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Contact: Michael Wolcott or Mary Fiess

85-9

UNIVERSITY INTERNSHIPS HELP DISABLED STUDENTS GET READY TO COMPETE

Climbing the corporate ladder isn't easy. And if you're disabled, getting on the first rung can be the hardest part.

Four physically disabled students at State University of New York at Albany may be closer to that important first job now, thanks to an unusual internship program designed to help them break into the business world.

The interns, who took their marketable skills into University offices and exchanged them for academic credit, will describe their experiences Friday, Feb. 8, in the Campus Center Assembly Hall. The talk starts at 3:30 p.m. and is open to the public.

One aim of the pilot project, which is being evaluated this semester and will continue in the fall, is "to break down the stereotype that the more physically disabled one is, the less capable one is," according to Nancy Belovich, the University's director of disabled student services.

Potential employers don't always give disabled applicants a fair look, Belovich said.

"Even people with superior qualifications are often thought to be unsuitable candidates if they have a physical disability. The job market is extremely competitive for everyone, but it is three or four times more so for the disabled job hunter," Belovich said.

"Though civil rights laws were changed in the 1970s, attitudes didn't necessarily change with them," Belowich said, adding that the best way to change employers' minds is to "give jobhunters the ammunition they need -- experience."

Transportation and other arrangements can be especially difficult for disabled students, so the University's Office of Finance and Budget created the special internships to provide opportunities for "real world" work experience on campus.

The project is unusual in that it is business-oriented. According to Belowich, there are no comparable internships in the area.

Interns demonstrated their expertise in fields like computer applications and budget analysis -- not just in the classroom, but on the job, where prospective employers are most impressed.

"These were weighty, meaty assignments. In the business world you would pay well for these types of services," Belowich said.

Garry Wood, for example, had an internship in the University personnel office, where he streamlined payroll operations.

A junior studying business, Wood developed new computer applications to speed processing of employee tuition waivers and tax deferred annuities.

"By using the computer system more efficiently, we can do in half a day what would otherwise take two weeks," said Wood, a junior from Guilderland.

Wood, who is paraplegic and uses a wheelchair, said the internship was "good preparation for a career in a corporate atmosphere."

Internships not only impress prospective employers, but also bolster students' confidence in their own abilities. For Inez Hill, a senior from

Schenectady, the intern experience helped bring back the self-confidence she lost after a traumatic accident.

Hill spent more than a year receiving skin grafts and learning to walk again, after being forced to leap from the second story window of her burning home in 1979.

"The trauma I experienced hadn't left just physical scars," Hill recalls, "it had left scars inside, too. I was very, very unsure of myself at first."

When a therapist suggested she return to college after 30 years away from the classroom, Hill balked at first, but she has managed to carry a near-perfect academic average in her combined history and library science program. But, she is quick to point out, that was in the "controlled atmosphere" of the classroom.

"Though I'd been an office manager before the fire, I was very nervous about re-entering the 'real world,'" Hill said. "By getting back into a work environment (the University accounting office, where she evaluated purchasing policy), I regained a lot of the confidence that I was afraid might have gone up in smoke," Hill said.

The honor student said she is considering a career in legislative affairs after graduation in 1986.

The other interns also got impressive job experience in the intern program. Business major Robert Pipia, a sophomore from Elmont N.Y., developed a manual on employee travel policy while working in the accounting office, and and communications student Sandra Lamb, a junior from Hicksville, designed a way to measure student satisfaction with services at the student accounts office.

The program was the idea of John Hartigan, vice president for finance and business, who in 1983 hired political communications student Michael Corso as an office aide. Corso, who is blind, was asked to work with department managers to write some potential job descriptions. Logistics were worked out by the School of Business, the Center for Undergraduate Education and Belowich's office.

"We solicited juniors and seniors with above-average academic records and chose four students," Belowich said. "We wanted highly motivated people, and that's what we got."

