert Indians? Missions in the Age of Reason," Feb. 27; and "Trading and Treating With the Savages," Feb. 28.

Mann Library

"Chats in the Stack," David Pimentel, entomology, Feb. 26, 4 p.m., Mann Library Addition.

films

Films listed are sponsored by Cornell Cinema and held in Willard Straight Theatre, except where noted, and are open to the public. All films are \$6 (\$5 for undergraduates and seniors/\$4 for graduate students and kids 12 and under).

Thursday, 2/20

"Stealing the Fire," directed by John Friedman and Eric Nadler, 5:30 p.m.
"Baraka" (1992), directed by Ron Fricke, 7:30 p.m.
"Spirited Away" (2002), directed by Hayao Miyazaki, with voices of Daveigh Chase, Suzanne Pleshette and Lauren Holly, 9:45 p.m.

Friday, 2/21

"Malcolm X" (1992), directed by Spike Lee, with Denzel Washington and Angela Bassett, 7 p.m.
"Femme Fatale" (2002), directed by Brian De Palma, with Antonio Banderas, Rebecca Romijn-Stamos and Peter Coyote, 7 p.m., Uris.
"Spirited Away," 9:30 p.m., Uris.
"Baraka," 11 p.m.
"The Ring" (2002), directed by Gore Verbinski,

with Naomi Watts, Martin Henderson and Brian Cox, midnight, Uris.

Saturday, 2/22

"The Sound of Music" (1965), directed by Robert Wise, with Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer, presented by IthaKid Film Festival, 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Ticket prices are \$15, \$12 for students/senior and \$10 for children under 12.
"Spirited Away," 7:15 p.m., Uris.
"Baraka," 10 p.m., Uris.

Sunday, 2/23

"August: A Moment Before the Eruption" (2002), directed by Avi Mograbi, presented by the Jewish Film Festival, 10:30 a.m.
"Spirited Away," 4:30 p.m.
"Sonbert & Hitchcock: Narrative from a Woman's Point of View" (1964), directed by Alfred Hitchcock and Warren Sonbert, presented by Pentangle, 7:30 p.m., Uris, free.

Monday, 2/24

"Imitation of Life" (1959), directed by Douglas

Sirk, with Juanita Moore, Lana Turner and Sandra Dee, 7 p.m.
"Femme Fatale," 9:40 p.m.

Tuesday, 2/25

"August: A Moment Before the Eruption," 7:30 p.m.
"Imitation of Life," 9:20 p.m.

Wednesday, 2/26

"The Thin Red Line" (1998), directed by Terrence Malick, with James Caviezel, Sean Penn and Adrien Brody, 6:45 p.m.
"Romance" (1987), directed by Sergio Bianchi, presented by the Latin American Film Series, 8 p.m., free.
"8 Mile" (2002), directed by Curtis Hanson, with Eminem, Kim Basinger and Mekhi Phifer, 10 p.m.

Thursday, 2/27

"Karmen Gei" (2001), directed by Joseph Gai Ramaka, with Djeinaba Diop Gai, Magaye Adama Niang and Stephanie Biddle, 7:30 p.m.
"Femme Fatale," 9:45 p.m.

East Hill is alive with the 'Sound of Music' Feb. 22

Pull out your lederhosen, polish the glockenspiel and start practicing your yodeling. "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music" is almost here. Screening Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 and 8 p.m. in Willard Straight Theatre, "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music" is the smash hit interactive show that will have you singing in the aisles or perhaps on center stage. Audiences of all ages are invited to join in singing some of the best-known songs of the 20th century and to dress up as their favorite character, item or even line from a song for a one-of-a-kind interactive event and costume contest. Since its 1999 opening in London, "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music" has played packed houses around the globe. This special Cornell Cinema event is co-sponsored with the Department of Theatre, Film and Dance.

