Job No. 5036 Date 3/22/94

Subject Warren Roberts

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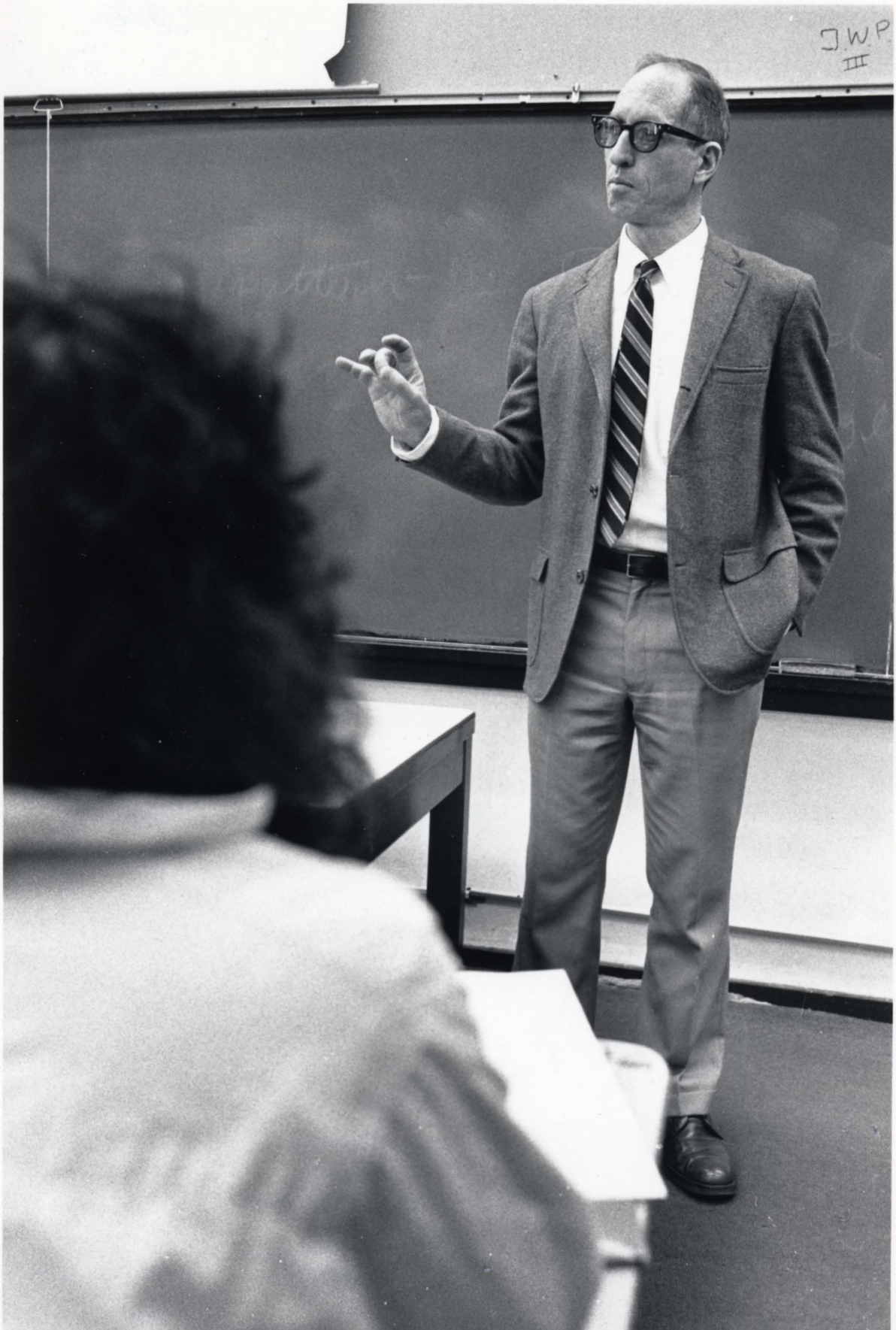
Comments photo: M. Schmidt