Feb. 1, 1985

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85-10

EVEN SCIENCE MAY REFLECT GENDER AND RACE BIAS,

WOMEN'S STUDIES SCHOLAR MAINTAINS

Science, traditionally considered a field with built-in checks and balances against biased results, is vulnerable to cultural bias, just as any other field is, says the new director of the women's studies program at State University of New York at Albany. As a result, she argues, science reflects a distorted view not only of women, but also of the way the world works.

Bonnie B. Spanier, who holds a Ph.D. in microbiology from Harvard University, is studying the history of women in science and the impact of science on women's lives. Such research, she says, is beginning to reveal that science, like other fields of study, has suffered as a result of the low numbers and negligible influence of women and minorities.

"Women have a rich, but problematic, heritage in science and math," Spanier explains. "They have made major contributions in all areas. But often their contributions were not credited. Or women are clustered at lower level, technician, positions, and, therefore, have less influence."

Researchers are now beginning to look more closely at how scientific knowledge has been shaped by the relatively narrow slice of the population directing it. The under-representation of women and minority men raises questions about hidden assumptions in scientific study, she says.

"The questions scientists ask don't come out of the air. They are affected by cultural beliefs and by who's paying for the research," she explains. "People asking the questions believe they are the important questions. But imagine what science would be like if 50 percent of all scientists were American black women. Or would what research on health would focus on if poverty were identified as a major cause of disease."

Spanier believes that cultural bias also explains why the history of science is replete with erroneous theories about differences in men's and women's behavior or cognitive ability. These theories of "biological determinism" err by viewing human biology as a "fixed" entity, rather than understanding an organism as constantly affected by and affecting an environment, she says.

"There is no such thing as an organism isolated from an environment," she argues. "But we think of biology without considering the interaction with the environment. For humans, culture has a profound effect on biology."

Spanier notes, for example, that we assume men are bigger and stronger than women. In fact, there is quite a bit of overlap in the range of men's and women's heights and very little difference in muscle structure, she maintains. But strong cultural forces mean that all men are most often seen with shorter women, producing the impression that men are bigger than women.

Even the language of science reflects a male view of the world, Spanier argues, with concepts like dominance over nature, rather than interaction with it, serving as the shaping principles since Francis Bacon. Nature was always a "she" and this mode of thinking produced descriptions of nature that were hierarchical.

"Rather than seeing 'man' as part of nature, the traditions of western science see man as separate from nature," she explains. "A dualism emerged between subjectivity and objectivity, with subjectivity having no place in science. We are just beginning to explore other ways of viewing nature."

Science has also treated the primary components of women's biology -- menstruation, childbearing and menopause -- as diseases and "speciality areas," Spanier adds. And medical research into effective birth control has focused almost exclusively on women's reproduction, she says, even though "hormonally men's makeup is far more straightforward."

Spanier is organizing a Presidential Conference on Women in Science at the SUNY-Albany campus in November. The conference will focus on the history of women and science, its impact on women and ways to open more careers in science for women. She is also teaching a courses this semester entitled "Women, Gender and Science."

February 5, 1985

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85-11

UNIVERSITY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER LOOKING AT NATION'S CRIME AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

A man approaches you on the street and asks for a cigarette or a light. It's an apparently innocuous request, but one that may also be the first step in a robbery attempt, according to James Garofalo, director of the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center of State University of New York at Albany.

Capital District residents reported that such "ambiguous confrontation" can lead to street robbery, particularly if the victim gets closed off from an easy escape, according to a survey by the Center.

"Usually that first approach is not criminal," Garofalo explains. "But in the interaction that follows, the victim can be surrounded by several people and unable to escape. The most effective way to prevent this type of robbery is to take avoidance action right away. That's not very social, but it doesn't allow the offender to manipulate the situation."

An "ambiguous confrontation" is one type of robbery identified by Garofalo in a \$118,000 study for the National Institute of Justice. Through a survey of Capital District residents, Garofalo hopes to identify what prevention methods and reactions by victims can affect the success of burglaries and robberies. While he won't be analyzing the burglary data until spring, Garofalo has a clear picture of robbery based on 50 reports in the survey.

