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Jeanne Finley

news

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Contact: Sheila Mahan or Christine McKnight 84-232

A D V I S O R Y

Editors, News Directors:

This is a reminder that Toni Morrison, who has been influential in shaping contemporary black literature both as a novelist and editor, will read from her work and lecture at State University of New York at Albany on Thursday, Sept.

13. Her appearance is the first event sponsored by the New York State Writers Institute, directed by Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist William Kennedy.

Morrison and Kennedy will meet with the press from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. in Room 253 of the Administration Building on the University's uptown campus at 1400 Washington Ave. This will be a relaxed setting in which reporters can share a cup of coffee with the two writers, discuss the Writers Institute and the Schweitzer program and anything else that seems appropriate.

Morrison, who will join the University faculty in January as holder of a Schweitzer Chair in the Humanities, has won much critical acclaim for her works, which depict aspects of black culture and the experience of being female. She received the National Book Critics Circle award in 1977 for Song of Solomon, the Cleveland Arts Prize in Literature in 1978, and the Distinguished Writer Award of 1978 from the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

The lecture begins at 8 p.m. in the Campus Center Ballroom.

Sincerely,



Sheila A Mahan
Assistant Director, News Bureau

September 4, 1984

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84-233

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS BEGINNING TO PENETRATE FOG'S MYSTERIES

When it comes to understanding and predicting fog, weather experts have always been, well, a little foggy. They have never fully understood how it forms or why it behaves the way it does.

At State University of New York at Albany's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, internationally recognized for its meteorological research in atmospheric electricity, solar energy, air pollution and cloud physics, scientists have begun penetrating some of fog's mysteries in the nation's largest study of fog. Their findings -- some of which debunk previously held notions about fog -- may help forecasters predict fog more accurately.

Fog is responsible for millions of dollars in losses to the aviation industry each year, particularly to overnight mail delivery services that rely on air transportation. Many automobile accidents, including a spectacular 20-car pileup on the New Jersey Turnpike a decade ago that killed 10 people, were caused by fog. Fog can also neutralize many of the military's most advanced scanning and guidance devices.

ASRC researchers, led by G. Garland Lala, are synthesizing information they amassed during a 1982 field study at the Albany County Airport with what they already knew about weather patterns that favor fog formation. They also hope to learn more about the role of local winds and terrain in promoting fog.

Data collected by a sophisticated, computerized fog-measuring system, loaned to the project by the National Center for Atmospheric Research, monitored Albany's fogs in September and October of 1982. It has already

revealed that some commonly held beliefs about fog simply are untrue. For example, fog often formed overhead and mixed down through the atmosphere, rather than forming near the ground as scientists had previously believed. Its drops were also much bigger than scientists realized, and fog has higher water content than previously believed, Lala says.

"There is a lot we are trying to unscramble, because new instruments and better measurement techniques have given us an almost continuous picture of radiation fog," says Lala, a senior research associate at ASRC. He undertook the study with the late James E. Jiusto under grants from the U.S. Army Research Office and the National Science Foundation.

Radiation fog, the most common form of inland fog, typically appears during the fall. It forms after sunset when the earth's outgoing infrared radiation causes the ground to cool, which in turn cools the air to its dewpoint, with light wind creating a gentle turbulence. Radiation fog usually occurs inland, unlike advection fog which forms when warm, moist air moves over a cold surface like the ocean.

Researchers, sorting through the information they collected, hope to solve three riddles, according to Lala.

"First, we want to know what are the characteristics of Albany that make fog form some nights and not others," he explained. "Second, we want to know more precise information about the properties of fog, such as visibility."

"And we want to look more closely at the vertical development of fog," he added. "There is a dramatic effect by height. Our tethered balloon system allowed us to make soundings between 50 and 1,000 feet above the ground where there's a lot going on."

Early analysis of the data reveals some surprises, he says. Fog drops can be up to 45 microns (1/100th inch) in diameter, more than twice the 20 microns scientists previously thought. The water content of fog is also much greater than previously believed, .5 grams per cubic meter rather than .1 grams per cubic meter, Lala says.

While seemingly insignificant, these discoveries are the building blocks of a forecasting system. Eventually Lala hopes to formulate a "numerical model" of fog, a mathematical description of the physical processes of fog formation, which could ultimately lead to better forecasting. In order to do so, however, the scientists need a more complete picture of fog's traits.

The most surprising revelation of the two-month observation, which offered 21 nights of fog, was the discovery that fog frequently formed well above the ground and mixed down. The finding has forced scientists to look more closely at the "boundary layer," previously unexplored in research into fog formation.

"We often saw fog form aloft first. Normally, we think of fog as going up," Lala said. "It may be that the fog is forming elsewhere and shearing off at the top due to prevailing winds. Or it may be that something in the boundary layer is causing it to form over you."

The boundary layer, within one-half mile of the ground, is where one finds "local winds," the gentle air flows channeled by the landscape. These become important when the larger weather patterns bring little wind, according to ASRC's David Fitzjarrald, formerly of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., and an expert in boundary layer meteorology. This turbulence, coupled with the roll and pitch of the terrain, plays a critical role in fog formation, which Fitzjarrald will be studying more closely. He

will study how Albany's boundary layer and terrain contribute to fog formation.

Boundary layer turbulence is also believed to be responsible for the spectacular "sunrise fog" the scientists saw during the field study. As the sun rose, it warmed the ground, and they theorize that its heat created some gentle wind that intensified fog.

Larger weather patterns must also be right for fog to form, however. Albany is ideal for such a study because it often falls in the center of the slow-moving high pressure systems and cold fronts of fall that promote fog, according to ASRC research meteorologist Michael Meyer. Fog also tends to form near rivers and other bodies of water, Meyer said, and the scientists will be looking at how the Mohawk River, located about a mile north of the airport, and the Hudson River, about five miles away, may be influencing Albany's fog.

Part of the difficulty of forecasting fog arises because it often occurs in a very local area, according to Lala. For example, he woke on Labor Day in 1982 to find a very dense, unpredicted, fog at his home in Guilderland. Yet six miles away at the airport, it was clear. The wind temperature, the area's proximity to water and the terrain and soil temperature can all affect the formation and movement of fog, he says.

Lala joined the ASRC staff in 1972. Jiusto, who died suddenly in 1983, initiated the fog study in the mid-1970s.

September 6, 1984

New York State *Writers* Institute

State University of New York

Purpose: The New York State Writers Institute was established by the Legislature in 1984 to further the craft of writing in New York and to bring distinguished writers from around the world to the State of New York to discuss and share their art.

Programs: The institute will sponsor seminars, lectures and readings, offer awards, conduct programs for teachers, and develop other cultural programs to enhance writing and opportunities for writers.

Each year, the institute will offer "The Herman Melville Lectureship on the Creative Imagination," featuring a distinguished writer. Noted essayist and novelist John Updike will offer the first lecture at Albany in the spring.

Noted authors and the institute: On Sept. 13, novelist Toni Morrison, an influential force in black contemporary literature, will speak and read from her work at the University at Albany. Other noted literary figures scheduled to participate in the institute during the coming year are Mario Vargas Llosa and Luisa Valenzuela. Nobel Laureate Saul Bellow, long-time mentor and friend of Kennedy, inaugurated the Writers Institute at Albany in April with his lecture "The Writer and the World."

Director: Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist William Kennedy, professor of English at State University of New York at Albany and author of *Ironweed*, is director of the institute. Tom Smith also of the University's English Department is associate director.

History: Prior to the establishment of the New York State Writers Institute, Kennedy directed the Writers Institute at Albany, which was founded with money from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in 1983. The Chicago-based foundation awarded Kennedy a \$264,000, tax-free grant to pursue his art. As part of that grant, \$15,000 went to the institution of Kennedy's choice, the University at Albany, and with matching funds from the University the Writers Institute at Albany was established in 1983. Its goal was to bring distinguished writers to the University to discuss and share their art.

The New York State Writers Institute, endowed by the Legislature with a \$100,000 appropriation, will conduct a broader range of cultural and educational activities to serve students and writers throughout the state.

Institute activities also complement the University's doctor of arts in English program, which emphasizes the writing and teaching of writing, by giving students the opportunity to meet with accomplished writers. In addition, novelist Toni Morrison will join the University faculty in January as holder of an Albert Schweitzer Chair in the Humanities.

September 6, 1984

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW YORK STATE WRITERS INSTITUTE

The New York State Writers Institute of the State University of New York, located at SUNY Albany, is strategically situated in the state capital and will draw upon and complement existing programs in imaginative writing and the sister arts around New York State. It will provide a milieu for renowned and experienced writers from all over the world to come together with new and aspiring writers for the purpose of instruction and creative interchange. The Institute will not only have a direct impact on the creative arts in New York State, but will encourage the development of writing skills on all educational levels throughout the state. The activities of the institute will encompass all phases and genres of writing; in addition to fiction, non-fiction, poetry and journalism, the Institute will cultivate the special skills of playwriting and screenwriting. By the end of this decade, with expanded resources, the New York State Writers Institute could well become one of the major centers in the nation for creative writing.

PROGRAMS

--Visiting Writers--

Eminent writers and artists will come to the University for a term or for a full academic year, so that graduate and undergraduate students would have an extended opportunity to develop projects under their tutelage. These writers and artists will include playwrights, screenwriters and journalists who can contribute to other programs in the SUNY system and independent institutions around the state. The Institute will attempt to develop varied and imaginative combinations of residencies during a normal 3-4 year program of study, so that our students in New York's colleges and universities will be exposed to writers in a variety of genres.

--International Writers Conferences--

A series of readings, lectures, conferences and related events will be scheduled to bring international writers and artists to New York State each year. These conferences will enhance many programs of all colleges and universities in the state and will make the Capital District and city a focal point for the arts. For the 1984-85 year, the Institute, among other activities, is planning a Puerto Rican Writers Festival (March 14-15) and a series of events on the contemporary Cuban cultural scene. In subsequent years, we plan to organize literary conferences on Eastern Europe, Ireland, China, and other cultures.

--Herman Melville Lecture--

The annual Herman Melville Lecture on the Creative Imagination will be given by a writer or creative artist of international renown. This lecture, on an aspect of the creative imagination, will attract national attention, and enrich the community's exposure to the best writers and artists in the world. The Institute hopes to publish each annual lecture in an appropriate form in the future. John Updike has agreed to give the first Melville Lecture in April 1985.

--Summer Writing Workshops--

Summer workshops in writing will be created and open to writers of all ages. The Institute will inaugurate a program designed specifically for high school teachers in the summer of 1985. The Institute will also sponsor a summer workshop for talented high school students from New York State and provide scholarships where appropriate. Students will participate in a structured residential or local non-residential program in which they will work directly with faculty drawn from all institutions and visiting writers.

--Student Awards--

Both undergraduate and graduate students will be supported through a series of annual awards in fiction and poetry. Awards of this kind are important factors in sustaining an atmosphere of creative excitement and productivity, while helping to publicize the programs for which they are intended.