Bonnie Bryant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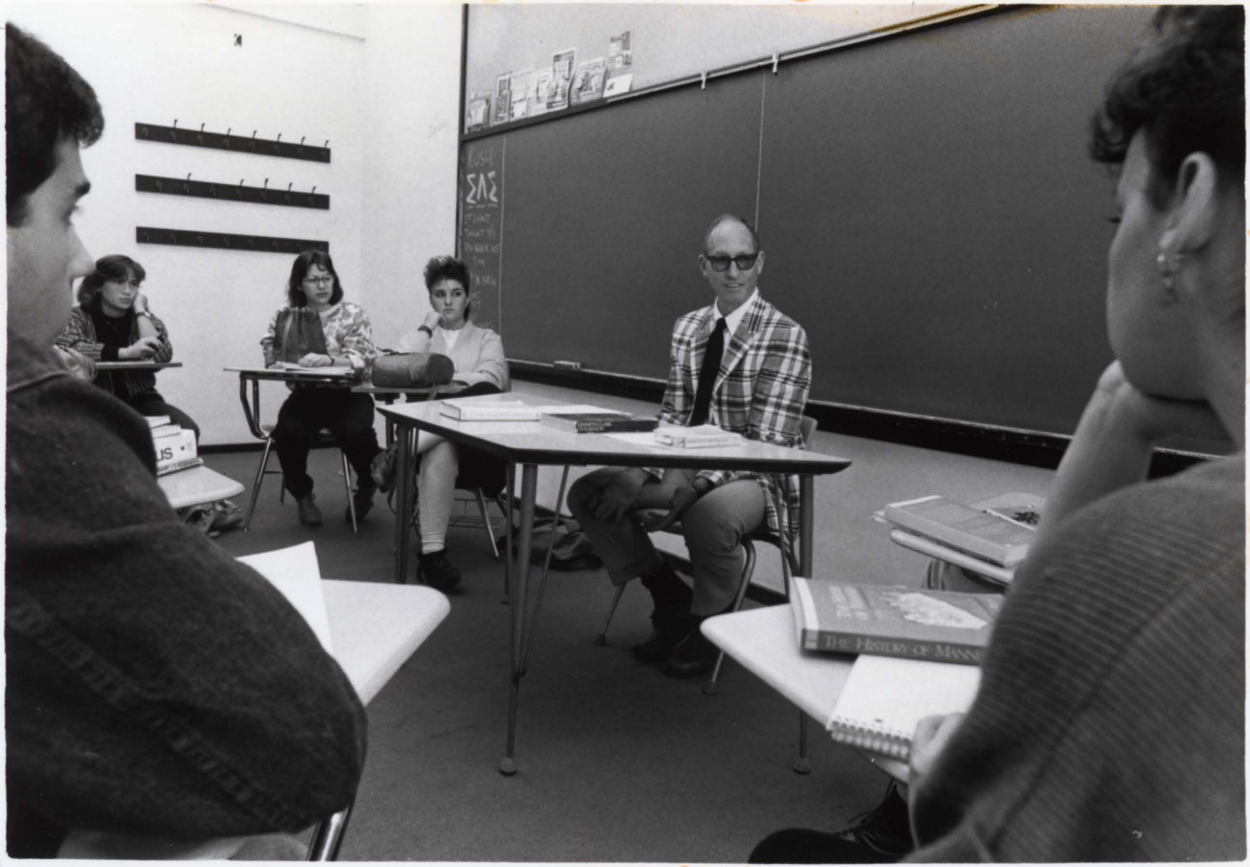
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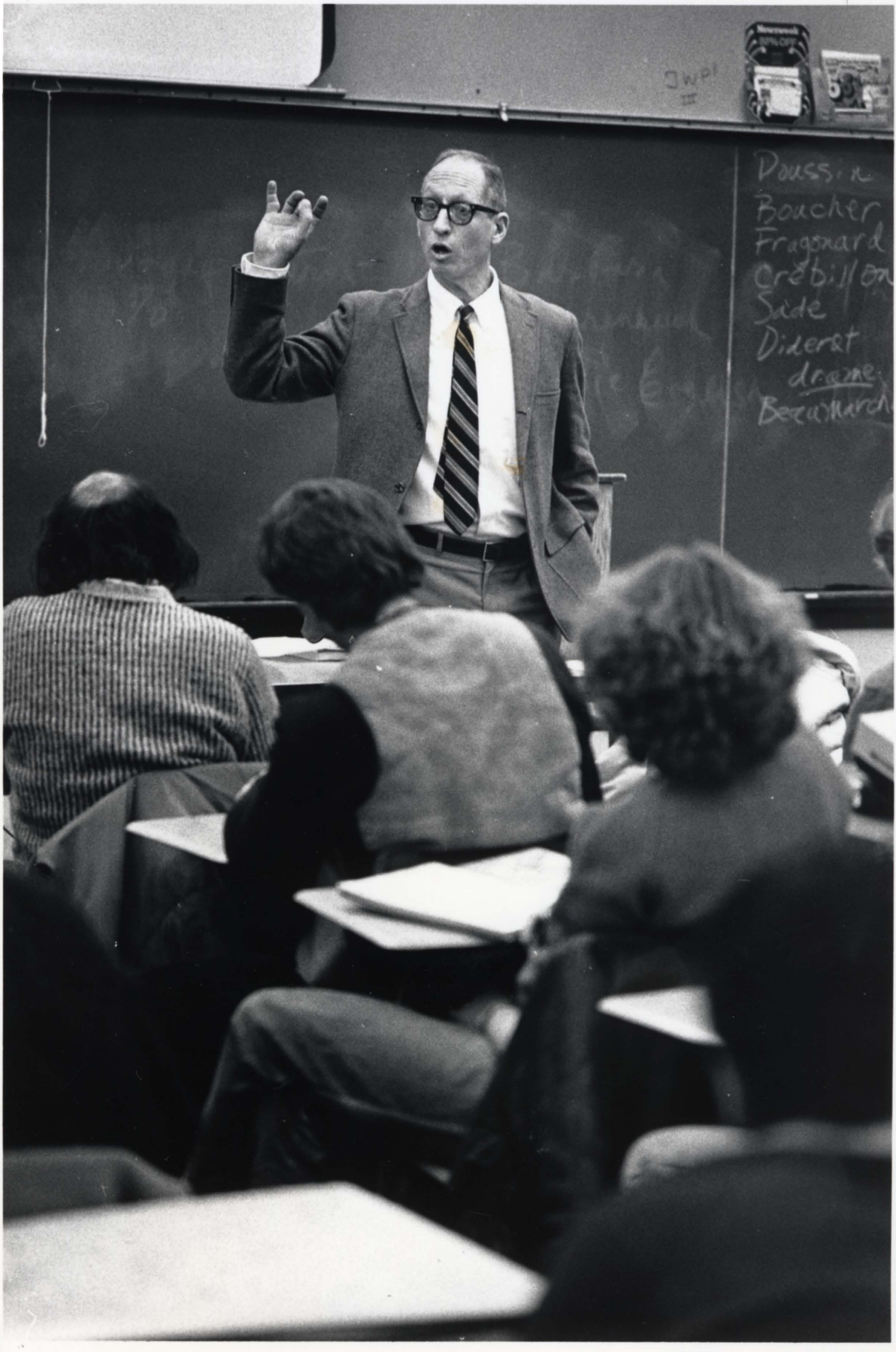
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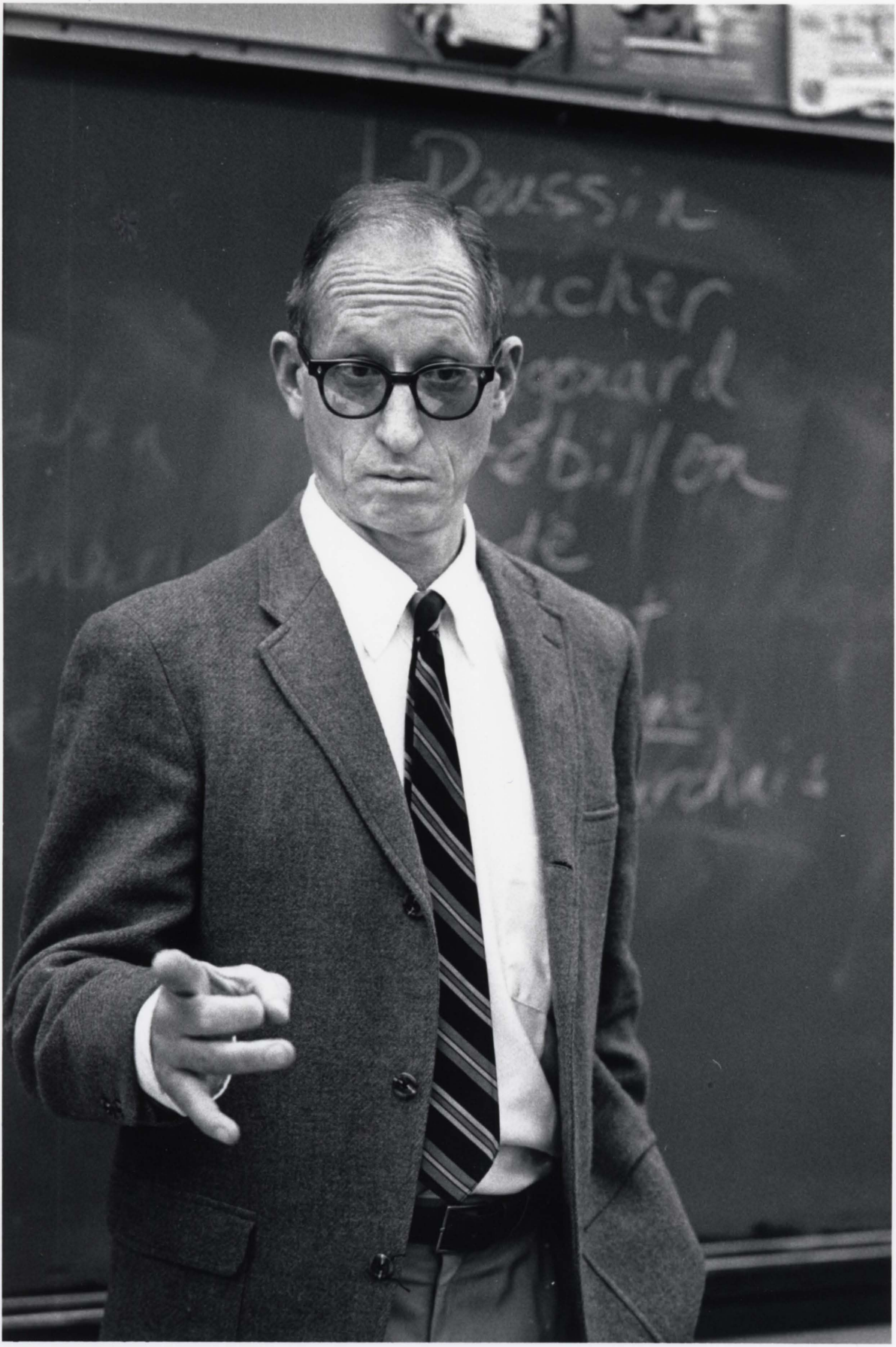

3/22/94 ASSIGNMENT: Univ. Rel / Petry FILE NO 5036

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42 42A

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
State University of New York

History Department

Dear Sorrel-

Neither Anne nor I could get
through to you on Email, so I
ran a copy and hope that it
fare better sending it by
campus mail. It was nice
seeing you last Tuesday.