The most common type of robbery is what he calls "hit and run," usually a purse-snatching that involves a shove or some other kind of force. This type, which is committed in the daytime primarily by younger offenders, can often be thwarted if the victim resists, Garofalo has found.

"If the offender doesn't get the property in the first try, he usually gives up," Garofalo said. "And there are very few instances of injuries from resisting. When injuries occur, it's usually an elderly person who's been knocked down."

The third type of robbery is the "unambiguous confrontation," when the first words out of the offender's mouth clearly establish that a robbery is taking place. A weapon is frequently involved and, according to Garofalo, in this situation, "there's not much you can do. Chance circumstances determine whether the robbery is successful or not."

Garofalo's study of burglaries and robberies is one of six now underway at the center, named for Michael J. Hindelang, the late criminal justice scholar who founded it in 1972. The center was operated by University researchers for 11 years as a private, non-profit corporation and in 1983 became affiliated with the University at Albany.

Other studies currently underway include one examining disturbed and disruptive inmates in prisons by Hans Toch, a professor of criminal justice at the University. Timothy Flanagan, an assistant professor of criminal justice, directs a \$200,000-a-year project to produce a comprehensive sourcebook of criminal justice statistics.

Garofalo is also studying juvenile offenders and juvenile crime victims, and the extent to which they are the same, in a \$114,000 project for the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. With other researchers, he is also directing a study of how the New York State Police can improve the number of felony arrests that go to trial, and one examining the effectiveness of neighborhood watch programs.

Many of these projects evolved because there is little systematic information available in many areas of criminal justice, Garofalo says. They can often provide information that leads to more effective crime prevention, and to "a more equitable and efficient system of criminal justice."

In the neighborhood watch study, for example, the researchers are interested in what distinguishes effective programs from ineffective ones. After examining evaluations of some programs, Garofalo plans site visits to those programs with outstanding features -- whether they are outstanding successes or outstanding failures. He hopes to be able to recommend some guidelines for effective operations by the end of the year.

"Those that appear most successful involve activities beyond a few lectures on prevention," Garofalo reports. "The good programs are usually part of some broad-based community organization and may involve youth employment, code enforcement, arson prevention or escort service programs."

Garofalo, who earned his Ph.D. in criminal justice from Albany, joined the staff of the center in February 1983. Before that he was research director at the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in New Jersey. He is an expert on crime prevention and crime victims.

Flanagan is an expert on prison overcrowding and its implications for organization and policy. Research center associate Maureen McLeod, who is co-directing the neighborhood watch project with Garofalo, is an expert on domestic violence and victims' rights.

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Public Service Directors and Calendar Editors:

State University of New York at Albany's WORLD WEEK is March 4 - 9 this year. With the world growing smaller each day and people and information moving all over the globe, WORLD WEEK is both a celebration of and education to cultural diversity.

The popular Ethnic Block Party, a festival of food, culture and song, will take place Tuesday, March 5, at noon on the University's uptown campus, 1400 Washington Avenue. Other activities throughout the week will focus on such international issues as the plight of Third World women, the world debt, Israeli arms sales and international careers. A full schedule of events will be available on campus February 20.

All WORLD WEEK activities are free and open to the public. For further information, contact the University's Office of Campus Life at 457-5115.

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Martin Edelman
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Judy Ramaley
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UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY PROFESSOR EDITS SOVIET ANTHOLOGY

Is the Soviet Union really an "evil empire," as President Reagan has said? Who makes the decisions? What makes the other superpower tick?

The Soviet Polity in the Modern Era, a new anthology edited by Erik Hoffmann, a political scientist at State University of New York at Albany, looks for answers. The book, which brings together many of the most important writings on contemporary Soviet life, is coedited by Robbin Laird, senior researcher for the Center for Naval Analyses, Alexandria, Va.

Concentrating on the history and domestic politics of the Soviet Union, Hoffmann and Laird aim their work at both the general reader and the student.

Most Americans are poorly informed, Hoffmann said.

"People in this country generally know very little about its chief rival. I feel a deep sense of responsibility to provide the American public with as much accurate and up-to-date information as possible," Hoffmann said.