--Literary Magazine--

The Institute plans to publish a high-quality literary magazine, an annual or semi-annual review, that would feature fiction, poetry, essays, literary interviews, as well as reviews of literary works and the other arts. We hope that the publication would be original and innovative and bring an international perspective, with translations of writing from other traditions as well as work of writers from North America, to the programs of the Institute.

--Writers Archives--

The Institute will maintain a continuing record, through publications and tape recordings of the various lectures, speeches, and readings presented under the auspices of the Institute. The Institute will maintain an archive of tapes and make them available to other writing programs (and perhaps public broadcasting stations) throughout the state.

In the future, we hope to support scholarships for exceptionally talented students from New York State for work on the undergraduate or graduate level.

We will actively and creatively publicize the activities of the New York State Writers Institute throughout the State in order to draw the broadest and most diverse audience to public events.

8-31-84

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DRAFT for Gov. Cuomo's press office to finalize and distribute

GOVERNOR CUOMO TO MARK FORMATION OF NEW YORK STATE WRITERS INSTITUTE

WITH VISIT TO UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo will visit the State University of New York at Albany on Tuesday, Sept. 11, to participate in a ceremony marking the establishment of the New York State Writers Institute at the campus. William Kennedy, who played a pivotal role in developing the institute will also participate.

During the ceremony, which begins at 2 p.m. at the University's Alumni House, the governor will re-sign legislation establishing the institute. The press is welcome to attend.

Kennedy, winner of the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for his novel Ironweed and professor of English at the University at Albany, will speak at the ceremony about the programs planned by the institute. SUNY Chancellor Clifton Wharton and University at Albany President Vincent O'Leary will also participate.

The New York State Writers Institute was established by the Legislature to enhance writing and opportunities for writers through lectures, awards and other cultural programs. The institute will also sponsor The Herman Melville Lectureship on the Creative Imagination by a distinguished writer each year. Noted novelist and essayist John Updike will offer the first lecture in the spring.

"The University welcomes this opportunity to celebrate creative excellence," said SUNY-Albany President Vincent O'Leary. "I am confident that the institute will enhance the educational and cultural life of all the citizens of New York."

Prior to the establishment of the New York State Writers Institute, Kennedy directed the Writers Institute at Albany, which was founded with money from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in 1983. The Chicago-based foundation had awarded Kennedy a \$264,000, tax-free grant to pursue his art, and as part of that grant, \$15,000 went to the institution of Kennedy's choice, the University at Albany. With matching funds from the University, the Writers Institute at Albany was established to bring distinguished writers to Albany to discuss and share their art.

The New York State Writers Institute, endowed by the Legislature with a \$100,000 appropriation, will conduct a broader range of cultural and educational activities to serve students and writers throughout the state.

"My original notion was to bring in visiting writers to the University at Albany, for it is my longstanding feeling that literary conversation is the best conversation in the world," Kennedy said. "With the signing of this bill by the governor, we are now assured that the world's best conversation is a permanent part of life in Albany."

The Sept. 11 ceremony will also include remarks by Albany Mayor Thomas Whalen; Alan Iselin, chairman of the University Council, and a member of the SUNY Board of Trustees. Also present will be cosponsors of the bill, Assemblyman William Passannante (D-New York City) and Sen. Tarky Lombardi (R-Syracuse).

SUNY-Albany President Vincent O'Leary noted that the activities of the institute are a central part of a growing writing program at the University at Albany that includes a doctor of arts in writing, emphasizing writing and the teaching of writing, and the prestigious Albert Schweitzer Chair in the

Humanities. Named to occupy the chair beginning in the winter semester is the novelist Toni Morrison, author of Song of Solomon and Tar Baby and a major influence in shaping contemporary black feminist literature and criticism. Morrison is also scheduled to be on campus on Thursday, Sept. 13, to lecture as a guest of the New York State Writers Institute.

Kennedy, now on leave from his position in the English Department, has taught at the University since 1969. Once a newspaper and magazine writer, he earned little public recognition for his three novels until the MacArthur Foundation award in 1983. Later that year, he published Ironweed, which earned him the National Book Critics Circle Award in 1983 and the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1984. His other novels are The Ink Truck (1969), Legs (1975) Billy Phelan's Greatest Game (1978) and O Albany! (1983). He has just completed the screenplay for Cotton Club with Francis Ford Coppola and the screenplay for Legs. He is also working on his fifth novel Quinn's Book, set in 19th century Albany.

September 6, 1984

State University of New York at Albany

September 7, 1984

Cheryl Simon
3838 Calvert Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Ms. Simon:

Mary Fiess passed on to me your recent request for information on the fog project of the University's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center. I've enclosed a copy of a recent release that updates the work begun two years ago by Garland Lala and James Juisto.

A quick summary of where they stand. The researchers are now analyzing the mass of fog data they collected in 1982 with sophisticated weather stations loaned by the National Center for Atmospheric Research. They've found a few surprises -- including the somewhat startling fact that fog frequently formed overhead and mixed down to the ground, rather than originating on the ground as scientists previously thought.

They've also turned their attention to how fog formation may be related to the "boundary layer" -- the section of atmosphere within a half mile of the ground. When larger weather patterns are stationary, mild turbulence in the boundary layer, combined with the roll and pitch of the ground, stirs up fog. David Fitzjarrald, an expert on boundary layer weather who recently joined the ASRC, will be scrutinizing this in the next phase of the project. (By the way, Fitzjarrald comes on the team after the sudden death of Juisto last fall.)

But predicting fog is still tricky, since its formation depends on large weather patterns, boundary layer turbulence and local terrain. The researchers feel, however, that as they learn more about fog, they'll be closer to predicting it. In fact, their experience now allows them to make pretty accurated guesses.

I've also enclosed a copy of the preliminary report. Should you wish to speak to Lala or Fitzjarrald, you can reach them at (518) 457-4705. You should also feel free to call me at (518) 457-4901 if you need any further information or help reaching them.

Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,



Sheila Mahan
Assistant director

2605N

State University of New York at Albany

September 6, 1984

Dear Editor:

When it comes to understanding fog, scientists have always been, well, a little foggy. But researchers at State University of New York at Albany's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center have undertaken the nation's largest study of fog. And their results are already providing some surprises -- including the somewhat startling revelation that fog often forms well overhead, rather than always beginning on the ground.

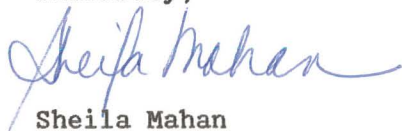
But predicting it with certainty is still elusive. The ASRC project is now looking at the "boundary layer," that section of atmosphere within a half mile of the ground, as a potential key to fog formation. When the larger weather patterns are still, mild turbulence in the boundary layer apparently stirs up fog.

Since fall is the time for fog, we thought you may be interested in developing a story now, particularly because fog can be so costly. The airline industry estimates that fog is responsible for millions of dollars in losses each year, particularly to overnight mail delivery services that rely on air transportation. Many automobile accidents, including a spectacular 20-car pileup on the New Jersey Turnpike a decade ago that killed 10 people, were caused by fog. It can also neutralize the military's most advanced scanning and guidance devices.

I've enclosed some background information on the fog project. In addition, ASRC's G. Garland Lala has excellent slides of fog and a sequence of satellite photos showing the stages of fog sitting along the Hudson, Connecticut and Susquehanna rivers and the Appalachian range in northern Pennsylvania.

If you're interested, you can contact Lala directly at (518) 457-4705, or call me at the News Bureau (518) 457-4901 to set something up.

Sincerely,



Sheila Mahan
Assistant director

w/2605

NATIONAL

G-14 - Science-General (34)
(Page 1 of 2)(Page 22)

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State University of New York at Albany

September 6, 1984

Dear :

When it comes to understanding fog, scientists have always been, well, a little foggy. But researchers at State University of New York at Albany's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center have undertaken the nation's largest study of fog. And their results are already providing some surprises -- including the somewhat startling revelation that fog often forms well overhead, rather than always beginning on the ground.

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Since fall is the time for fog, we thought you may be interested in developing a story now, particularly because fog can be so costly. The airline industry, for example, estimates that fog is responsible for millions of dollars in losses each year, particularly to overnight mail delivery services that rely on air transportation. Many automobile accidents, including a spectacular 20-car pileup on the New Jersey Turnpike a decade ago that killed 10 people, are caused by fog. It can also neutralize the military's most advanced scanning and guidance devices.

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If you're interested, you can contact Lala directly at (518) 457-4705, or call me at the News Bureau (518) 457-4901 to set something up. Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Sheila Mahan
Assistant director

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September 6, 1984

Dear :

As you well know, predicting fog is tricky business. So I'm writing you ahead of the fog season about some new findings from State University of New York at Albany's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center that might make an interesting fall story.

You may recall that Garland Lala and the late James Jiusto set out to get a more precise picture of fog's comings and goings in Albany two years ago. Their large project, funded by the Army Research Office and the National Science Foundation, is beginning to yield some interesting facts about fog -- including the somewhat startling revelation that fog often forms well overhead, rather than always beginning on the ground. It can also have a much higher water content than previously believed, and sunrise is now known to play a role in forming the dense fog that appears at dawn.

This is the kind of story you could do now and could hold until the big fogs, which usually appear in late September and October. I've enclosed a release describing the latest findings. Lala also has some good slides of sunrise fog and a sequence of satellite photos showing the progress of fog sitting along the Hudson, Connecticut and Susquehanna rivers and the Appalachian range in northern Pennsylvania. You probably have your own footage as well.

If you wish, you can reach Lala directly at 457-4705. Or you can give me a call at 457-4901 and I'll set something up for you.

Sincerely,

Sheila Mahan
Assistant Director

/sm
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84-234

DYSLEXIA NOT A VISUAL PROBLEM, NOTED EDUCATOR AND RESEARCHER MAINTAINS

If a child reads "was" for "saw" or mistakes "b" for "d," chances are someone will say he has dyslexia. Seeing letters or words backwards is the classic sign of a disability experts have frequently called a "perceptual deficit," a missing visual connection.

But that widely held belief about the cause of dyslexia holds little credence with Frank R. Vellutino, director of the Child Research and Study Center at State University of New York at Albany. Such reading errors cannot be traced to visual impairments, Vellutino maintains. Instead, he says, they are the result of errors in "processing the language component" of printed words -- gaps in learning that can be corrected through remedial instruction.

"The research community has been locked in a struggle for years trying to define the disorder, or collection of disorders, that are called dyslexia," he said. "But some professionals and the public act as if we've clearly defined dyslexia the way we've defined cancer or any number of diseases. We haven't."

Vellutino, who is also a member of the University's Educational Psychology Department, first explained the theory that a verbal or language weakness may be at the root of serious reading problems in Dyslexia: Theory and Research, published by the MIT Press in 1979. It was one of the first scholarly works to suggest that there was a verbal link to dyslexia that could be corrected. Since then, he says, studies by him and others have strengthened the case. He will report some of these findings at a conference on biomedical research on dyslexia sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human

Development Sept. 10 in Bethesda, Md.