For those wondering what all the buzz is about, "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music" is a screening of the classic Julie Andrews film musical in glorious, full-screen Technicolor, complete with subtitles during the songs, so the whole audience can sing along.

Much more than just a movie, the event begins with a spirited on-stage master-of-ceremonies. Ithaca's own Richard Driscoll, executive director of the Community Arts Partnership, who leads the crowd through group activities, including hand gestures and motions that add to the fun of watching the film. He will be assisted by Cornell's wacky sketch comedy group, the Cornell Skits-O-Phrenics. Complimentary audience "fun packs," containing themed props, allow crowds of all ages to become part of the beloved, song-filled classic.

At each performance, the costume competition pits "nuns" and "Marias" against



Provided by Cornell Cinema

Members of the Cornell Skits-O-Phrenics prepare for Cornell Cinema's screening of the "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music," Feb. 22.

"brown paper packages tied up with string" and "raindrops on roses." The possibilities are endless, and your brilliant and inspired costume may just win you a whole lot of goodies.

Let's start at the very beginning. Despite a critical beating at its opening in 1965, "The Sound of Music" filled movie houses for months, with many people going back

for repeated viewings. It became a runaway box-office success and swept the Academy Awards, including Best Picture. It is the most successful movie musical of all time and the No. 1 family film. The event is "The Sound of Music" – presented as never before!

Here's how it works: Have you ever been to a musical film and had the uncontrollable urge to spontaneously burst into song? Have you wondered what it would be like to wear a wimple? Could you watch Julie Andrews sing "Do-Re-Mi" or "My Favorite Things" and stop yourself from singing along? Liar! What if all the lyrics were put up on the screen for you – subtitled – to make it criminally simple? Here is your chance to bellow – shamelessly and loudly – about your favorite things. Sing along with Julie. Wave your edelweiss. Bark at Rolf (the telegram boy). Boo at the Nazis. Join in earnest choruses of "Climb Ev'ry Mountain." And if that's not enough, all ticket holders are invited to try a piece of kugelhupf (Austrian pound cake), provided by Word-of-Mouth Catering in Trumansburg, and a hot beverage.

Produced by Sing-A-Long Productions by arrangement with 20th Century Fox and the Rodgers and Hammerstein Organization, "Sing-A-Long Sound of Music" celebrates the most popular movie musical of all time and is a tribute to its timelessness and universal appeal.

General admission tickets are \$15 for adults, \$12 for seniors and students and \$10 for children 12 and under, and include the refreshments noted above. Tickets are on sale now. For more information or to order tickets, call Cornell Cinema at 255-3522 or drop by the office in Room 104 Willard Straight Hall, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Mind & Memory Series

"Case Studies in the Creative Process: Developing and Managing Creativity in Teaching, Research and Management," Kenneth Hover, civil and environmental engineer, Feb. 24, 2:55 p.m., 155 Olin Hall.

music

Department of Music

• Feb. 20, 12:30 p.m., B20 Lincoln Hall: Mid-

day Music at Lincoln: Xak Bjerken, David Borden and Blaise Bryski perform two-piano works by David Borden.

- Feb. 21, 8 p.m., Barnes Hall: Violinist Kia-Hui Tan, assisted by Xak Bjerken, presents an all-Prokofiev program. See story, Page 11.
- Feb. 27, 12:30 p.m., B20 Lincoln Hall: Mid-day Music at Lincoln: Julia Madden, soprano, will perform works of French and American art songs.

Bound for Glory

Feb. 23: Les Sampou performs. Bound for Glory is broadcast Sunday from 8 to 11 p.m. from the Café at Anabel Taylor Hall, with live sets at 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p.m. Admission is free; kids are welcome. Listen to Bound for Glory on WVBR-FM, 93.5 and 105.5.

readings

English

Ruth Stone will give a poetry reading Feb. 24 at 4:30 p.m. in Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

Environment, Social Policy & Public Health

A reading group focusing on books by Laurie

Continued on page 10