The new book, published by the Aldine Publishing Company, contains articles and chapters by distinguished journalists, scholars and government officials, including such diverse figures as Aleksandr Solshenitsyn, the Soviet dissident and Nobel Prize winner; Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser under President Carter; and Hedrick Smith, of the New York Times.

The book has four sections. The first focuses on historical roots of the current system, the second studies the economy and society, a third looks at leadership and administration and the massive government beaurocracy, and the final section compares forces of continuity and trends of change.

Hoffmann and Laird have coauthored The Politics of Economic Modernization in the Soviet Union, and "The Scientific-Technological Revolution" and Soviet Foreign Policy. They have another anthology called Tecimocratic Socialism: The Soviet Union in the Advanced Industrial Era, scheduled for publication in spring of 1985 by Duke University Press, which studies the superpower's adjustment to accelerating technological change.

Hoffmann has independently edited The Soviet Union in the 1980s, a collection of short essays on contemporary issues in Soviet health, housing, economics. He is also coeditor with Frederic Fleron, Jr., of The Conduct of Foreign Soviet Policy, a companion to The Soviet Polity in the Modern Era.

Hoffmann is an associate professor of political science at the University's Nelson A. Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy.

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Sydney Gatto
Walter Jackson
David Anderson
Carol Schlegel
Legislative Gazette

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85-14

GRADUATE STUDENTS EARN AND LEARN IN STATE AGENCIES

Graduate students at State University of New York at Albany are getting a jump on their careers in the University's Government Internship Program.

The program at the University's Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy provides state agencies with skilled part-time employees, while giving students of public administration and related fields valuable work experience and a chance to make professional contacts.

This year, 45 interns are working in 11 public offices and agencies, including the Division of Budget, the Departments of Transportation, Civil Service and Motor Vehicles, and the state Legislature.

Interns carry full academic loads and provide professional assistance to government agencies part-time, according to Sydney Gatto, coordinator of academic programs at the college's Graduate School of Public Affairs.

Student David Karlin said his internship "fits in perfectly" with his career interests in human resources management and labor law. Karlin sits elbow to elbow with contract negotiators for state employee unions in his job with the Governor's Office of Employee Relations.

Karlin, who is studying for both a master's in public administration at Rockefeller College and a law degree at Albany Law School, records proceedings at contract talks.

"New York is the largest state employer in the country, and given my interests, I don't know if there's a better place for me to be. They don't allow observers (at negotiations), so I feel real lucky to be working right where things are happening," said Karlin, who began working at OER in September.

Interns make contacts that often lead to jobs after graduation. Unemployment, in fact, is virtually unheard of among graduating interns, according to Gatto.

98% of interns applicants get for internships

"I won't say that absolutely every intern gets a job upon graduation, but 98 percent of them do," Gatto said. LAt least one-fourth find jobs as a direct result of the internships, either within the agency or through the network they've developed on the job, Gatto added.

"For example, last year we had three interns in the Office of Mental Health, and all three were hired when their internships ended. That's the best testament you could have to the quality of work they were doing," Gatto said

Most interns are in their second year of study, and use some of the skills learned the first year at their intern positions. Though the jobs are not always in the field a student intends to work in later, the demands on the student are usually good training.

Kevin Roggenback, who will complete a master's degree in public administration this May, said his internship developed computer skills he knows he'll use later.

"I'm working on a data file of accident statistics in New York and other states which have passed similar DWI laws, to see if there is a decline in personal injuries and fatalities," said Koggenback, an intern at the Institute for Traffic Safety Management, an arm of the SUNY Research Foundation.

"Though I'm not planning a career in traffic safety, the computer work I'm doing here is useful in practically any public policy field, including urban planning and program review, which happens to be my main interest," Roggenback said.

Statistical analysis and reports written by interns are often the basis for policy decisions. For example, another intern at the institute, Jean Carubia, is doing research that will be used by both state and federal policymakers to measure public compliance with the new mandatory seatbelt law.