"There is no real reason to think that the problem is visual," Vellutino says. "You just can't infer that from the problems these readers are having."

Poor readers have difficulty because they are not adept at using the linguistic code, Vellutino explained. Using the code -- or processing language -- involves knowing the sounds and the syntax as well as the meaning of the printed word. He has found evidence that poor readers are especially deficient in processing sounds, that is recognizing that a word is really a collection of sounds, and being able to retrieve those sounds from memory.

"For really poor readers the problem is not how they perceive sounds, but how good their memories are once they hear them. For them, it's the inability to remember the linguistic rule book and apply it," he says.

But with the right training, poor readers, no matter what their age, can learn the code. In a five-year study involving more than 300 second and sixth graders from Capital District schools, Vellutino showed that teaching children to analyze words and connect sounds to letters dramatically improves reading.

For the experiment, Vellutino created a new, six-letter alphabet with each letter corresponding to a sound. He then composed nonsense words with these letters to test how well both poor and normal readers could learn the code -- the new alphabet -- and apply it to new words.

Before they began, the research team spent a week with some children, both poor and normal readers, teaching them to take words apart, learn the sounds of letters, and apply that knowledge to other words. For this training in "segmentation analysis," researchers also used a new alphabet, but one different from the one devised for the experiment.

"We hoped to make them aware of the structural characteristics of speech and written words, the commonality of sounds in different words," Vellutino explained. "We expected normal readers to do better at the start, but thought perhaps poor readers could improve and approximate normal readers."

The actual experiment had two parts. First, the children were introduced to the new alphabet by being shown whole words composed of the new alphabet and asked to learn to "read" them. After 20 trials in which they practiced "reading" the words, there was a short break. Then they were shown new words of the same alphabet and asked to read them. The researchers wanted to see if the children had learned the individual sounds of the letters in the new alphabet and could use them in new words.

"We taught them to read the words using the whole-word approach. But we wanted to see if they would adopt an analytical attitude -- to look for similarities among the different words they were learning and to use analysis when they needed it," he explained.

Both the poor readers and normal readers who had been trained in segmentation analysis performed much better than those who received no training, Vellutino reports. The experiment suggests that if students receive intense instruction in taking words apart and learning the sounds -- in other words, mastering the code -- their reading skills will improve. And, he says, the training was most effective with older children.

"With the sixth graders, the poor readers who got segmentation training were close to the normal readers. The second grade poor readers who got this training didn't approach the normal readers who got the training, but they performed as well as non-trained normal readers. On some basic processes, the

older poor readers had matured. This suggests that if poor readers continue to receive solid remediation they could get to be decent readers."

Vellutino thinks his conclusions suggest something about helping dyslexics.

"Kids should be given a fairly comprehensive reading program where the sound, syntax and meaning of words are emphasized, but always in a context, not just drill in letters sounds," he explained. "You have to give them language enriching experiences -- situations where good language is used. This helps them to learn to use language appropriately. Parents can guarantee that by reading to children, even when they are very young."

Vellutino describes some of these findings in "Linguistic Coding and Metalinguistic Awareness: Their Relationship to Verbal Memory and Code Acquisition in Poor-Normal Readers," co-authored with Donna M. Scanlon, which will appear in Metalinguistic Awareness and Beginning Literacy: Conceptualizing What It Means to Read and Write, to be published by Heinemann Educational Books. A Schenectady resident, he is also associate professor of pediatrics at Albany Medical Center. He joined the University in 1966.

The Child Research and Study Center, which Vellutino heads, provides evaluation of children's conceptual development, serves as a training facility and conducts research in development, developmental disorders and learning.

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84-235

Editors' Note: Former New York City Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy can provide expert comment for your stories on police and policing during the next year. If you wish to speak with Murphy, call the University's News Bureau at (518) 457-4901.

FORMER NYC POLICE COMMISSIONER TO TEACH AT UNIVERSITY;

LESLIE WILKINS IS FIRST ROCKEFELLER FELLOW

Patrick Murphy, former police commissioner in New York City, Detroit, and Washington, D.C., will join the School of Criminal Justice at State University of New York at Albany this year as a visiting professor.

A leader in shaping American policing issues, Murphy will be on leave for the year from his position as president of the Police Foundation in Washington, a private foundation which conducts some of the nation's most innovative and influential research and policy studies on policing.

Murphy, who began his career as a policeman in 1945 with the New York City Police Department, was also appointed first administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by President Lyndon Johnson.

Author of Commissioner: A View from the Top of American Law Enforcement, he helped establish the Police Executive Research Forum, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the Police Management Association. He is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Law Enforcement Academy and is a former dean of administration and police science at the City University of New York's College of Police Science.

While at the University at Albany, he will teach a seminar in administration of justice and courses on the role of police in society.

Also rejoining the criminal justice faculty for the year will be Leslie Wilkins, professor emeritus of the school who retired from the University in 1983. Wilkins will teach a seminar as the first Rockefeller College Fellow, a position established to bring to campus a scholar of public policy to share his or her expertise with students and other faculty.

Wilkins, who joined the faculty of the School of Criminal Justice in 1969, is a leading scholar of criminal justice planning. A native of England, he held several civil research posts there, was a senior adviser at the United Nations Asian and Far East Institute in Tokyo, and taught was professor of criminology at the University of California at Berkeley.

September 10, 1984

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Bob McFarland

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Martin Kanes

Paul Wallace

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84-236

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES APPROVAL FOR NEW HUMANITIES DOCTORATE

State University of New York at Albany has received final approval to offer a unique Doctor of Arts in Humanistic Studies.

One of only five or six such interdisciplinary programs in the nation, it is aimed at recent B.A. recipients and those already employed in government jobs, or at foundations, museums and in the private sector.

The University began enrolling students in the D.A. program this week following final approval by Gov. Mario Cuomo in late August, said French Department Chairman Martin Kanes, who developed the program and guided it through five years of reviews by various committees on and off campus. He said it is designed to attract people who are interested in self-development, career change and career advancement, and that it would eventually enroll about 40 students.

"This is an exciting prospect for us," said University President Vincent O'Leary. "Not only does it recognize the important role of the humanities in graduate education, but it is also an opportunity for us to draw upon the impressive array of faculty talent and campus resources in humanistic studies.

"With doctoral-quality faculty not only in the humanities but in such related fields as cultural anthropology and history, and with a strong library and other resources already in place, we're a logical campus to implement a program like this," he said.

To earn a D.A. in Humanistic Studies, candidates must take courses in two fields. At least one of these fields must be in the humanities. Other requirements include an internship, completion of a set of humanities colloquia

having to do with the history and nature of humanities, a qualifying exam and a dissertation. In all, the program involves 60 to 70 credits beyond the undergraduate degree.

The D.A. in Humanistic Studies is one of 24 registered doctoral programs at the University and complements a highly successful D.A. in English established about a decade ago, said Robert McFarland, assistant dean for graduate studies at the University.

McFarland said it is "the kind of degree that appeals to individuals who are already employed, and who may even have done graduate work, but who feel they need an additional degree for career mobility or job enhancement."

Kanes, who came to Albany from the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1979, chaired the campus committee which developed the D.A. proposal and has since guided the plan through a lengthy approval process which included reviews by campus, SUNY and State Education Department committees, then final approval by the Regents and the governor.

September 10, 1984

WILL WORK AID WOMEN?

by Barbara Ehrenreich

If the left at this time has an economic problem, it could be abbreviated in two words — full employment. Slogans at demonstrations read: "Jobs and Peace," or "Jobs, Peace and Freedom." Some of our best intellectual efforts focus on how productive investment could lead to economic growth and hence to full employment. We've heard it so often that we barely question the formula that economic misery stems from unemployment and that the solution is more jobs.

For some segments of the population, the formula works. An unemployed steelworker, for example, needs one thing: his (or very rarely, her) job back. However, for the large and growing segment of the workforce that works at or not far above the minimum wage, jobs are just as desperately essential, but — and this is a key "but" — jobs are not a solution to poverty. This is true for a majority of women workers, who remain segregated in low-wage, usually dead-

end occupations. Thus, economic programs that focus solely on full employment neglect the needs of women, both employed and unemployed. We must ask: What does employment now do for women and minority men, and why would full employment improve their situation?

In asking these questions I am not talking about the small number of women who have, in the past ten years, broken into the upper middle class. I am talking about the woman who is segregated in the women's part of the labor market. For full time year round work, the average woman in this country earns about \$11,500. The average black woman earns closer to \$8,000 a year. If she is supporting a few children, she has a sub-poverty income. Diana Pierce has suggested that if black women who work full time, year round, are compared with unemployed white men who have been unemployed for some time, the rate of poverty is the same for both groups. In other words, black women have

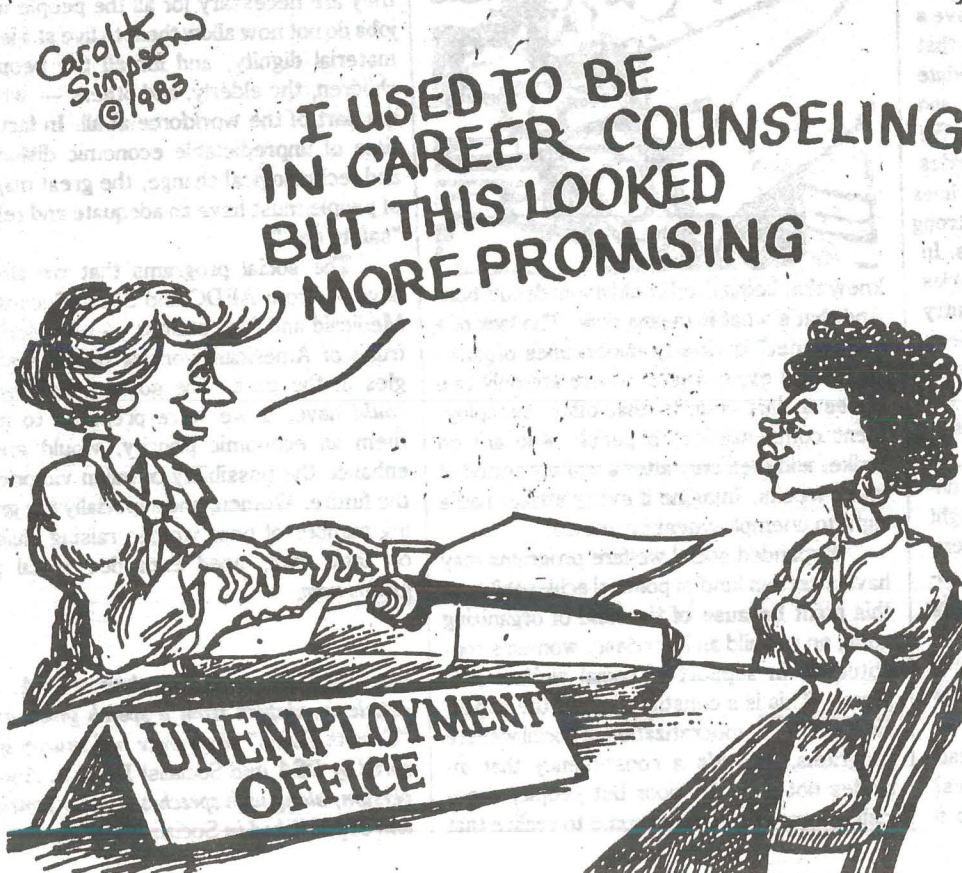
to work full time, year round, to be in the same economic ball park as white men who don't work at all. Clearly, employment is not a solution to women's poverty when women are paid at poverty level wages.