Marsen

Social Sciences 145
1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222
PH: 518-442-5300 FX: 518-442-5301
www.albany.edu/history

**Subject:** post cards
**From:** "Anne Roberts" <aroberts48@nycap.rr.com>
**Date:** Wed, 2 Sep 2009 09:12:33 -0400
**To:** <schesin@umail.albany.edu>
**CC:** "warren roberts" <wer52@albany.edu>

Hi Sorrell,
It was great seeing you at Violet Larney's brunch; you look wonderful and as always, you are right there trying to help in every way. Kathy Kendall mentioned to me that she had some distinguished German visitors and so she brought them to Albany--they wanted to see the capitol and the university campus. I think I mentioned that she couldn't find any post cards. So, I looked as well--none to be found--not in the SUNYA bookstore, not in the NYS Museum gift shop or the AIHA gift shop, nor at Borders, or The Book House. Since visitors come from far distances to see our campus, it seems to me there should be some nice post cards to publicize our impressive campus. We have English visitors coming, Peter and Tanya Hawley; his ancestor was Gideon Hawley, who was one of the founders of our institution and for whom Hawley Library was named. I am putting together a "kit" for them on the university, and was dismayed again not to find post cards. I have the library book tote (old one with Minerva on it). It seems to me that it would make wonderful public relations to have some post cards in a wide variety of venues.
Thanks for listening!
Anne Roberts

## Sorrell E Chesin

**From:** Anne Roberts [aroberts48@nycap.rr.com]
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 08, 2009 6:08 PM
**To:** kathy kendall; Sorrell E Chesin
**Cc:** warren roberts
**Subject:** post cards again

Sorrell--I set myself the task, and involved Warren as well, to see if I could find any campus post cards after Kathy Kendall mentioned to me that she was unable to find any when she came back for a visit this summer. So, I'm not as distressed as you might think; I was simply trying to follow up on Kathy's query!
Anne

## Sorrell E Chesin

**From:** Anne Roberts [aroberts48@nycap.rr.com]
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 08, 2009 6:01 PM
**To:** Sorrell E Chesin; kathy kendall
**Cc:** warren roberts
**Subject:** Re: Post Cards

Dear Sorrell and Kathy,
I was interested in both of your comments, and yes, you may be correct, everything is digitalized these days--although people do come from far and wide to photograph the architecture of the campus--it is well known outside of Albany--I fear it's one more sign of Albany's outlook. Some years ago a distinguished scholar, hired to comment on one of the university's departments--it may have been history, I cannot recall--said that "the faculty has in inferiority complex; they are as good as the students, but they don't believe it." Alas, the students complain about the "ugly"
campus, and it certainly is cold and forbidding in the winter. Students, if they knew that the architect was famous, might think better of their institution and perhaps they wouldn't trash it so readily. There used to be a lovely one of the campus in winter, all white and silvery. But perhaps post cards just aren't in the picture for our state agency university.
Private schools and colleges don't seem to have this difficulty. Thank you both for your comments! I myself take photos of the campus often to send to our children so they can see how it has changed, often for worse--many of the newer buildings are not in keeping with Stone's original desig;n, but sometimes for better with the lovely gardens and plantings that have recently graced the campus grounds. Happy fall to you both.
Best, Anne Roberts
----- Original Message -----
From: "Sorrell E Chesin" <SChesin@uamail.albany.edu>
To: "Anne Roberts" <aroberts48@nycap.rr.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 08, 2009 4:44 PM
Subject: RE: Post Cards

Hey, Kathy - It's nice to hear from you. I saw you on a news TV show many months ago. As I recall, you were one of those "expert guests" but I forgot the exact topic. Ah, to be on television!

I have followed up on Anne's suggestion but, I fear that she's disappointed with the response. I spoke with the Barnes & Noble Bookstore and they said that they hadn't had a demand for them but that they were considering it. As you note, for them it's a business decision.

I suspect that post cards will not be available when Anne's visitors come to Albany. Unfortunately, they will have to take photos of scenes they find interesting with their cameras and then use the discs to view the photos. Or, perhaps, they will go to the University's Facebook or Youtube pages to see campus scenes assuming they have a computer.
Nowadays, of course, people use their cell phones to take photos although I must admit that the ones I've taken are not good enough to frame or put in an album.

In this day and age everything seems to be electronic so I don't know whether post cards are a viable product or not. As for the University's reputation and its pride in the campus, I don't know what the statistics show about the role which post cards play in attracting students or parents. Apparently, the pictures which are used by all universities to promote the institution and to strengthen its image are on the internet.
Our demand for admission is upward, without post cards.

With respect to Anne's suggestion, I must admit that when I was younger, I liked receiving post cards from people who traveled widely. I don't know whether today's students or even tomorrow's students would find post cards interesting. I'm sorry that this may be an upsetting situation for Anne since it sounds like this is really an important, perhaps even, critical issue for her. I'm afraid I'm seen as part of the bureaucracy that she finds so insensitive to obvious problems. I sure hope that the bookstore invests in post cards!

Thanks for your note and warm regards. By the way, we miss you here.
Your departure was our loss.

Sorrell

Sorrell E. Chesin, Ph.D.
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University at Albany
UAB-226
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Albany, NY 12222
(518) 437-5090
(888) 226-5600 - toll-free

-----Original Message-----
From: kathleen e. kendall [mailto:kkendall@umd.edu]
Sent: Friday, September 04, 2009 4:45 PM
Cc: Sorrell E Chesin; Kathleen E. Kendall
Subject: Re: Post Cards

Hi Anne,

You are really good about following up when you see problems. I read the correspondence with Sorrell, and thought about what could be done about the lack of postcard pictures of the campus. There's the business side--selling postcards. And there's the university communication side--promoting the university's reputation. On the business side, when I talked with the bookstore in Stuyvesant Plaza, they made reference to "they." "They haven't been bringing us postcards

of the university, though they used to." So somewhere there is a supplier of postcards for stores in the Albany area, someone with a commercial interest in making money on postcards. Perhaps that is totally unconnected with the university.

On the university side, the correspondence made me feel sad.
UAlbany should be proud of its architecture, and brag about it. When I was on the faculty, I know I grumbled a lot about the wind-swept, cold campus in the winter, the difficulty of finding my car in the snowdrifts, the cold

image of the white towers in the steely gray sky.
I think many people get jaded about the campus over the years. But there was a time when we were proud of the campus appearance. Remember when Rockefeller brought dignitaries to show it off? Robert Kennedy flew in to show off the striking new campus. The architecture is STILL striking. Rockefeller's idea of having a whole campus designed by one famous architect is unusual, particularly when you see the dramatic design. In talking with German tourists in my summer trip to upstate NY

this year, I learned that they planned to go to Albany to see (1) the state capitol and (2) the university campus. The friends I showed around the campus this summer were just amazed at the campus design.
They had never seen anything like it.