"We're doing a study of seatbelt use statewide, reporting to the governor's Traffic Safety Committee and, through contractual arrangement, to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It's a three-phase study, with observers actually doing on-the-street counts, which we pull together here in Albany," said Carubia, whose MPA concentration is in policy analysis.

By student standards, the internships pay well, typically \$6.50 to \$9 per hour, according to Gatto. Stipends vary according to agreements between the agency and the school, and generate some \$200,000 in student income annually, according to Gatto.

The internships are open on a competitive basis to all Rockefeller College students, Gatto said.

February 7, 1985

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85-16

UNIVERSITY ARCHEOLOGIST FINDS ANCIENT GREEK TOWN

An archeologist at State University of New York at Albany has discovered remnants of a 3,000-year-old city on Cyprus -- evidence of what is probably the first trade link between Athens and the Mediterranean island which provided Athens with its copper.

The find helps establish more precisely when Greeks on the mainland first came to the island, bringing their language, technology, myths and culture, according to Albany Classics Professor Paul Wallace, who made the discovery after four weeks of intensive surveying and excavation last summer. It is the most significant of 10 or 15 towns which he has discovered over two decades of exploration in the Mediterranean basin.

The prehistoric predecessor to an important Greek Cypriot city once ruled by royalty, the late Bronze Age site, known as Marion, eventually developed into the center of classical art for Cyprus. The area in northwest Cyprus has produced some of the finest classical art of the island, including the best red and black-figured pottery, Wallace said. He plans to continue his work this summer.

"It allows us to pinpoint when the Greeks began to trade more actively with Cyprus, and to acquire the copper products of the island," said Wallace, who is also an expert on the Persian Wars in Greece.

Wallace said that while thousands of tombs -- almost all looted -- have been found in the area, this is the first evidence of where the inhabitants actually lived during the prehistoric period.

"It's a very, very exciting find since it's so early," he said. "You find lots of later classical sites, but you don't find many Bronze Age, or prehistoric sites. "

Wallace, who is also acting dean of the University's College of Humanities and Fine Arts, said his discovery was made in the Paphos District -- a part of Cyprus which was previously thought to have been uninhabited during the late Bronze Age. The find lends support to ancient legend which said that Mycenaean Greeks settled that part of the island, exporting pottery and acquiring copper products from the island in return. Sherds of a bowl, clay figurines, and what appear to be the stone foundations of houses confirm the date as about 1,300 B.C.

Accompanying Wallace on the expedition were David B. Martin, Albany's retired vice president of academic affairs and current director of the University-sponsored Institute of Cypriot Studies; Martin's wife Frances, who served as staff photographer; doctoral anthropology student Andreas Orphanides, a Cypriot native; and participants from several other universities. Under the institute, Albany provides training for Cypriot graduate students in return for government permission to carry out University archeological work in Cyprus.

Members expect to excavate the limits of the Marion site this summer and to continue to search for other ancient sites in the area. The research has been funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and by private donations.

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*A, C, E, F Paul Wallace,
Judy Ramsey,
Dave Martin*

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CYPRIT ANTIQUITIES DONATED TO UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

A 5,000-year-old combware vase, finely sculpted limestone faces, and elongated glass vials once used to contain perfumed oils are among 33 Cypriot antiquities donated recently to the Institute of Cypriot Studies at State University of New York at Albany.

The antiquities, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor G. Belcher of Garrison, N.Y., will be added to Cypriot pottery, vases and other antiquities already in the Institute's Belcher Collection on display at University's Main Library. Belcher is the former United States ambassador to Cyprus and Peru.

Institute Director David Martin, who retired recently as Albany's vice president for academic affairs, said that the collection is an outstanding display of the artistic remnants of the many civilizations that dominated Cyprus over the last 5,000 years. It is also a valuable study guide for students and faculty in archeology, classics and art history, he said.

Working with Martin in arranging the donation was classics professor Paul Wallace, acting dean of the College of Humanities and Fine Arts and director of the University's archeological expedition to Cyprus.