What, then, does economic growth do for women? Here I am speaking of growth determined according to capitalist priorities, when we have no control over investment, construction, or choice of growth sectors in the economy. Today, growth is occurring in fast foods and in so-called services, which refer not just to people who are well-paid health professionals, but to clerical workers and people who clean offices at night. "Services" include a huge range of mostly low-paid, dead-end, and stereotypically female jobs. Growth means low-paid jobs that don't lead anywhere, and specifically don't lead out of poverty.

There is not enough discussion of these facts on the left or in Marxist analyses of the economy. There is too much emphasis on smokestack industries, which traditionally have offered well-paying jobs to white, male workers, because these industries are highly unionized sectors of the economy. Left male economists focus on how to revive smokestack industries and thereby solve our economic problems. But the fact that they concentrate on industries that have historically paid men well for their jobs contains within it an assumption about family life: men are breadwinners; women homemakers; and there are intrafamilial transfers of money. Thus if we could just figure out how to revive well-paying male jobs, then benefits will "trickle down" to women and children too, because women will have the sense to marry men with well-paying jobs, and the men will obligingly marry women in the low-paid sectors of the economy.

This assumption leaves out a stark social reality, that is, the growth in the number of women who support households by themselves, or who are the major breadwinners for families whether or not they are married. The number of women solely supporting households doubled between 1970 and 1980; 14 percent of all white households and 45 percent of all black households are now female headed, and they are here to stay.

This is not a temporary state of affairs, nor do these families represent temporary



"pathology" as Moynihan and others would like to believe. Analysts who ignore women's economic needs not only are a little unchivalrous or sexist, but are wrong about what is happening to the economy. They miss the trend toward the feminization of the proletariat — the feminization of the work force in this country and abroad. In the U.S. the proportion of the labor force that is female keeps rising, and, as Harry Braverman pointed out ten years ago, the proportion that is male keeps falling. When multinational corporations go abroad for cheap labor, it is cheap female labor.

In failing to consider what employment does and does not do for women, the left almost universally neglects social welfare programs, by which I mean public sector sponsored services, such as day care, health insurance or health services, and income maintenance and income support programs. A left economic program that addresses women's needs must not only talk about holding the line on cutbacks the Reagan administration has initiated, but discuss expanding and democratizing social welfare programs. Currently welfare programs are designed to keep people from using them, to prevent people from thinking that they have a right to live, that their children have a right to live. We have to talk about expanding programs so that they offer people not mere subsistence, but dignity and opportunity. We have to discuss the fact that social welfare programs are too much in the grip of state and local governments, where they are hostage to business interests that threaten to leave a state if taxes go up. We need programs that are nationally uniform, and that consolidate current programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security and AFDC. We need to stop the fragmentation that divides people principally along racial and class lines and prevents the development of a strong constituency for social welfare programs. In a moment of impulsive radicalism, Douglas Fraser said a few years ago that this country was experiencing a "class war," and I believe that is true. Class war was initiated, is being carried out and won in this country by the capitalist class. Decertification of unions is an example; cutbacks in social services are another, as are givebacks, robotization and unchecked plant mobility. They have brought us closer and closer to a deunionized America, to what Bill Tabb calls the "Brazilianization of America," where there will be a big upper middle class, wealthy, comfortable people doing world class, high tech, fancy things on the one hand, and a giant class of extremely impoverished people on the other.

What can we do? What can we talk about that helps people improve their lives? We can advocate full employment since it

makes it easier for people to fight the class struggle, because it means there are fewer or no scabs. That is the strategic point of full employment, and we should push for it. We should particularly make sure that full employment doesn't just mean highway repair, but entails women's jobs as well, and is not achieved through programs like CETA, which have been used to undercut union scale jobs. We should advocate greatly expanded social welfare programs. As Piven and Cloward point out in *The New Class War*, social welfare programs are not simply for marginal people who are unemployed, but are essential to working peoples' ability to make gains in workplace confrontations and struggles. As an individual you cannot protest forced overtime or sexual harassment; you cannot organize and start a drive, if you



know that being fired could mean destitution. And that's what it means now. The lack of a "safety net" seriously undermines organizing efforts everywhere. There are only two states in this country that offer unemployment compensation to people who are on strike, and then only after a waiting period of many weeks. Imagine if every striker had a right to unemployment insurance!

Expanded social welfare programs may have a certain kind of political achievability at this point because of the kind of organizing going on to build an interclass, women's constituency in support of social welfare programs. This is a constituency for the expansion and the democratization of social welfare programs, and it's a constituency that includes not only the poor but people, especially women, who have come to realize that

they are in the category of the "not yet poor." Strategically I believe we have more collective leverage right now for facing the state on expanded social welfare programs because of the gender gap and the organizing that women are doing around the feminization of poverty.

Now I want to leap from these practical considerations to a futuristic perspective. It is important to say that growth is not an end in itself, that reindustrialization is not an end in itself, that even full employment is not an end in itself. Human well-being is the end; the satisfaction of material needs and happiness not only for the young, healthy and employable, but for children, the elderly, the chronically ill, and for people who cannot directly participate in employment. At present we talk as if we can imagine no other way for money to circulate among people except through work. But jobs may no longer serve this function either because they don't pay enough, as in the case of women and many minority men workers, or because the jobs just won't be there.

When jobs no longer work to meet people's needs for economic security, we have to look to alternatives. The alternative is the direct redistribution of wealth through a program of steeply progressive taxes combined with generous public social welfare measures — income maintenance, health care, housing, child care, education. Such programs are not a substitute for jobs, especially not for jobs that are meaningful work. But they are necessary for all the people whose jobs do not now allow them to live at a level of material dignity, and for all the people — children, the elderly, and others — who are not part of the workforce at all. In a time of unpredictable economic dislocation and technological change, the great majority of people must have an adequate and reliable "safety net."

The social programs that we already have — from AFDC and Social Security to Medicaid and food stamps — represent the fruits of American working people's struggles in the past. The social programs we could have, if we were prepared to make them an economic priority, would greatly enhance the possibility of union victories in the future. Women, and especially the growing number of poor women raising children on their own, need expanded social programs now.

Barbara Ehrenreich is co-chair of DSA. This article is adapted from a speech given at the "Growth Pains" conference in January sponsored by DSA and Socialist Review. Another version, along with speeches by other panelists, will be published in Socialist Review.

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84-237

FEMINIST WRITER TO LECTURE ON THE POVERTY OF WORKING WOMEN

Barbara Ehrenreich, feminist author of The Hearts of Men, will lecture Thursday evening, Sept. 20, at State University of New York at Albany on the impoverishment of women in the workplace.

Her lecture, one in the University's President's Lecture Series, will be at 7 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall on the uptown campus, 1400 Washington Ave. It is being sponsored by the Women's Studies Program, Affirmative Action Office, and the President's Lecture Series.

Immediately after the lecture, there will be a wine and cheese reception in the Humanities Building Lounge (Room 354). Both the lecture and reception are open to the public free of charge.

Earlier in the day, Ehrenreich will hold a press conference at 10:30 a.m. in Room 129 of the Legislative Office Building in downtown Albany.

The lecture is expected to develop an analysis of poverty Ehrenreich has been outlining in recent magazine articles: that full employment alone will not lift American women, and minority men, out of poverty because they are increasingly being frozen into marginal "service" jobs at pay so low it keeps them poor. Only expanded social programs, she argues, can end poverty in America. (For a brief outline of her thinking, see her article, "Will Work Aid Women?" in Democrat Left last spring -- attached.)

Ehrenreich's controversial, but widely praised 1983 book, The Hearts of Men, argued that in the past few decades changes in the role of men, as well as of

women, have weakened the structure of the American family. Men, she wrote, revolted against the demands of the male breadwinner ethic to become the irresponsible "macho" husbands of the Me generation.

Ehrenreich is co-author, with Deirdre English, of Witches, Midwives and Nurses, Complaints and Disorders, and of For Her Own Good. Her articles have appeared in The New York Times Magazine, The New Republic, Ms., The Nation, Mother Jones, and The New York Review of Books. In 1980, she shared the National Magazine Award for Excellence in Reporting, and in 1982 she received a Ford Foundation Award for Humanistic Perspectives on Contemporary Society. She has been a fellow at the New York Institute for the Humanities since 1981 and is currently a fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.

For further information, call Prof. Donald Birn at 457-8687 or 439-6019, Gene Damm at 482-7675, or the University News Bureau at 457-4901.

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LONG ISLAND STUDENT IS MERIT WINNER IN BUSINESS EDUCATION

A Long Island woman who is a 1984 graduate of State University of New York at Albany has received the National Business Education Association (NBEA) Award of Merit for Outstanding Achievement.

The recipient, Carol A. Nordhausen of Bay Shore, Suffolk County, is a graduate of the University's Business Education program in the School of Education. She was also president of the University's Beta Eta chapter of Pi Omega Pi, the national undergraduate honor society in business teacher education.

NBEA, an organization of business education teachers, presents the award annually to an outstanding senior on campuses with business education programs.

Nordhausen's prizes include an award certificate, a year's professional membership in the NBEA and a subscription to Business Education Forum, a national magazine for business education teachers. Nordhausen is a graduate student in business education at the University this fall.

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Timely Topics

NEW YORK SHOULD JOIN HIGH-TECH RACE FOR SOLAR INDUSTRY, REPORT CONCLUDES

California may have more sunshine, but it makes more economic sense for New York to use solar-generated electricity because utility rates are so high in the Empire State, according to researchers at the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center of State University of New York at Albany. The state should join the high-technology race to develop the fledgling photovoltaic industry with investment tax credits, research funds, and incentives to attract manufacturers, they say.

Photovoltaic electricity occurs when the sun's radiant energy, striking wafer-thin solar cells, excites electrons in their semi-conductor materials, producing electrical current. It could supply 10 percent of the state's electrical energy by the early 21st century, says Richard Perez, who prepared the study with ASRC scientists Ronald Stewart and Bruce H. Bailey. Photovoltaic power has none of the "hidden costs" of pollution, and generates most electricity when demand is greatest: summer days when air conditioning is used, they add.