UAlbany should be bragging about its campus, with pictures of its architecture. No other campus LOOKS like Albany! There should be a historical marker about Stone's architecture and Rockefeller as you enter campus, not just signs about the Giants. And for students and their parents, and tourists visiting town, a postcard picture is a way to spread the story. A visual message is a powerful thing.

I'll forward this to Sorrell too, and maybe he will follow up with campus administrators who publicize the university. (Sorrell: You can use any part of my message if it's useful to you.) Thanks to you both for spending time and effort on this topic.

Take care.

Kathy Kendall

-----Original Message-----
From: kathleen e. kendall [mailto:kkendall@umd.edu]
Sent: Friday, September 04, 2009 4:45 PM
Cc: Sorrell E Chesin; Kathleen E. Kendall
Subject: Re: Post Cards

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I'll forward this to Sorrell too, and maybe he will follow up with campus administrators who publicize the university. (Sorrell: You can use any part of my message if it's useful to you.) Thanks to you both for spending time and effort on this topic.

Take care.

Kathy Kendall

## Sorrell E Chesin

**From:** Anne Roberts [aroberts48@nycap.rr.com]
**Sent:** Friday, September 04, 2009 3:27 PM
**To:** Sorrell E Chesin
**Cc:** warren roberts; kathy kendall
**Subject:** Re: Post Cards

Thanks Sorrell; I find it incomprehensible that post cards should be such a problem! Williams College, Union College, College of St. Rose, Siena, and RPI all have their campuses in all the local bookstores around. But I guess the bureaucracy at the university is the big stumbling block! It's a shame, since people from all over the world come to Albany to see the capitol and our campus--it is quite well known in architectural circles! I go off to Florida soon where I spend the winters, so I shall not be following this up--I thought someone in development might be able to do it easily--that it was simply an oversight--there used to be very good post cards of the campus some years ago, since I often sent them or took them to friends who had connections with the university. Oh well! Anne Roberts

----- Original Message -----
**From:** Sorrell E Chesin
**To:** Warren E Roberts
**Sent:** Friday, September 04, 2009 11:48 AM
**Subject:** Post Cards

Hi, Warren – I got the note that Anne sent. I suggest that she contact Cathy Herman, the VP for Communications and Marketing. I did speak with Barnes & Noble Bookstore and they have been considering post cards with campus images. As with everything there are cost issues and whether there really is a major demand for these items. Photos would need to be taken, cards printed in volume, etc.

Our office has post cards which we had printed for our special needs and I'll send a couple to you although they're probably not what Anne had in mind.

It was good to see you both. It sure looks like our group seems is diminishing. Violet is still quite vibrant. Best regards.

Sorrell

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Clips 3/21/05

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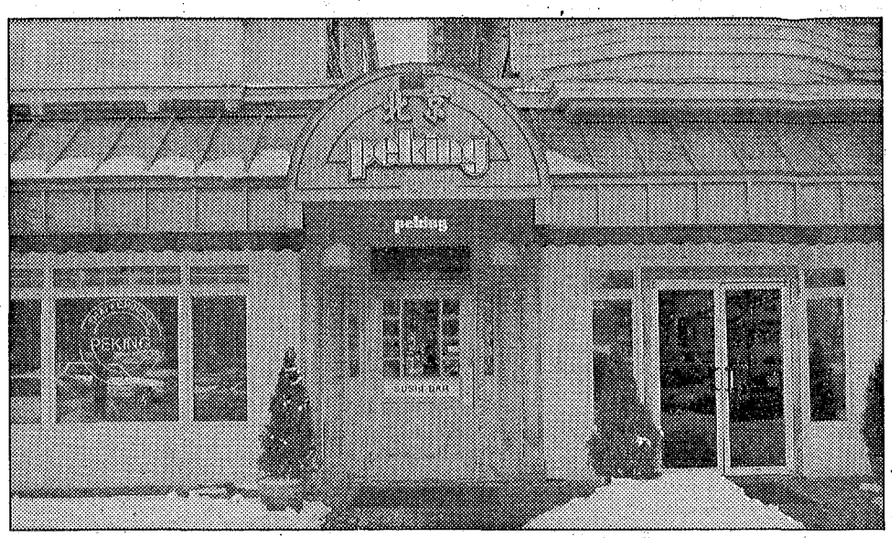
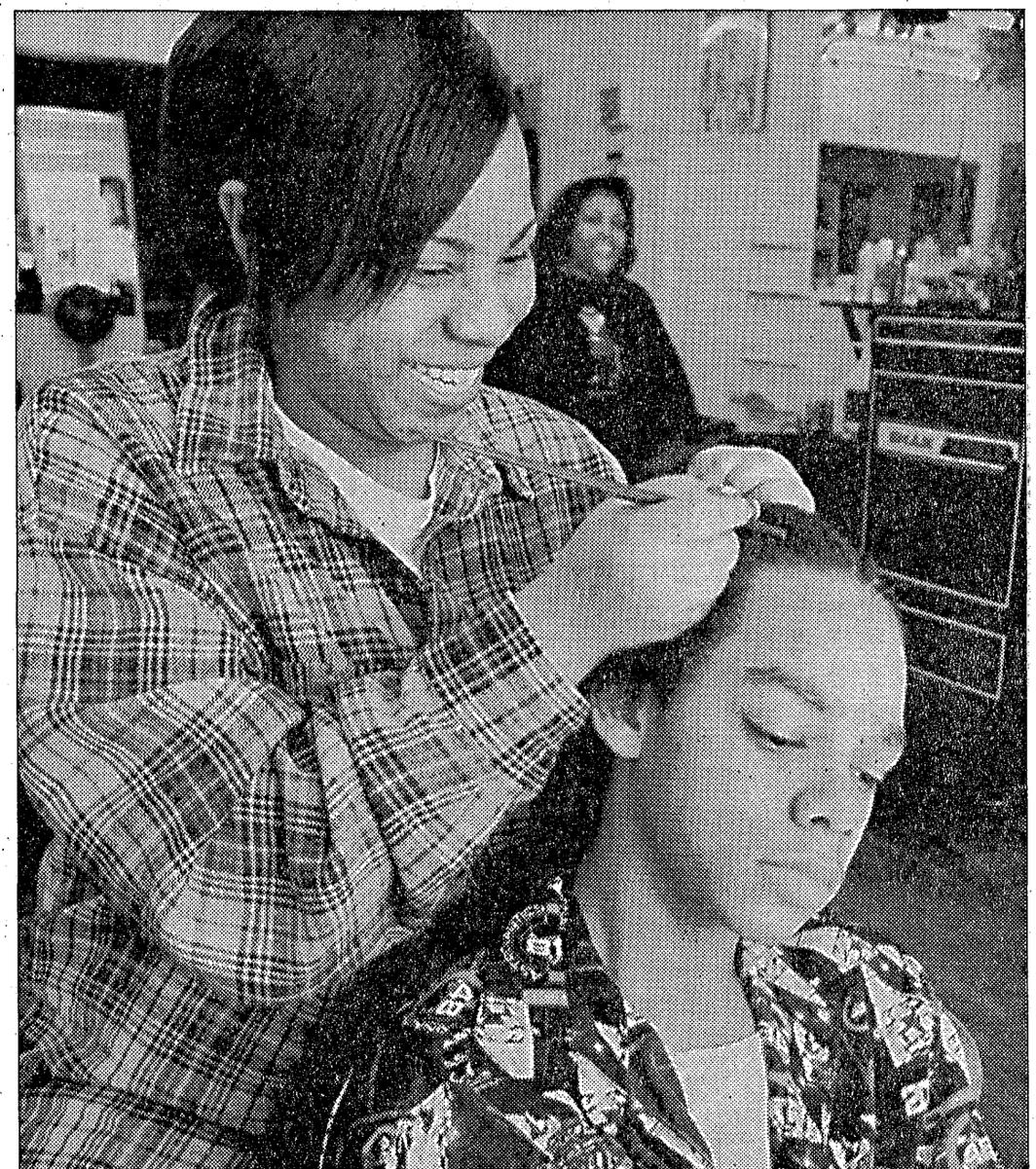



PAUL BUCKOWSKI/TIMES UNION

**LILY PAK,** the owner of Peking Restaurant on Madison Avenue in Albany, said the number of colleges in the area has helped increase diversity.