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85-18

AWARD-WINNING TELEVISION FILM SERIES TO HIGHLIGHT

UNIVERSITY'S WORLD WEEK CELEBRATION

"The New York World Television Film Festival," a sampling of the best made-for-television films in the world, will highlight the fourth annual World Week celebration at State University of New York at Albany. The film series begins Wednesday, March 6, at 7 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall.

World Week is the University's annual celebration of cultural diversity on campus and in the community. It runs March 4-9 this year with lectures, films, panel discussions and social events focusing on various world cultures and ethnic groups and important international issues. Activities will be held at both the uptown campus at 1400 Washington Ave. and the downtown campus at 135 Western Ave.

"As members of the University and as citizens of the world community, we must be deeply aware of the interpenetration of the world's cultures and economies," University President Vincent O'Leary explained. "The movement of people, goods, and information across the globe is increasing geometrically each year. World Week is a special way the University meets its responsibility to highlight the dramatic interdependence of world cultures."

The traveling film series is sponsored by the Film Department of the Museum of Modern Art and includes 8 to 10 samples of documentaries, dramas, comedies, news and information movies and musicals from nations throughout the world.

The popular Ethnic Block Party, a festival of culture, dance, food and dress is Tuesday, March 5, from noon to 4 p.m. in the Lecture Center Complex.

World Week activities begin Monday, March 4, at noon with an ethnic sing-along by the University chorale directed by David Janower of the Music Department.

A lecture series will highlight important international issues. The series includes a talk by President O'Leary about relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, Tuesday, March 5, at 4 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall. He has just returned from a Fulbright study leave, during which he spent three months researching and lecturing on criminal justice at the University of Belgrade in Yugoslavia.

Wilbert LeMelle, former U.S. ambassador to Nairobi and Kenya and now associate vice chancellor for international development for SUNY, will talk about "Power and Purpose in U.S. Foreign Policy" Wednesday, March 6 at 4 p.m. in Lecture Center 19.

Judaic Studies Chairman Stanley Isser will discuss "Pluralism in the Ethnic Community" Tuesday, March 5, at 8 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall.

A panel, "Development: Boon or Bane for Third World Women" will feature a discussion of the impact of Western development on women in the Third World. The panel is scheduled for Wednesday, March 6, at 12:15 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall. Speakers will include Mary Immaculate Amuge from Uganda who is a Presidential Fellow in the University's Educational Administration Department, Layla al Immad from Lebanon, author of Women: Tradition and Freedom in the Middle East, and Zoe Zacharek a doctoral student of anthropology from the University at Buffalo and president of the Graduate Students Employees Union.

"Nicaragua: Friend or Foe," a lecture by Jose Zalaya from Nicaragua's Office to the United Nations, will be Friday, March 8, at 2 p.m. in Lecture Center 19.

As with past World Week celebrations, the residential quadrangles will serve special menus from different cultures during the week, and foreign language films will be shown in Sayles Hall on the downtown campus's Alumni Quadrangle in conjunction with those meals. The films will include "Don Quixote," "Zorba The Greek," and "Black Orpheus."

Music from other cultures will be highlighted in a concert of traditional and contemporary Franco-American and Quebec songs by Josee Vachon, Saturday, March 9, at 7 p.m. in the Assembly Hall, and "La Nueva Cancion" by a Puerto Rican and Latin American Folk Group featuring Pache Cruz y Companerios, Thursday, March 7, at 7:30 p.m. in Lecture Center 1.

Other entertainment events include an "Evening in India," a cultural dance program, Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m. in the Performing Arts Center Recital Hall, an international concert, Saturday, March 9, at 8 p.m. and the Multi-Cultural Talent Show Friday, March 8, at 8 p.m. in the Performing Arts Center Recital Hall.

The University's World Week began in 1977 as a small project by students wishing to inform the campus about the situation in South Africa. In 1981, "International Day" expanded the focus to recognize the impact of world issues on the campus, and in 1982 the first World Week was organized to increase campus awareness of the world situation.

All World Week activities are free and open to the public.

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ALBANY SOCIOLOGIST STUDIES EFFECTS OF INEQUALITY ON ART

Once the arts were the province of the aristocratic and the rich. But today art "consumers" populate every level of society. How do varying social conditions -- occupational status, income and education levels -- influence the creation of art?