"Achieving energy self-sufficiency is virtually impossible," Stewart says. "But developing a photovoltaic industry would provide another option, giving us more independence from foreign oil and enabling us to curb rising energy costs."

In the 1950s, weather satellites were equipped with "wings" of photovoltaic cells which charged batteries. At the Lake Placid Olympics, in a project directed by Stewart, photovoltaics powered three communications systems at Whiteface Mountain. This fall, photovoltaics is charging batteries powering WGFR, the student radio station at Adirondack Community College in Glens Falls.

STEWART, BAILEY AND PEREZ CAN BE REACHED AT (518) 457-4852 or (518) 457-4930.

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Timely Topics

DYSLEXIA NOT A VISUAL PROBLEM, NOTED EDUCATOR AND RESEARCHER MAINTAINS

If a child reads "was" for "saw" or mistakes "b" for "d," chances are someone will say he has dyslexia. These are the classic signs of what experts have frequently called a "perceptual deficit," a missing visual connection. But Frank R. Vellutino disagrees. Vellutino, director of the Child Research and Study Center at State University of New York at Albany, says that such errors cannot be traced to visual impairments, but are the result of errors in "processing the language component" of printed words. And, he says, they can be corrected.

Vellutino, one of the first to suggest a verbal link to dyslexia, says poor readers are not adept at using the linguistic code. They don't know the sounds, syntax, and/or meaning of the printed word, and are especially deficient in remembering letter sounds. His experiments strengthen his case, he says. In a study of 300 poor and normal readers, he showed that teaching children to analyze words and connect sounds to letters dramatically improves reading.

Vellutino created a new alphabet and composed nonsense words to test how well readers could learn the new code. Before the test, some children learned to take words apart, recognize letter sounds, and apply the knowledge. Both the poor readers and normal readers who were trained in this "segmentation analysis" performed much better than those who received no training, Vellutino reports. The conclusions suggest that a comprehensive reading program, emphasizing sound, syntax and meaning, can help dyslexics improve their reading, Vellutino says.

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Timely Topics

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS BEGINNING TO PENETRATE FOG'S MYSTERIES

When it comes to understanding and predicting fog, weather experts have always been, well, a little foggy. They have never fully understood how it forms or why it behaves the way it does. At State University of New York at Albany's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, scientists have begun penetrating some of fog's mysteries in the nation's largest study of fog.

The researchers, led by G. Garland Lala, have already found that some commonly held beliefs about fog simply are untrue. For one thing, they have discovered, fog often formed overhead and mixed down, rather than forming near the ground as scientists had previously believed. Its drops were also much bigger than scientists realized, and fog has higher water content than previously believed, Lala says.

While seemingly insignificant, these discoveries are the building blocks of a forecasting system. Eventually Lala hopes to formulate a mathematical description of the physical process of fog formation, which will lead to better forecasting. But to do so they need a more complete picture of fog's traits: what are the conditions that promote fog, what are the properties of fog, and what role does the "boundary layer" play, previously unexplored but crucial to fog formation. These are the kinds of questions they are now exploring.

Fog is responsible for millions of dollars in losses to the aviation industry each year, especially to overnight mail services that rely on airplanes. Many car accidents are caused by fog, which can also neutralize the military's most advanced scanning and guidance devices.

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84-239

Timely Topics

FERRARO'S NOMINATION SIGNALS END OF ETHNICITY'S POWER

The nomination of Geraldine Ferraro as the first Italian American on a major national ticket marks an ethnic revolution, according to a State University of New York at Albany demographer. The choice signals the decreasing impact of ethnicity in American politics, Richard Alba says.

Although ethnics are perceived as cohesive, recent census data demonstrate tremendous changes taking place among Italians, he says. The most persuasive evidence of ethnicity's fading grip is intermarriage. About 70 percent of those born since World War II chose spouses with no Italian ancestry and half married non-Catholics. Among Italian Americans born between the war and the mid-1960s -- all eligible to vote in the fall's election -- nearly 60 percent have mixed ethnic ancestry. The ethnic loyalty of these people is unknown, but Alba maintains it is weaker than the loyalty of those from wholly Italian families.

While many still feel a connection to their heritage, it is quite different from the attachment of the past. Its keys, he says, are pride in ethnic achievement, like the success of Ferraro and New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, and celebration of symbols, small ethnic flourishes. This, he says, is the opposite of ethnic solidarity. It is an ethnicity meant to be shared with others.

For younger Italians and others of European-ancestry, ethnicity is a marginal ingredient in lifestyle, which probably won't stand up against other pressures in the competition for votes, he says.

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Timely Topics

COMPUTERS SPELL MAJOR CHANGES FOR TRADITIONAL MANUFACTURING

The factory of the future is here, and manufacturers who hope to compete had better learn to harness computers and other manufacturing technologies, says State University of New York at Albany business professor Mariann Jelinek. Computers are bringing many dramatic changes in manufacturing and calling into question many assumptions about the best ways to achieve success.

The old idea in manufacturing was "economies of scale." Greater volume meant lower unit costs. That led them to specialize, producing a large number of the same objects because custom-designed products were difficult and expensive. But computers change all that, Jelinek says. With sophisticated programming, a machine can do many tasks and make a wide range of products, including custom-made products, at little extra cost. "Economies of scope," efficiency due to variety, becomes important, she says. Big companies can provide custom service, and small companies can serve markets once beyond their reach.

Computer controls can also inventory parts, and tell a manager the precise time when other parts are needed. This information can save stockpiling. Such specialized technology "allowed Boeing's parts-control system to oversee 1.5 billion parts in designing its 757 and 767 aircraft simultaneously."

Despite the advantages of computers, many companies are moving slowly, says Jelinek, and that could put them at a disadvantage. Use of technology may give industries farsighted enough to adopt it a distinct competitive edge.

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Timely Topics

GE - UNIVERSITY COLLABORATION PRODUCES POWERFUL COMPUTER CHIP PROBE

Researchers now have a valuable new tool to scrutinize and probe the tiny but powerful computer chip, thanks to a cooperative venture of the General Electric Research and Development Center and State University of New York at Albany. The tool, a nuclear microbeam analyzer, allows scientists to detect tiny flaws in chips that cause them to break down, but which previously defied analysis. The microbeam will help design smaller, faster more reliable chips.

The University already had a nuclear accelerator, the expensive central component of a microbeam, for its research projects in solid-state physics. GE provided \$75,000, and "ended up with one of the best microbeams in the world," says William Morris, manager of GE's X-ray and microstructural analysis unit at the R&D Center in Niskayuna, near the campus. "It works better than what anyone else has achieved."

"Seeing" a chip through a microbeam begins with accelerating helium ions to high velocity in the accelerator. Once the particles achieve speed, they are drawn out through the microbeam onto the chip. Under bombardment, atoms at the surface reflect ions at various energies. These energies provide distinctive "signatures" for atoms of each element. Thus with the microbeam, it is possible to analyze microstructure. This will help develop new materials and processes for more powerful and reliable circuits. The accelerator is part of other research projects and collaborations with industry and generates about \$1 million a year in research funding.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT PHYSICS DEPT. CHAIRMAN WALTER GIBSON AT (518) 457-8305.

news

News Bureau • (518) 457-4901 • State University of New York at Albany • 1400 Washington Avenue • Albany, New York 12222

Contact: Sheila Mahan

84-239

Timely Topics

PEACE MOVEMENT COULD DECIDE ELECTION, UNIVERSITY HISTORIAN MAINTAINS

The American "peace movement," once considered on the fringes of politics, has become such an influential force that supporters of the nuclear freeze could cast the deciding vote in the upcoming presidential election, according to a historian at State University of New York at Albany. He is Lawrence S. Wittner, author of Rebels Against War: The American Peace Movement, 1933-1983, which traces the movement from post-World War I pacifism through Vietnam to the nuclear freeze movement. The process, he says, has increased its political effectiveness.

"They are one of the most significant blocks of voters a Democratic candidate can draw on. Although many people have been badly hurt by Reagan's economic and social programs, these are probably not sufficient to send him into retirement. But a coalition of peace forces and social justice forces can win for the Democrats," he says, noting that every presidential candidate since Dwight Eisenhower advocated peace rather than an arms race.

Despite its present impact on politics, the peace movement did not always possess such clout, he adds. But the atomic bomb of World War II gave the movement a driving force still at work today, the idea that pacifism is a more "realistic" option than war. That view, though stifled during the Cold War period, survived to influence people like Martin Luther King Jr., opponents of the Vietnam War, and the candidacies of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy in 1968, which forced Lyndon Johnson out of the race.

WITTNER'S NUMBER IS (518) 457-8687.

news

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Contact: Sheila Mahan

84-239

Timely Topics

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHER DEVELOPS PROMISING TREATMENT FOR AGORAPHOBIA

Thousands of people -- primarily women -- become prisoners in their own homes each year, casualties of a battle with an illness known as agoraphobia. It means "fear of the marketplace," but its panic attacks frighten a sufferer from venturing anywhere. Agoraphobia afflicts more than three million Americans a year, three out of four of them women. But now, psychologist David Barlow of the State University of New York at Albany's Center for Stress and Anxiety Disorders has developed a promising new treatment that doesn't involve drugs of any kind.

Instead, the sufferer -- and her husband -- participate in a program of relaxation techniques and independent tasks, and its recovery rate is "the best in the world," Barlow says of the study, conducted under a \$200,000 grant from the National Institute for Mental Health.

Psychologists once thought agoraphobia was caused by fear of leaving a safe place, but now recognize that panic attacks -- the feeling of losing control or dying -- become self-perpetuating and are the real problem. In the treatment, the couple learns to understand and control the attacks, then works on tasks which help the patient become more independent. About 20 to 30 percent of the 100 women in the study were cured, and another 50 to 60 percent improved.

The Center for Stress and Anxiety Disorders is recognized nationally as a leader in non-drug treatments of anxiety disorders. It is the top-funded research center in the country for the study of anxiety.

BARLOW'S NUMBER IS (518) 457-3999. THE CENTER'S NUMBER IS (518) 455-6144.

2580N

A-note to KU, TU, SG, TTR

news

AA
B
BB
C
E
G

Frank DiSanto
John Shumaker

News Bureau • (518) 457-4901 • State University of New York at Albany • 1400 Washington Avenue • Albany, New York 12222

Contact: Sheila Mahan or Christine McKnight

84-241

UNIVERSITY TOPS \$20 MILLION IN EXTERNAL FUNDING

State University of New York at Albany attracted a record \$20 million in grants and other externally funded awards last year, a 21 percent increase over 1983. This is the second straight record year for the University, whose faculty members are engaged in research on such issues as acid rain, chronic headaches in children and lightning.

The record was set despite stiffer competition for external dollars as traditional federal sources shrink, according to Frank DiSanto of Glenmont, coordinator of Sponsored Programs at the University. Much of this year's funding has come from such non-traditional sources as New York state agencies, industry and private foundations, a shift DiSanto has noticed in recent years.