# More ingredients in the melting pot

***Variety adds spice to area as a wider spectrum of humanity now calls the Capital Region home***

eat" holds true, the cultural identity of the Capital Region has gone from a short-order menu to a full international buffet.

While the overall number of foreign-born residents is still relatively small, the cumulative effect of newly arrived ethnic groups represents the blossoming of a zesty place," she said. "Seeing more of an international flavor in this region reminds me that we're all citizens of the world."

You'll find the evidence in small gestures, among the daily rhythms and social fabric of the area.

The Spanish-language Mass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany,

## of humanity now calls the Capital Region home

BY PAUL GRONDAHL
STAFF WRITER

It wasn't too long ago when eating ethnic in the Capital Region meant chicken chow mein takeout from a Chinese restaurant or ordering a gyro at the local diner, run by Greeks.

Boccie ball at the Italian American Community Center qualified as an exotic sporting event.

Yet in recent years, almost imperceptibly, an abundance of the world's cuisine has been simmering on our doorstep: Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, Indian, Middle Eastern, Caribbean, South American, African, Indonesian and more.

If the adage "We are what we

TIMES UNION ARCHIVE

**DAN SPICER,** left, and his daughter, Erin Dolan-Spicer, attend a 2001 St. Patrick's Day Mass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany.

foreign-born residents is still relatively small, the cumulative effect of newly arrived ethnic groups represents the blossoming of a zesty spirit that spices up a heretofore homogeneous population.

For Jaruloch Whitehead, who was born in Bangkok, Thailand, the best measure of this trend is *gailan,* so-called Chinese broccoli.

The vegetable, a cross between broccoli and collard greens, is stir-fried, added to a spicy gravy and served over noodles in a popular Thai dish she makes often.

"I had a tough time finding *gailan* for a long time," said Whitehead, a certified public accountant and business consultant from North Greenbush who has lived in the States since 1980. "I used to carry bags of groceries back on the plane from California or drive to Boston or New York. Now, there are several Asian markets in this area that carry *gailan.*"

Whitehead, whose American husband, David, is a pharmaceutical company lobbyist, remembers when there were no Thai restaurants in the region; now there are a handful.

"The world's becoming a smaller

gestures, among the daily rhythms and social fabric of the area.

The Spanish-language Mass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany, once a rock-ribbed Irish parish, draws the largest attendance on Sunday.

A popular cricket league that holds matches in Albany's Lincoln Park draws players from Guyana, the West Indies, Australia, England, India and Pakistan.

There are a dozen African hair-braiding shops along the length of Central Avenue. There are a similar number of Puerto Rican bodegas, Pakistani variety markets and Guyanese greengrocers.

"There are a flood of choices now, and I just hope the area can support all the ethnic restaurants and markets opening up," said Lily Pak, owner of Peking, a Chinese restaurant in Albany that was one of the first when her parents opened it in 1972. "We're lucky to have all the colleges and universities. That's what gives us our diversity. And then some of the students like living here, see it's a good place to raise a family, and they stick around after graduation."

This ethnic flowering has occurred in a flash, historically speaking.

For its first 350 years of development after European contact, the Capital Region was home to a small, static cluster of ethnic groups: Dutch, English, Irish, German, Polish, Italian, French and Scandinavian.

This Eurocentric keyhole perspective has broadened into a wide-angle portrait of humanity in the past few decades. It has been fueled by international students at area colleges and universities; a growth in technology and professional research jobs; a second-tier migration of foreign-born people from New York City drawn upstate by cheaper rents and quality-of-life issues.

TIMES UNION ARCHIVE

**DEANDREA SHEPARD** braids Cliff Ketter's hair at Impressions Hair Design on Central Avenue in Albany.

"People come and go at a pace now that was unimaginable a century or two ago," said Stefan Bielinski, founder and director of the Colonial Albany Social History Project at the State Museum in Albany. "We've got a new melting pot that has more ingredients than ever before."

One gauge for Bielinski is that among his neighbors off Russell Road in Albany are Albanian refugees.

"Albanians living in Albany," he said with a chuckle. "Go figure."

The demographic churning continues to accelerate. "It's almost to the point where you can compare the change of the first 100 years in the Capital Region to the past 100 days," Bielinski said.

Nowadays, when a natural disaster, war or political crisis creates headlines around the world, it's almost a certainty that it will directly affect emigrants living in the Capital Region. Such was the case in the Dec. 26 tsunami, which caused death and devastation for relatives of local residents who grew up in Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and India. The same was true for the war in Iraq, elections in Afghanistan and political protests in Ukraine.

"The face of the region has changed in many ways, outer and inner, since we arrived," said University at Albany history professor Warren Roberts, who moved here in 1963 from California.

"On balance, I think the change is for the good," he said. "But there are minuses in terms of the demolition of important buildings. Those are irreparable losses to our cultural heritage."

New York City's ethnic spillover is the Capital Region's gain.

"You're seeing more and more foreigners moving up here because New York is getting tough," said Charles Paul, of Guyana, who owns S&A West Indian Grocery on Central Avenue in Albany. "You feel more secure here. There's a better quality of life. You get out of the hustle and bustle of the big city. And you've got open space. You've got to remember that many of these people grew up in rural villages."

There's still one thing that many foreigners will never warm up to in these parts: the weather.

Said Whitehead, the transplanted Thai: "I go home to visit my friends, who live in a tropical climate, and they ask me: 'Why are you there? Aren't you sick of the winters?' "

▶ *Paul Grondahl can be reached at 454-5623 or by e-mail at pgrondahl@timesunion.com.*

File: Warren Roberts

# Snapshots trigger police response

**By KENNETH AARON**
Staff writer

ALBANY — Ashley Miner didn't think taking pictures of the state Capitol would rise to the level of a terrorist plot. The building has been photographed only a jillion times.

She thought the photos would help with her final paper in a University at Albany history class. But as Miner sat in her car taking pictures last Thursday, parked between the Capitol and Empire State Plaza, somebody walked by and got the idea she was a threat. The person dialed 911 and gave the Albany Police Department her license plate number.

Please see **PHOTOS A5** ▶

Times Union 12/20/04

**CORRECTIONS**
Times Union 12/21/04

A University at Albany student questioned by city police for taking photos of the state Capitol shot her pictures on Thursday, Dec. 9. The date was unclear in a story on Monday's A1. ■

**LORI VAN BUREN**/TIMES UNION

**ASHLEY MINER,** a University at Albany student, came to the attention of the Albany police after someone saw her taking photos of the state Capitol for a history class and called 911.