It depends on which arts and which influences you're talking about, according to a study by Judith Blau, professor of sociology at State University of New York at Albany. Using 1970 census data on the country's 125 largest metropolitan centers, Blau's study, "Social Inequality and Art," looks at where artists were living and suggests why. The study, which has been accepted for publication by the American Journal of Sociology, was co-authored by Blau's husband Peter, also of the sociology department, and Reid Golden, a sociology graduate student.

Cities with the greatest economic inequality, like New York, are most likely to have high numbers of artists -- especially actors, dancers, musicians and other performers -- per capita. But in industrial centers like Detroit or Chicago, where the gulf between rich and poor is not so wide, there are relatively few performing artists and more non-performing artists like writers and painters.

"The arts, especially the performing arts, depend on financial support from the wealthy," Blau explained. "And performing artists need to live where their audiences are."

Audiences in turn use art patronage to affirm their high status. Blau noted that public attendance at the theater and the concert hall helps to "draw class boundaries" in a way that "consuming" non-performing arts (such as reading or buying prints) does not.

"The historical decline of art patronage by the nobility and the church has not meant the end of elite sponsorship of the arts," especially in the U.S., where government support for the arts is relatively low, Blau noted.

"The capitalists seek to legitimize their elite position and draw a distinctive boundary between themselves and the masses by becoming patrons of the arts, thereby assuming the role and function of the traditional nobility," Blau said. An irony of this situation, Blau says, is that tax deductions force less affluent groups to subsidize the donations to art made by the rich.

Urban manufacturing centers, where there is less drastic economic inequality, don't supply the sort of "elite" audience needed for a thriving performing arts milieu, Blau said. Instead they make good places for non-performing artists like writers, sculptors and painters to live.

"The large working class in industrial cities has little interest in the highbrow talents of performing artists," Blau said. Non-performing artists, though, may choose to live in a manufacturing city like Gary, Ind., since housing is usually cheaper and employment opportunities may be better.

Though economic inequality promotes art, educational inequality impedes it, Blau said. This is not just because art appreciation tends to require a considerable amount of schooling, Blau explained, but also because educational inequality diversifies taste groups, reducing demands for any given style.

For example, Blau's measurements showed Augusta, Ga., and El Paso, Texas, to have very high levels of educational inequality, and those cities showed correspondingly low levels of art activity.

Differences in occupational status have opposing impacts on performing and non-performing arts, according to Blau. Occupational inequality implies more rich patrons to support the performing arts, but at the same time, it reflects a large population with low levels of education. Blau concludes that this ultimately means less demand for books, prints and other products of non-performing artists.

Data used in the study contained some incidental observations which might be of special interest to Capital District residents. The Tri-City region's cultural resources compared very well to those of other study areas.

"No one would believe it, but there are actually more museums per capita in Albany than there are in the New York City area," Blau said. She added, though, that by the same per capita standard, "Oklahoma City is the cultural mecca of the U.S."

Blau may be contacted at (212) 280-3694.

February 19, 1985

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A D V I S O R Y

News Directors, Photographers

The Ethnic Block Party, an annual fest of food, cultural dance and dress at State University of New York at Albany, is March 5 from noon to 5 p.m. in the Lecture Center Complex on the uptown campus, 1400 Washington Avenue.

The Ethnic Block Party should provide good visual material as the University's growing international student population shares their cultures with American students and faculty.

The best time for pictures is probably around lunchtime, since many University students and commuters forego their usual dormitory fare in favor of some international culinary adventures.

World Week continues through March 9 with a full schedule of activities. I've included a copy of the schedule and supplements should you be interested.

February 25, 1985

news

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Contact: Christine Reffelt or Christine McKnight

85-20

UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE TO FOCUS ON FASTEST GROWING MINORITY GROUP

With a population explosion of 265 percent since the 1950's, Hispanics constitute the fastest growing minority group in the United States. And if the trend continues, the population could number over 25 million to become the single largest minority group in America by the year 2000.