He also noted that Albany has no engineering or health science programs, which usually earn the largest grants and funding at other universities.

"The record total indicates the continuing strength of the research units on this campus," he said. "It's not just one or two new large grants, but continued research by quality faculty members from many disciplines that has sustained this growth in external funding."

The \$20,264,693 total represents research funding received and administered by the SUNY Research Foundation for the University at Albany from July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984.

Next year's figure could be even higher, DiSanto added, because the number of applications for grants has increased again from 442 to 507, which suggests that funding will also increase. In addition, two international education

contracts alone are expected to bring in more than \$11 million next year, he said.

Several University units attracted more than \$1 million each in funding this past year, including the chemistry, psychology, biology and atmospheric science departments, the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, the Center for Women in Government and the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, DiSanto said. And the Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, a research unit affiliated with the University for the first time this year, attracted another \$471,000 in grants.

State agencies supplied 24 percent of the external funds to the University, and federal sources provided another 66 percent, he said.

Industrial support of research grew to 7 percent of the total this year, DiSanto added. Companies like Elf Aquitaine, a French petrochemical company, and the International Paper Company are providing support for employees to study with University researchers. Matthew Bender Company of Albany is supporting the training of its employees through the University's College of Continuing Studies. And the Electric Power Research Institute has provided support for the atmospheric science department's lightning detection network.

The funds from state agencies included a \$3.3 million contract between Rockefeller College and the Governor's Office of Employee Relations (OER) for advanced training of professional state employees represented by the Public Employees Federation, AFL-CIO.

The OER contract also reflects the trend, begun last year, of increased training contracts, DiSanto noted. This year, 20 percent of the total amount received went for training projects, and another 8 percent came from funds for

public service projects such as the energy audits the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center conducted for the State Energy Office, a \$650,000 project.

The Center for Women in Government saw a big jump in external funding, thanks primarily to a half-million dollar contract with OER to undertake a "comparable worth" study of state civil service jobs. Under the contract, the center will determine whether jobs traditionally filled by women and minorities are undervalued compared to those usually filled by men.

"The steady increase in funding reflects increasing national recognition of the quality of faculty at the University. It also reflects our successful development as a major research university, remarkable progress for a campus only 20 years old," said John Shumaker of Glenmont, acting vice president for research and educational development at the University. "Research funds of this magnitude directly affect the quality of education for undergraduates because they bring to campus highly sophisticated research equipment and specialized personnel."

Shumaker noted that the influx of research dollars to the University at Albany is good for the area's economy as well, since they usually pay for not only salaries but also locally purchased supplies. In addition, research can also produce such spinoffs as attracting new firms to the area and providing technology to local industry, he said.

September 14, 1984

2564N

news

A Time
 A-2 U.S. News & World Report
 C Don Newman
 E Evelyn Newman (2)
 E-1 Terence Thornberry
 Lt. A, B, C, D, G-7, G-9
 Newsweek

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Contact: Sheila Mahan or Christine McKnight 84-240

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS' BOOK IS FIRST TO ADDRESS RISING ELDERLY CRIME

Judges and police officers are finding more frequently that the criminal on the other side of the bench is an older person. Although crimes by the elderly account for only a tiny portion of all offenses, arrests for major felonies among the over-55 population have jumped 148 percent in the past decade.

Now, three State University of New York at Albany experts have published the first book examining why crime is on the rise among the elderly and how society should deal with it. Elderly Criminals by Evelyn S. Newman, Donald J. Newman and Mindy L. Gewirtz examines the impact of elderly crimes -- from homicide to shoplifting -- on police, courts, prisons and the older criminals themselves.

"The crimes the elderly commit aren't all that threatening usually. But it is particularly appalling that people who have led honest, normal lives suddenly find themselves in the court system," explains Evelyn Newman, associate director of the University's Ringel Institute of Gerontology.

And economic necessity is not adequate to explain the increase, says her husband, Donald Newman, a professor and former dean of the University's School of Criminal Justice, which is considered the nation's leading graduate school of criminal justice.

"When they're arrested for shoplifting, most commonly they have stolen luxury items like perfume," he says. "If the elderly are stealing dog food, they're stealing it for their dogs."

The jump in elderly crime may be happening simply because there are more older people in the world, while the actual rate of crime remains stable, Donald

Newman says. Nonetheless, the increase presents a real dilemma for the justice system, which is really designed to deal with young offenders.

"Do we really need guns, bars and guards for elderly criminals?" he says. "These generally are not necessary to control elderly criminals even -- those who commit violent crimes. And what about sentencing? A four-year sentence to an 84-year-old may be a life sentence."

Elderly Criminals grew out of a conference the three researchers organized in 1982, the first ever to address the phenomenon. The husband-and-wife team collaborated on a chapter analyzing what this increase will mean for future public policy.

"In a way, we see this as a gerontological problem," he said. "It's really a symptom of the question of how to deal with older people in our society."

One solution may be to establish a separate system for arresting, trying and punishing elderly criminals much like the juvenile justice system, the couple say. In fact, elderly crime shares other similarities with juvenile crime.

"There is some speculation that some elderly commit crimes as an attention-getter. In the retirement communities, they sometimes brag about their takes," Donald Newman explained. But they may often feel abandoned by their families, his wife added, noting that the children pay more attention to them after they've been arrested.

More serious crimes like assault and homicide may also originate from frustration at living in somewhat confined quarters, he added. Alcohol and gambling seem to play a role in some elderly crimes as well, though the extent of their influence is the subject of debate.

Elderly criminals are not necessarily a new phenomenon, Newman said. But the

kinds of crimes they're committing are.

"It's not unusual for the elderly to be criminals, but it is unusual for them to be burglars," he noted, adding that involvement of the elderly in such crimes as organized crime and white-collar crime is more common.

The book also describes alternative programs for dealing with elderly offenders, including diverting them into community programs rather than trials and jails, Newman said.

Other contributors to Elderly Criminals, published this year by Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain Publishers Inc. of Cambridge, Mass., include Albert Abrams, founder of the National Council on Aging and president of the Retired Public Employees Association of New York; Professor Fred Cohen and Associate Professor David Duffee of the School of Criminal Justice; and alumni William Willbanks of Florida International University in Miami and James Fyfe, senior fellow at the Police Foundation in Washington.

Gewirtz, now a social worker in Boston, was a researcher at the Ringel Institute of Gerontology. Newman, an expert on criminal justice, joined the University in 1967. Evelyn Newman, whose specialty is gerontology, came to Albany in 1972.

September 14, 1984

LD

State University of New York at Albany

September 17, 1984

Editors, News Directors, Producers:

How does fog form and why does it behave the way it does? Why does solar power make more sense in the Northeast than in sunny California? What is the real cause of dyslexia, the reading disability which causes individuals to read "was" for "saw"? What role will the American "peace movement" play in the fall presidential campaign?

Enclosed are brief summaries of these and other issues under study by experts at the State University of New York at Albany -- studies you may find interesting or helpful to your readers or listeners. They include:

- The American peace movement's impact on the presidential election
- A husband's role in recovering from agoraphobia
- Detecting flaws in those tiny but powerful computer chips
- The factory of the future -- and what it means to smart manufacturers
- What Geraldine Ferraro's nomination says about ethnicity
- Clearing up the mysteries of fog
- Dyslexia as a verbal, rather than a visual problem
- Why solar power makes economic sense in New York

For more information, you may contact the researchers directly at the numbers provided. Or you can call the University News Bureau at (518) 457-4901 and we'll make the arrangements for you.

Sincerely,

Christine McKnight
Christine McKnight
Director

encl.

2687N
2688N variables

September 19, 1984

Dear :

You may be interested in a trend here in the Capital District that is as much a business story as it is an education story. The external funding that supports college research is big business in this area. Here at State University of New York at Albany researchers have attracted a record \$20 million from sources like the federal government, state agencies and even private industry.

A check of other area research colleges shows that we're not alone. RPI won more than \$15 million in contracts and grants last year, and Albany Medical College, we believe, is near the University's mark.

As Albany Vice President for Research and Educational Development John Shumaker notes in the enclosed release, many of these dollars wind up in the area economy, not only through the salaries they support but also through locally purchased goods. And, he says, funded research often produces such spinoffs as attracting new firms to the area providing technology to local industry.

If you'd like to talk to Shumaker in more depth about this, you can reach him at 457-4634. Or call the News Bureau and we can make arrangements for you.

Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Sheila A. Mahan
Assistant Director

encls.

John Klucina
Business Editor
Knickerbocker News
P.O. Box 15000
Albany, NY 12212 John_

Stuart Vincent
Business Editor
Times Union
P.O. Box 15000
Albany, NY 12212 Stuart_

Pamela Zepf
Business Reporter
Troy Times Record
Broadway and Fifth
Troy, NY 12180 Pamela_

Jack Aernecke
WRGB-TV
1400 Balltown Road
Schenectady, New York 12309 Jack_

2685N
2686N variables

September 19, 1984

Dear :

The external funding that supports college research is big business in the Capital District. Here at State University of New York at Albany researchers have attracted a record \$20 million from sources like the federal government, state agencies and even private industry.

A check of other area research colleges shows that we're not alone. RPI won more than \$15 million in contracts and grants last year, and Albany Medical College, we believe, is near the University's mark.

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Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Sheila A. Mahan
Assistant Director

encl.

Mark Behan
City Editor
Times Union
P.O. Box 15000
Albany, NY 12212 Mark_

Joann Crupi
Executive City Editor
Knickerbocker News
P.O. Box 15000
Albany, NY 12212 Joann_

Lisa Robert
City Editor
Troy Times Record
Broadway and Fifth
Troy, NY 12180 Lisa_

Carlo Wolff
Schenectady Gazette
3rd Floor
134 State Street
Albany, Ny 12207 Carlo_

2690N

AA
Halsey
Shirley Brown

news

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Contact: Michael Wolcott or Christine McKnight

84-242

LIBRARY COUNCIL HOSTS REGENT SHIRLEY BROWN

State Regent Shirley C. Brown will be guest of honor at a "Regent Meets the Region" colloquium on library and information services Saturday, Sept. 29 at the Albany Hilton Hotel.

The event, sponsored by the Citizens Library Council of New York State, will focus on personnel management, financing, technology, information access, and other issues facing librarians, academic administrators and publishers.

Regent Brown, a professor of psychology at State University of New York at Albany, will give opening and closing remarks and respond to the comments of prominent educators and librarians, including E. J. Josey, president of the American Library Association and chief of the Bureau of Special Services at the State Library.

Registration is at 8:45 a.m., followed at 9:15 by opening remarks by Brown, Albany Mayor Thomas Whalen, John Humphrey, director of the Forest Press, Inc. and Richard Halsey, director of the council and dean of the School of Library and Information Science at the University at Albany.