# **PHOTOS:** Innocent pictures, scary response

▼ CONTINUED FROM **A1**

At 7 a.m. the next day, Miner got a call from her upset mother, Carol, in Rhode Island. The police had called Carol Miner to find out what her daughter, a UAlbany senior planning on going to law school, was doing with a camera alongside New York's Capitol.

"The police officer was really nice," said Ashley Miner, who said the cop was just doing his job.

Carol Miner was worried because she figured a call from the authorities so early in the morning could only mean bad news.

"They said, 'This is the Albany police,' and my heart just automatically stopped," she said.

The officer questioned Carol Miner for about five minutes before being satisfied that Ashley was, indeed, just a student. "She's never been in trouble," Carol Miner said proudly.

Detective James Miller, a spokesman for the city's Public Safety Department, said the officer's response to the 911 tip was typical. Any slight inconvenience, he said, is outweighed by the ultimate safety of the community.

Ashley Miner wound up calling the officer to explain herself. She said the officer told her the 911 caller believed Ashley was staring at him and looked suspicious.

She said she knew right away who the officer was talking about.

"He stopped in front of my car and was staring at me — that's why I left," she said.

Miner couldn't muster up anger at the conspiracy theorist, either. "Because if something had happened, people would be praising him," she said.

What's sad, she said, is that "we've created a society where we're that paranoid."

If Miner has come to grips with her ordeal, none of it sits too easily with Warren Roberts, who taught the "Albany, the City and its Architecture" class.

He said he is upset that the Sept. 11 attacks have made many people overly suspicious.

Roberts' specialty is the French Revolution. He sees parallels between now and then. "There were committees of surveillance. There was pervasive paranoia," he said.

Melanie Trimble, executive director of the Capital Region chapter of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said many people are aware of such issues today. But changing a fearful climate is a tall order.

"It is very disturbing to feel that Big Brother is indeed watching you in the form of your neighbor, your friend, your office worker," she said.

Photographers, professional and hobbyist, are encountering more difficulties in the pursuit of pictures. New York City transit officials have proposed a ban on taking pictures and movies in New York City's subway system.

"It's been a big problem for a while now," said Bert Krages, a Portland, Ore., attorney who has written the "Legal Handbook for Photographers." "Things have certainly gotten worse since 9/11."

Which is confusing to Krages. "I really take a big issue with the notion that photography (gives) any sort of substantial assistance to terrorists," he said. "If you go back and consider the significant terrorist events of the past 20 years, none of them have involved photography."

In the end, Miner wound up squeezing just three frames before she drove off.

None of them came out.

But Roberts gave her an "A" on the paper.

---

► *Kenneth Aaron can be reached at 454-5515 or by e-mail at aaronk@timesunion.com.*

Warren Roberts

Times Union 8/19/04

# Razing of architect's office is shameful loss

On Aug. 11, the architectural office of Edward Durrell Stone was demolished to make way for a new parking lot at the University at Albany campus. It was in this building, done in the International Style, that Stone's architects oversaw construction of UAlbany, a design unlike any other in America and possibly in the world, with all academic buildings placed in one centralized space.

Stone's first major design, with Philip Goodwin, was the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, which was followed by the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, to mention the designs for which Stone is probably best known.

As his largest commission ever, UAlbany is a complex of buildings that is of real historical significance. To demolish the architectural office used for its construction is a real loss. What was demolished was more than a modest building at the western end of the campus; part of history was lost when this happened.

It all happened with no apparent notice; all one heard was the sound of wrecking machines making short work of a job that someone had ordered. It is a shame that such orders are given and carried out so often, and so mindlessly.

**WARREN ROBERTS**
*Albany*
*The writer is a member of the History Department at UAlbany.*

File: Warren Roberts

# Armory part of Albany's architectural heritage

Is the *Times Union* editorial on the armory (April 29) serious in its characterization of the building as "ugly," or is this comment a clever ruse, an effort to elicit spirited defenses of this historically important and architecturally magnificent building, whose restoration and preservation is of the greatest importance to the city of Albany?

Isaac Perry's Romanesque Revival Armory is on one side of a triangle that extends down Washington Avenue, with H.H. Richardson's Romanesque Revival City Hall at the opposite end.

The apex of the triangle is Temple Beth Emeth at Lancaster and Swan streets, now Wilborn Temple, another Romanesque Revival monument in which Perry had a hand, and inside the triangle is the state Capitol, the most expensive building in 19th-century America, the building that Richardson came to Albany to complete, but whose final touches were applied by Isaac Perry, as seen most magnificently in the Great Western Stairway.

The armory is a fabulous building in its own right, and its significance is beyond reckoning. Is it safe to assume the the *Times Union* was cheek-in-mouth when it referred to the armory as ugly, or simply clever in eliciting a letter such as this one?

**WARREN ROBERTS**
*Albany*

*The writer, a member of the History Department at the University at Albany, was among the planners of Albany Heritage, a year-long program in 2002-03*

Times Union 5/6/04

■ **"Historic Albany: Its Churches and Synagogues."** Edited by Anne Roberts and Marcia Cockrell. "My wife (Carol Felsen, head of human resources for the state Assembly) went to a program on stained glass with Warren Roberts (Anne's husband) and she visited the churches and synagogues in Albany and became fascinated by the history. So she got this book and gave it to me. I've just started reading the foreword and I'm looking forward to learning more."

■ **"The Divine Comedy."** By Dante Alighieri. "After I left the state, I found I had more time for reading and it's been very enjoyable. I went back to writers of the Italian Renaissance that I'd missed. I've read a lot of Dante and Petrarch and other poets. It's something I'd recommend. My doctorate is in 17th-century English literature, so I didn't spend as much time with the work of the Italian Renaissance as I'd have liked."

*—Paul Grondahl, staff writer*

4/19/08

## Life

# Symphony celebrates Capital Region

JUDITH WHITE , For The Saratogian 03/05/2004

**The Albany Symphony Orchestra will continue its musical exploration of the history and architecture of the Capital Region as part of its annual Key's American Music Festival. The festival includes a variety of performances during March at venues in Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs.**

ASO Music Director David Alan Miller introduced the American music festival with the orchestra six years ago, offering new and seldom-heard repertoire and educational programming in a monthlong celebration of American music.

One of the most popular parts of the multi-faceted festival is the Capital Heritage Commission, which this year features music by three composers, each asked to prepare a symphonic 'insider's tour' of different rooms inside the majestic New York State Capitol Building in Albany.

The resulting compositions will be premiered in a listening and viewing tour of the Capitol beginning at noon Saturday, March 13, with each chosen room at the Capitol hosting a performance of its namesake composition.

University at Albany history professor Warren Roberts and Capitol architect James Jamieson will discuss the rooms prior to each premiere.

The musical tour will include 'The Great Western Staircase' (Million Dollar Staircase), with music by Paul Moravec; 'The Governor's Reception Room,' music by Roshanne Etezady; and 'The Assembly Chamber,' music by Dorothy Chang.

Paul Moravec, whose composition was inspired by what is popularly known as the 'Million Dollar Staircase,' currently heads the music department at Adelphi University. He is a graduate of Harvard and Columbia, and has taught at those colleges, and also at Dartmough and Hunter colleges. The composer of more than 70 published works for orchestra, chamber and choral ensemble and voice, Moravec also has written film scores and electro-acoustic pieces.

Moravec's uses the 77 faces carved into the sandstone of the 'Million Dollar Staircase' as inspiration for his new work.