An interdisciplinary conference, designed to examine the implications of this population explosion, will be held March 1-2 at State University of New York at Albany. Entitled "The Changing Hispanic Community in the U.S.," the conference is being sponsored by the University's Department of Puerto Rican, Latin American and Caribbean Studies.

Conference organizer and department chair Edna Acosta-Belen says the conference will bring together scholars to look at current research dealing with the changing nature of the Hispanic community.

Hispanics, she said, have been "an invisible minority" who have only begun to articulate their needs for equal opportunity within the last 15 years. She added that Hispanics are just beginning to change the face of America, by making contributions to their communities and to larger society.

Speakers will include scholars from UCLA, Johns Hopkins University, Fordham, Lehman, and Pan American University who will address conditions affecting diverse Hispanic groups. Acclaimed Puerto Rican writer Nicholasa Mohr, author of Nilda and Going Home, will also lead a discussion entitled "Puerto Ricans in the U.S.: A Writer's Perspective."

Beginning on Friday, March 1, speakers will concentrate on several themes, including the realities Hispanics currently face as a minority group. On Saturday, March 2, speakers will discuss the plight of Hispanic workers in America. Included is a discussion on Puerto Rican women workers in the U.S.

Co-sponsors of the conference include the University's Affirmative Action office, Fuerza Latina, New York State Writers Institute, and President's Lectureship Series.

For more information, call (518) 457-3397.

February 25, 1985

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Contact: Christine Reffelt or Christine McKnight 85-23

SOPHMORE NAMED EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF ALBANY STUDENT PRESS.

Heidi Gralla, of Hartsdale, N.Y. has been named editor-in-chief of the Albany Student Press, the student newspaper at State University of New York at Albany.

As editor, Gralla, a sophomore majoring in anthropology and double-minoring in journalism and English, writes editorials, sets editorial policies for the paper, and generally oversees the twice-a-week publication.

Gralla has previously been a staff writer, wire services and events editor, and associate news editor of the ASP.

After graduation, Gralla plans a career in journalism, preferably with a daily newspaper.

Her hometown address is: 33 Rockledge Rd., Hartsdale, N.Y.

February 25, 1985

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Contact: Christine Reffelt or Christine McKnight

85-24

OCEANSIDE STUDENT NAMED ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR OF THE ALBANY STUDENT PRESS

Alicia Cimborá, of Oceanside, N.Y., has been named associate news editor of the Albany Student Press, the student newspaper at State University of New York at Albany.

Cimborá, a junior majoring in communications with a minor in journalism, is responsible for assigning and editing news stories, writing headlines, and training and recruiting new student writers.

Cimborá began writing for the ASP as a sophomore, and rose to editorial assistant last March before becoming associate news editor last fall. She is a member of the editorial board which makes policy decisions for the paper. She is active in the New York Public Interest Research Group.

Cimborá plans to pursue a career in either newspaper or magazine writing.

Her hometown address is 2997 Waverly Ave., Oceanside.

February 26, 1985

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Contact: Sheila Mahan or Christine McKnight

85-26

POGUE WINS UNIVERSITY'S MARTIN LUTHER KING AWARD

Frank G. Pogue Jr. of Slingerlands, vice president for student affairs at State University of New York at Albany, has been named recipient of the University's Martin Luther King Jr. Award for 1985.

Pogue received the award at the sixth annual Dr. Martin Luther King Jr./African-American History Month Convocation in the University's Campus Center Feb. 26.

The award is presented annually by the University's office of minority student services to the person who most exemplifies the values of King, according to Carl Martin, director of the office. Selection is made by the convocation planning committee, comprised of students and faculty.

Pogue was chosen because he "serves as a positive role model, is active in the community and because, as vice president, he promotes cooperation and interaction among the races," Martin said.

Pogue, 46, became vice president for student affairs in 1983 after serving for 10 years as chair of the department of African and Afro-American Studies. He also taught in the University's sociology department. In addition, he has held teaching and administrative posts at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.; Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark.

He earned a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Pittsburgh.

February 27, 1985