"Regent Meets the Region" is a series of programs to observe the Bicentennial of the Board of Regents and the SUNY system.

For registration information call 455-6288.

September 19, 1984

2642N

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AA
Attached
Bill Reedy
John Webb
Sung Bok Kim

News Bureau • (518) 457-4901 • State University of New York at Albany • 1400 Washington Avenue • Albany, New York 12222

Contact: Carl Patka or Christine McKnight

84-243

HISTORY HONORARY WINS BEST CHAPTER AWARD

The national honor society in history at State University of New York at Albany has been named the best chapter in its size in North America.

The honorary, Phi Alpha Theta, received the honor for campuses with 12,000 to 16,000 students in the United States and Canada. The Albany chapter, Chi Delta, is one of only five to be named best chapter in five categories based on campus population, according to chapter adviser William Reedy of Guilderland, an associate professor in the University's History Department. The Best Chapter award includes a \$250 grant for purchasing books for the History Department.

"It's wonderful recognition for the various projects we have," Reedy said. He noted that the chapter also received special commendations for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 academic years.

The Albany chapter has about 40 active members, all of whom must have completed at least 12 credits in history and have a cumulative grade point average of 3.3 in history courses and a 3.2 overall. Student officers of the chapter for the 1983-84 academic year were Thomas Tusso, '83 of South Bayshore, N.Y., president; Roger Cohen, '84 of Hiscksville, vice president; and Michael Daly, '84 of Watervliet, secretary. Daly is this year's chapter president.

September 19, 1984

84-243

Islip Bulletin/City Editor
PO Box 509P
Bay Shore, New York. 11706

Newsday/City Editor
Long Island, N.Y. 11747

Hicksville Mid-Island Herald
1 Jonathan Ave./City Editor
Hicksville, N.Y. 11801

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Anne Roberts

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Contact: Christine McKnight or Sheila Mahan

84-245

ADVISORY

Editors, news directors, producers:

This October 4 marks the 20th anniversary of an important event in recent American history -- the beginning of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley. Students at one of America's greatest universities defied the police, the campus administration and the Regents of the University of California. The revolt spread to other campuses across the country and to universities throughout the world.

State University of New York at Albany will observe the 20th anniversary of the Free Speech Movement this Oct. 4 and 5 with a conference that will examine the events at Berkeley that have had such a large impact on American higher education. Among the participants will be some of the leading University of California faculty and '60s student activists who played major roles in the Free Speech Movement.

This is believed to be the only organized retrospective of this event at any university in the country. Conference organizers are Anne Roberts, a librarian at the University at Albany, and her husband, Warren Roberts, a distinguished teaching professor in the Department of History at Albany who earned his Ph.D. at Berkeley. The Robertses were at Berkeley in 1963 and saw the forces gathering momentum that exploded on the California campus one year later.

Enclosed is a release with more background. For more information about the conference call the News Bureau at State University of New York at Albany at (518) 457-4901 or Anne Roberts at (518) 457-4591 or (518) 438-0617.

September 21, 1984

State University of New York at Albany

September 21, 1984

Tom McPheeters
Editor
The Spotlight
125 Adams Street
Delmar, New York 12054

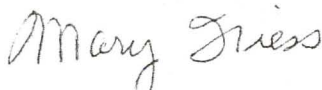
Dear Tom,

Enclosed is an amusing book by an interesting Delmar couple, along with our release. I think you may find an entertaining story there.

That isn't the only reason I'm writing this note, however -- especially since I know you do give at least some attention to things we send you regardless of attached personal notes.

I wanted to let you know I am a faithful reader of The Spotlight and think you've been doing a fine job. I noticed, for example, a dramatic improvement in coverage of Albany county politics when you hired Susan Guyette. (Although now I hear that she and Dave may be leaving town.) And somehow you've managed to get some fine writers/reporters to contribute; I especially like Ann Treadway and Caroline Terenzini. And then, of course, dare I admit it, it's fun reading about my neighbors and their kids, and all that small town stuff. Anyway, good work. I enjoy reading about my small town in your paper.

Sincerely,



Mary Fiess

encls.

State University of New York at Albany

September 21, 1984

Judy Shepard
Times-Union
P.O. Box 15000
Albany, New York 12212

Dear Judy,

Now that you have kids and are becoming intimately acquainted with their foibles, can I interest you in a humorous book about kids by an interesting local couple? The book, Real Kids Don't Say Please, is enclosed, along with a release about it.

April Levy is a delightful person, and, I suspect, a fun interview. And so is Dan, although he admits he only did about five percent of the work.

Sincerely,

Mary Fiess

Mary Fiess

encls.

State University of New York at Albany

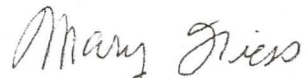
September 21, 1984

Mary Caroline Powers
WTEN-TV
341 Northern Boulevard
Albany, New York 12204

Dear Mary,

Enclosed is an amusing book by an interesting local couple, along with our release. Perhaps you or your fellow workers will find an interesting story here.

Cheers,



Mary Fiess

encls.

State University of New York at Albany

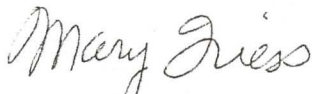
September 21, 1984

Elle Pankin
WGY Radio
1410 Balltown Road
Schenectady, New York 12309

Elle,

Enclosed is an amusing book by an interesting local couple, along with our release. April Levy, I can assure you, would be an entertaining addition to your show if the topic of "Real Kids" interests you.

Cheers,



Mary Fiess

encls.

2705N

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Mt. G-17

Robert Koff
Dan Levy
Book Editor, AP, UPI, NY
Attached 4 letters (with book)

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Contact: Mary Fiess

84-244

"REAL KIDS DON'T SAY PLEASE"

Why is it -- you've asked yourself in frustration a thousand times -- that YOUR child never needs to use the bathroom at a rest stop but has to go moments after you've pulled back onto the highway? And why does he or she insist on wearing the same E.T. T-shirt day after day despite a drawer full of designer shirts?

A humorous new book entitled Real Kids Don't Say Please provides the answer: You have a "Real Kid." The book, written by April and Dan Levy, is the perfect antidote for parents tired of fretting over how they or their children never seem to quite measure up to the ideal.

"Real Kids are what you always think other people's kids are, and what you try to convince yourself yours aren't," says the book at the outset and it proceeds to chronicle the endearing (or not-so-endearing, depending on your perspective) habits of "Real Kids."

The authors, residents of Delmar, N.Y., say the book was conceived during a long car ride with their screaming infant son, whom they describe as a "Real Kid in Training." April Levy is a writer and Dan Levy is a faculty member in the School of Education at State University of New York at Albany.

"Real Kids," by the Levys' account, live by certain commandments -- among them, "Real Kids don't say please" and "Real Kids don't trick-or-treat for UNICEF." Also, "Real Kids don't share." "They don't play with the new kid on the block -- unless he has Atari." "The only thing Real Kids do share -- invariably -- is their colds." And "Real Kids don't take candy from strange men -- but they

have to be real strange."

When it comes to food, "Real Kids" are easily recognizable. "Real Kids eat Oreos in layers" and they "like cereals in which sugar is listed as the first ingredient and honey or glucose as the second or third," the Levys write. "Real Kids don't clean their plates no matter how often they hear about the starving people in China" and "they don't say grace." "Real Kids do play with their food, talk with their mouths full, and swallow without chewing."

Restaurants have an uncanny sense for spotting "Real Kids." When you take a "Real Kid" out to eat, "the moment you arrive, you are transported at breathtaking speed into the darkest reaches of the restaurant."

"Real Kids" are also easy to spot at school. They're the ones, say the Levys, who "don't volunteer," "don't do extra credit," "don't win spelling bees," and do try to trade the healthful sandwiches their mothers packed for them for Ring Dings. "A Real Kid is mortified if his teacher reads his A-composition to the class or tells some chronic behavior problem to behave more like he does."

"Real Kids never finish anything in arts and crafts. They don't write letters to the president. Or to the mayor. Or to Konstantin Chernenko."

Among the "golden moments" in "Real Kid" history, say the Levys, are 1948, when the first McDonald's opened in San Bernadino, Calif., and 1953, when Dr. Spock approved of feeding on demand. One of the darkest moments occurred in 1852 when the "first compulsory school attendance law passed in America."

Adults can be "Real Kids" too; they are known as "big Real Kids." In the Levys' judgment, "Billy Martin is one, as he proves every time he opens his mouth or kicks dirt, or both." "Pete Rose is a Real Kid -- as is any 40-plus-year-old who thinks the only think worth living for is baseball." So is Ronald Reagan and

Mick Jagger, but Nancy Reagan and Ron Jr. (both "please sayers") fail to qualify.

Dan Levy himself confesses to being a big "Real Kid" since a "Real Kid is someone who does five percent of the work on a book and gets co-authorship credit." April Levy, the couple agrees, did the bulk of the work.

The book was published by Stein and Day, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. For additional information about "Real Kids," April and Dan Levy may be contacted at (518) 439-2076.

September 20, 1984

2700N

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Anne Roberts
Attached special lists
(w/letter)

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Contact: Christine McKnight or Michael Wolcott 84-246

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY CONFERENCE EXAMINES

FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT AT BERKELEY 20 YEARS LATER

Twenty years ago this fall, America watched the University of California at Berkeley go haywire. Students were in revolt, protesting university regulation of their political activities.

Justifying their activities in the name of the Free Speech Movement, thousands rallied in defiance of authority. It was the start of years of turmoil at Berkeley which spread to campuses across the country. Mass demonstrations, strikes, property destruction and even physical violence became common events in what were once the hallowed halls of academia.

What was it all about? Why did the student movement happen, and what effect has it had on higher education and on the country in general? Why did it spread and why did it recede so rapidly after the summer of 1970?

A conference at State University of New York at Albany will address those questions and many others on the 20th anniversary of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement Oct. 4-5 by bringing together faculty and students who were at Berkeley in 1964 and members of the University at Albany community during the same period.

Believed to be the only symposium in the country marking the anniversary, the event will feature Charles Muscatine, an English professor still at Berkeley who chaired a committee that wrote Education at Berkeley, a landmark document in response to the crisis. Other participants are expected to include three political scientists who, as students, were active in the Free Speech Movement: Sheldon S. Wolin of Princeton University, who has written two books about the

events; Larry D. Spence of Pennsylvania State University, author of "Berkeley: What It Demonstrates," an essay published in Studies On the Left; and Bruce L. Miroff of the University at Albany, who has collected memorabilia of the era, including recordings of speeches.

"It was really an event of tremendous significance, and not just to the colleges that were most involved. What started at Berkeley eventually shook the nation," said conference organizer Anne Roberts, a librarian at the University at Albany who studied at Berkeley from 1957 to 1963 with her husband, Warren, a distinguished professor of history at Albany and conference participant who earned his Ph.D. from the California campus.