Roshanne Etezady, composer for 'The Governor's Reception Room,' is one of the founding members of the Minimum Security Composers Collective, helping to expand the audience for new music.

Her works have been commissioned by the Dartmouth Symphony, eighth blackbird, Relache and the Boston Intercollegiate Trombone Ensemble. A

graduate of Northwestern and Yale universities, Etezady is completing her doctorate at the University of Michigan.

Murals by William deLeftwich Dodge, which depict military history of the state, are hung throughout the Governor's Reception Room of the Capitol Building. These were the inspiration for Etezady's composition.

Dorothy Chang, composer for 'The Assembly Chamber,' teaches composition and theory at Indiana State University.

A graduate of Indiana and the University of Michigan, she has studied traditional Chinese music at the Nanjing Arts Academy in China. Chang has received commissions from the Queens Symphony, Collage New Music, Tonk, Columbus University and the Barlow Endowment.

Her 'Fire Cycle' was performed recently by the Indianapoilis Symphony, and her 'Wind/Unwind' was premiered by the Kylix New Music Ensemble.

Chang's music will reflect the history of the Assembly Chamber, which once included a vaulted sandstone ceiling that rose to a height of 56 feet, but it cracked and was replaced with a lower ceiling.

The ASO has previously commissioned and premiered works from all three Capital Heritage composers.

Also, Chang is the Music Alive Composer-in-Residence for this festival, and composed a new work for flute ensemble. The piece will be premiered at 7 p.m. Tuesday, March 9, at the Emma Willard School in Troy, performed by flute soloist Paolo Bortolussi -- Chang's husband -- with a group of area flute students, from high school through graduate school age. Also performing will be Floyd Hebert, the ASO's principal flutist.

As part of the program, each student flutist will premiere a new solo piece composed by the student under Chang's direction.

ASO has included the interests of younger students in this festival as well, and will present Cowboy Dave's 'Elvis Goes to Music School' at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 7, in the Palace Theatre.

Maestro Miller will don his cowboy hat and boots for this program, which offers 'a wild and wacky crash course in writing music,' according to ASO information. Dave must teach Elvis all the elements of music, including melody, harmony, rhythm and orchestration, and turn him into a great composer.

In other programs of the festival, the ASO's 18-member ensemble, Dogs of Desire, will present new works from eight young composers in a multi-media format. That program will be performed at 8 p.m. Friday, March 26, in Revolution Hall, Troy.

Composers commissioned to prepare works for the Dogs of Desire are Ken Eberhard, Dan Roumain, Philippe Bodin, Dana Wilson, Dan Cooper, Randall Eng, Huang Ruo and Arthur Bloom.

The full orchestra will perform both old and new American music in a program at 8 p.m. Friday, March 19, in Troy Savings Bank Music Hall. The central event of the festival, the program includes yet another premiere of music by Dorothy Chang, titled 'Short Stories.' Also featured will be Michael Torke's one-act opera, 'Strawberry Fields,' which was premiered in 1999 at Glimmerglass Opera.

Also on the program will be Samuel Barber's 'Adagio for Strings,' and Aaron Copland's Suite from 'The Tender Land.'

The Hall of Springs in Saratoga Spa State Park will be the setting for the final event of the festival, titled 'Broadway Brunch.' Grammy Award-winning singer and recording artist Sylvia McNair will entertain at this annual fund-raising event, which will take place at 11 a.m. Sunday, March 28.

For information about the performances of the Key's American Music Festival, call the Albany Symphony Orchestra, 465-4755.



## Reader Opinions

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Office of the President

University Administration Building
Room 430
Albany, New York 12222

518/437-4900
Fax: 518/437-4909

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

October 3, 2002

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Roberts
13 Norwood Street
Albany, NY 12203

Dear Warren and Anne:

Warren's brilliant words have painted vivid pictures in the minds of countless young men and women who have had the privilege of being his students. Your generous gift, the beautiful "Portrait of *America*," will provide future generations of the University at Albany family with the unique opportunity to share a vision of the history of this region which has clearly captivated you both.

On behalf of the University at Albany, I thank you for this special treasure. I am delighted the painting will remain a permanent part of The Foundation's collection. Murray and I are especially pleased that the painting will hang in the President's Residence where it will serve as a constant reminder of two dear friends.

Sincerely,

Karen

Karen R. Hitchcock
President

Thanks so much for all you do for our University and our community!

Office of the President

University Administration Building
Room 430
Albany, New York 12222

518/437-4900
Fax: 518/437-4909

# UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

October 3, 2002

Mr. Leonard F. Tantillo
243 Irish Hill Road
Nassau, NY 12123

Dear Len:

A look at your beautiful "Portrait of *America*" is a thrilling peek into the imagination of a dear friend. It is also a portal to the history of the fascinating area Murray and I have come to call home.

On behalf of the University at Albany, I thank you for this special treasure. I am delighted the painting will remain a permanent part of The Foundation's collection, and that future generations of the University at Albany family will enjoy it for many years to come. And, I must confess that I am especially pleased the painting will hang in the President's Residence where I can view it every day.

Thank you so very much for sharing your unique talent with us all.

Sincerely,

Karen

Karen R. Hitchcock
President

Thanks for everything! Hope to see you soon.

Office of the President

University Administration Building
Room 430
Albany, New York 12222

518/437-4900
Fax: 518/437-4909

MPC 2-6-02

# UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

January 31, 2002

Dr. Warren Roberts
13 Norwood St.
Albany, NY 12203

Dear Warren:

Thank you so very much for your generous contribution which will be used for the purchase of a Tantillo painting. In this year when we will celebrate the Albany Heritage Semester, Tantillo's art will have a prominent and appropriate place at the University thanks to your philanthropic support.

We are pleased to collaborate with the City of Albany and other related organizations in promoting this special occasion. The painting will become an important part of our art collection maintained in the University Art Museum and will be available for exhibition and study by our art students.

I appreciate your enthusiastic participation and the personal leadership position which you have undertaken in representing the University in this broad community initiative. With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Karen

Karen R. Hitchcock
President

Thanks for all you do, Warren!

University Advancement

University Administration Building
Room 226
Albany, New York 12222

518/437-4770
Fax: 518/437-4775

# UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

December 18, 2001

Dr. Warren Roberts
13 Norwood St.
Albany, NY 12203

Dear Warren:

Thank you very much for your generous contribution of $10,000 to The University at Albany Foundation for the purchase of a Len Tantillo painting. His artwork will be central to the Albany Heritage Semester which we will soon be launching and your gift makes that purchase possible.

We very much appreciate the leadership role you are planning with this special program. Thanks to your efforts the University will be an equal partner in celebrating the history and culture of Albany as the state capital.

I will keep you posted on our development. With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Sorrell E. Chesin, Ph.D.
Associate Vice President

Please note that no goods or services have been provided in consideration of this gift.

948

UPDATE
UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
March 5, 2004

# Employee Recognition Luncheon

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs Carlos Santiago addresses faculty and staff at the Employee Recognition Luncheon on February 12.

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

The annual Employee Recognition Luncheon draws faculty and staff from across the campus to celebrate milestone years of achievement with their colleagues and friends, and to extend best wishes to those who are retiring.