As a librarian, Roberts thinks the events of the 1960s need better documentation, particularly the trouble on college campuses. While there has been a surge of interest in the American experience in Vietnam, there has been far less interest in the trouble on university campuses, Roberts said. Most of today's college students are only dimly aware of the campus revolts and what caused them, she added.

Miroff agrees.

"The student movement is totally outside the consciousness of today's undergraduates," said Miroff, who will share his memories as a student activist in the "We Were There" segment of the conference. Miroff studied at Berkeley from 1962-74.

"Students are not only unaware and unconcerned, they are also fairly unreflective," Miroff said. "People ought to know their own history."

The movement, which Roberts said was triggered by administrative regulation of such political activity as public assemblies, distribution of advocate literature

and solicitation of funds, is recalled by Miroff as "an eye opening experience."

"It shattered a lot of illusions, and forced us to look at things we took for granted. It raised a lot of questions about the university's role in society. Who did it serve, the powers that be or the poor and the minorities? Should a university be hierarchical, with faculty and administrators in authority and students as passive receptacles? We became more skeptical, more questioning, more critical," Miroff said.

Miroff believes that the movement that started in Berkeley changed many aspects of university life for the better.

"Students enjoy much greater freedom now, and we take it for granted that people can do things like set up tables and distribute literature. Social freedom is much greater now, too. At Berkeley women used to have to be back in their dormitories by 11 p.m., while men could stay out all night. That would be unheard of now," Miroff said.

At the University at Albany, the student movement was felt most strongly in 1969 and 1970, according to Kathleen Kendall, a professor of communication who will reflect on those years as part of the "What Happened at Albany" segment of the conference.

"That was the most heated period here," Kendall said. "Anti-war sentiment was very high, and some students demanded to talk about the invasion of Cambodia in class. There was a lot of tension."

Kendall remembers a colleague "in tears" because her class had been disrupted by student activists. But many students were opposed to the actions of their classmates, she recalls.

"I had students come to my classes because their own classes had been

canceled to discuss the war," she said, adding that she thought disruption of classes, whatever the motive, was "very bad."

Like Roberts, Kendall thinks the conference will shed light on recent history. "An important function of this activity will be to set the record straight," she said.

The conference will be from 1-5 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 4, and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Friday, Oct. 5, in the Campus Center Assembly Hall. It is free and open to the public. For information call (518) 457-4591 or 438-0617.

September 21, 1984

LOOKING AT THE FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT 20 YEARS LATER

by Warren Roberts

October fourth is the 20th anniversary of a very important event in recent American history - the beginning of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley.

Students at America's most celebrated state university defied the police, the campus administration, and the Regents of the University of California on that date 20 years ago. They occupied the office of the president, they won over to their cause much of the faculty, and they saw the protest movement that they had started taken seriously in heated debate in the Berkeley University Senate. By the end of the 1960s, the revolt that began at Berkeley had spread to university campuses across America and to universities in Europe and throughout the world.

The Free Speech Movement showered attention for the first time on a new willingness by college students to challenge authority and the accepted verities of the adult world. Intensely idealistic, these students hungered for a better system of higher education and for a more just society. They had become impatient with and hostile towards an America that did not measure up to their high standards. Their idealism and their discontent spread and made the 1960s the most convulsive decade in our century. This was arguably as close as America has come to experiencing a revolution.

Some of the leaders of the Free Speech Movement had been active in the Civil Rights cause in the South, and in their pursuit of social justice they found discrimination and inequality in all parts of America, including the city of Berkeley. They employed the same tactics on their own home ground as they had in the South to achieve their objectives. They would shove

society in order to improve society. Students everywhere listened to and learned from the Berkeley activists.

The Berkeley revolt began before America's involvement in Vietnam was a major issue. The same students, however, soon adopted the antiwar cause. America had fought a war in Asia in the 1950s to stop the spread of Communism, but in the immediate Post World War II - McCarthy era, our involvement was not seriously challenged. A decade later, the revolt at Berkeley revealed a new irreverence for government that flowed into the antiwar movement and was instrumental in the ultimate collapse of our military objectives in Southeast Asia.

The student movement spread, and from 1968 to 1970 marches, fire alarms, the occupation of the offices of university presidents, and eruptions of violence became part of the American college scene. The climax came in May of 1970, in the wake of the Kent State killings and America's invasion of Cambodia. At SUNY-Albany, for instance, formal instruction came to an early end that spring and liberation classes provided the occasion for debating the raging issues of the day and developing strategies for taking the revolution from the University to the larger society. This kind of response was common on campuses across the country. But it was also short-lived.

Student activism dwindled sharply afterwards. The high hopes born in the fervor of the moment came to nothing, for while students were able to impose their will on the universities they attended, they were not able to transform America's other institutions. The underground radicals who firebombed buildings made most campus activists question and then reject the use of violence as a way to alter the capitalistic system. Students came to

question their own methods and to doubt their own dream of a better America as an achievable reality. And, protest as they had, the war in Vietnam did not end and would not end for several more years. Disillusioned, particularly after the 1972 presidential election, students withdrew from the advanced front they had taken, and what followed was a conservative reordering of life on college campuses from Berkeley to Albany.

In the minds of many, activism had gone too far in 1970, and in calling for more, the radicals pulled the plug on themselves.

Since that time, there have been many changes on campuses everywhere. Students dress now in styles not unlike those of the 1950s; they are wary of or indifferent to ideologies and political causes; they want to major in business administration and computer science instead of history or English; and, rather than wishing to abolish grades, they are obsessed with getting top marks. The heady idealism of the 60's has given way to a frightened pragmatism.

Some of today's students idealize the 60s without really knowing what the students of that decade were about. Even for those who lived through and experienced the 60's upheaval, the meaning behind student protest movements has become dim. Many did not understand the events as they were taking place.

It would seem that now is a particularly good time to look anew at the Berkeley revolt. Ten years after the event would have been too soon. And if we wait for another milestone, we may begin to lose some of those who were principals in the events of 1964. Colleges today are reimposing many of the curriculum requirements that were swept away in the 1960s, and there

is much discussion of future directions on campus. Recalling and better understanding the forces unleashed 20 years ago may be valuable to those making decisions in 1984.

A symposium at SUNY-Albany on Oct. 4 and 5 will look retrospectively at the events at Berkeley that have had such a large impact on American higher education and more particularly on SUNY-Albany.

Editor's note: Warren Roberts is a distinguished professor of history at the State University of New York at Albany who earned his doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley. The Free Speech Movement is covered in his history course, "Youth and Modern Culture."

The conference sessions will be on Thursday, Oct. 4, from 1-5 p.m., and Friday, Oct. 5, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., in the SUNY-Albany Campus Center Assembly Hall. The public is invited, and admission is free.

September 24, 1984

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September 24, 1984

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This October 4 marks the 20th anniversary of an important event in the history of higher education in America -- the beginning of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley. The turmoil that began at Berkeley, of course, spread to campuses across the country and had a profound impact on higher education.

The State University of New York at Albany is taking a retrospective look at those events of 20 years ago in a conference scheduled for Oct. 4 and 5. To our knowledge, it is the only activity on any campus in observance of the 20th anniversary of the Free Speech Movement.

Why a retrospective at 20 years? As historian and conference organizer Warren Roberts explains, 10 years ago would have been too soon, but 10 years later might be too late because many of the important figures may not be alive then.

Roberts is a distinguished teaching professor at Albany who earned his Ph.D. from Berkeley. He and his wife, Anne, a University librarian who is the prime mover behind the conference, were graduate students at Berkeley in 1963 and saw the forces gathering momentum that exploded on the California campus one year later.

Enclosed is a release with more background. For additional information or help, please don't hesitate to call us at the University News Bureau, 518-457-4901. The Robertses can be reached directly at 518-457-4591 (office) or 518-438-0617 (home).

Sincerely,

Christine McKnight
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State University of New York at Albany

September 25, 1984

Dear Editor:

This October fourth marks the 20th anniversary of an important event in recent American history -- the beginning of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley. Students at one of America's greatest universities defied the police and the campus administration. The revolt spread to other campuses across the country and around the world.

Enclosed is an opinion piece about the significance of the Free Speech Movement written by Warren Roberts, a distinguished professor of history at the State University of New York at Albany who earned his Ph.D. from Berkeley. Roberts was at Berkeley in 1963 and saw the forces gathering momentum that exploded on the California campus one year later.

We offer Prof. Roberts' article for consideration on your op-ed pages, or for background in the preparation of any local stories on the Free Speech anniversary. Should you decide to use it, we would be grateful for a tearsheet.

Sincerely,



Christine McKnight
Director

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84-247

MUSIC PROFESSOR RECOGNIZED FOR 12th STRAIGHT YEAR

Leonard Kastle, film director, composer, and professor of music at the State University of New York at Albany, is the recipient of a prestigious award from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for the 12th consecutive year.

Kastle is perhaps best known for the highly acclaimed film, "Honeymoon Killers," which he wrote and directed in 1971. He has also done work on several operas. His best known is entitled "Pariahs."

Kastle, a resident of Westerlo, is currently composing a music drama about the Shaker religious sect, which established utopian communities in the Northeast, including one near Albany, in the 18th and 19th centuries. "The Passion of Mother Ann" is based on the life of the group's founder, Ann Lee. Kastle said he hopes to have the opera's prologue ready for performance in June 1985 as part of a 25th anniversary celebration at the Shaker Village museum in Hancock, Mass.

The ASCAP award, which is granted by an independent panel, reflects "a continuing commitment to assist and encourage writers of serious music," according to Hal David, president of ASCAP. Kastle describes his music as traditional -- "romantic, melodic, and communicative."

September 26, 1984

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B
David Andersen
Helen Desfosses
Ronald Hoskins

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84-248

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROFESSOR HONORED FOR SCHOLARLY WORK

Ronald B. Hoskins, an assistant professor in State University of New York at Albany's Public Administration Department, has been honored by the American Political Science Association for the best doctoral dissertation accepted in 1982 or 1983 in public administration. Hoskins completed his dissertation at the University of Georgia in 1983 and joined the University at Albany's faculty this fall.

Entitled "Within-Year Appropriations Changes in Georgia State Government: The Implications for Budget Theory," his dissertation challenges the notion that initial appropriations remain relatively unchanged during the budgetary year.

Hoskins argues that dollar amounts initially appropriated by legislatures for carrying out their public policy priorities differ greatly from actual dollar amounts governors authorize agencies to spend by the end of the budgetary year. In many states governors have the power to redistribute appropriated funds to state agencies according to their own set of policy priorities.

In his dissertation, Hoskins compared the amounts appropriated for each of 26 Georgia state agencies to the actual amounts authorized by the governor for 1978-82. He found that one in five agencies experienced substantial budget changes in each year studied.

"Until now, it was assumed that little substantive change in authorized appropriations occurs after the initial appropriation," Hoskins said.

Hoskins was recognized at the annual American Political Science Association meeting this year. He lives in Clifton Park.

September 26, 1984