***Retiring faculty and staff, and employees who have completed 25, 30, 35, and 40 years of dedicated service to the University at Albany, were honored on February 12 at a luncheon in the Campus Center Ballroom on the uptown campus.***

**RETIREES**

Kenneth P. Able, *Biology*
Sandra A. Beberwyk, *University Libraries*
Julius S. Chang, *ASRC*
Carol A. DeLisle, *University Libraries*
Judith Fetterley, *English*
Barbara J. Geene, *Mail & Messenger Services*
Martin E. Herlands, *General Studies & Summer Sessions*
John Kekes, *Philosophy*
Jacqueline L. Lee, *Professional Development Program*
Carmelo R. Lento, *Information Technology Services*
Rosalie Lux, *Institute for Traffic Safety Management*
Warren Meisner, *Chartwell's Dining Services*
Joseph Michalsky, *ASRC*
John Palma, *Physical Plant*
Keith Ratcliff, *Physics*
Linda Sajan, *Classics*
M. Anne Sullivan, *English*
Albert F. Sweet, *Physical Plant*
JoAnn Weatherwax, *President's Office*
Alan H. Wilson, *Physical Plant*
Mary L. Wren, *Physical Plant*

**40 YEARS OF SERVICE**

Richard H. Kendall, *History*
Robert F. McMorris, *Educational Psychology & Statistics*
John C. Overbeck, *Classics*
Warren E. Roberts, *History*

**35 YEARS OF SERVICE**

Judith Axenson, *NYS Writers Institute*
Lindsay N. Childs, *Mathematics & Statistics*
Martin Edelman, *Political Science*
Janice A. Green, *Human Resources Management*
Marguerite C. Hill, *Student Affairs*
Jon W. Jacklet, *Biology*
Linda A. Keane, *Center for Technology in Government*
H. Peter Krosby, *History*
David R. Long, *Academic Computing*
Wendell G. Lorang, *Institutional Research*
Panchita Miller, *Chartwell's Dining Services*
Sharon Monroe, *Student Loan Services Center*
Richard C. O'Neil, *Mathematics & Statistics*
Mary Osielski, *University Libraries*
Maxine H. Peacock, *Student Life*
Mario A. Prividera, *Physics*
Herman P. Salomon, *Languages, Literatures & Cultures*
Malcolm J. Sherman, *Mathematics & Statistics*
Helen M. Somich, *Philosophy*
Charles D. Tarlton, *Political Science*
Donald R. Wilken, *Mathematics & Statistics*

**30 YEARS OF SERVICE**

Henryk Baran, *Languages, Literatures & Cultures*
Judith E. Barlow, *English*
Alma M. Bedford, *Bursar*
Jeffrey Berman, *English*
Barbara J. Bodner, *Student Accounts*
John M. Canto, *University Police Department*
Carmelinda M. Colfer, *Educational Administration & Policy Studies*
Jeffrey L. Cummings, *Physical Plant*
Stephen F. Delong, *Center for Excellence in Teaching & Learning*
Mark A. Greenwold, *Art*
Floyd M. Henderson, *Geography & Planning*
Monique Hynes, *Registrar's Office*
Robert W. Jarvenpa, *Anthropology*
Patricia E. Keller, *Computer Science*
Sung Bok Kim, *History*
John S. Levato, *School of Business*
Arthur Z. Loesch, *Earth & Atmospheric Sciences*
Kristina K. Lounello, *Accounting*
Robert J. Lounello, *Computing Center*
Thad W. Mirer, *Economics*
John M. Murphy, *Student Affairs*
Rodney L. Patterson, *Languages, Literatures & Cultures*
R. Michael Range, *Mathematics & Statistics*
Linda M. Reeves, *University Libraries*
Jacqueline Rice, *Psychology*
Martha T. Rozett, *English*
Robert E. Sanders, *Communication*
Charles P. Scholes, *Chemistry*
Kay L. Shaffer, *University Libraries*
Marianne E. Simon, *CAS Computing Services*
Paul W. Wallace, *Classics*
Rodney Wojnar, *Chartwell's Dining Services*

**25 YEARS OF SERVICE**

Glen S. Allen, *Physical Plant*
Jonathan T. Bartow, *Graduate Studies*
Donald A. Biggs, *Counseling Psychology*
Christine E. Bose, *Sociology*
Brian Chrapowitzky, *Physical Plant*
Raymond P. Coco, *Information Technology Client Services*
Billie Jean Delacey, *University Libraries*
Helen Desfosses, *Public Administration*
Bruce C. Dieffenbach, *Economics*
Bruce C. Dudek, *Psychology*
David E. Duffee, *School of Criminal Justice*
Vincent T. Franconere, *Environmental Health & Safety*
Phyllis J. Galembo, *Art*
Mary Genovesi, *Biology*
Roger D. Gifford, *University Libraries*
Janice C. Jacobson, *Computing Center*
Michael Knox, *Physical Plant*
Michael A. Lascoe, *University Police Department*
Charles F. Lillie, *Physical Plant*
Kathryn K. Lowery, *Finance & Business*
Bruce L. Miroff, *Political Science*
Vincent Morawski Jr., *Physical Plant*
Robert P. Nolan, *Physical Plant*
Stephen M. North, *English*
Robert A. Piche, *Physical Plant*
Gail Redick, *Human Resources Management*
Deborah B. Rickes, *University Applications Development*
William D. Roth, *School of Social Welfare*
Kwadwo A. Sarfoh, *Africana Studies*
Janine D. Schultz, *Institute for Traffic Safety Management*
Michael J. Sellie, *Physical Plant*
Steven Sellie, *Physical Plant*
Hany A. Shawky, *Finance*
Judith A. Stanley, *Counseling Center*
Helga Straif-Taylor, *Anthropology*
Bruce B. Svare, *Psychology*
Carole F. Sweeton, *Information Technology Client Services*
Richard L. Townsend, *Facilities Management*
Sylvia M. Ulion, *Athletics & Recreation*
Mary B. Valentis, *English*
Michael R. Werner, *Classics*
Marvin Miller, *University Police Department*
Joan Newman, *Educational Psychology & Statistics*
Gus F. Polli, *University Police Department*
Susan Pozniak, *Residential Life*
Allan J. Provost, *Physical Plant*
Glenn Sanders, *Psychology*
Ernest Scatton, *Anthropology*
Thomas J. Sellie, *Physical Plant*
Martha C. Smith, *University Health Center*
Richard S. Zitomer, *Biology*

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

Retiree, Alan H. Wilson.

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

Retiree, JoAnn Weatherwax.

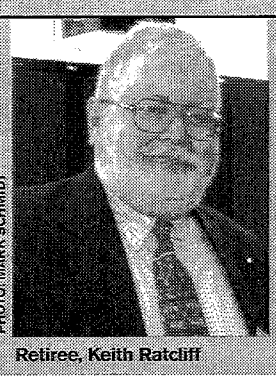


PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

Retiree, Keith Ratcliff

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

40 Years, Warren E. Roberts.

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

40 Years, John C. Overbeck.

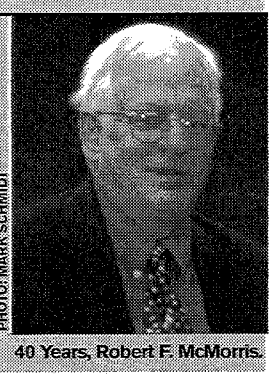


PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

40 Years, Robert F. McMorris.

# A man of intellect, activism, music

Times Union 10/31/03

**Bethlehem** *Friends and family remember Fred Adler, shunned in the McCarthy era, who found a second life here*

By **PAUL GRONDAHL**
Staff writer

ADLER

After being harassed by FBI agents, fired from a management position with Westinghouse and blacklisted in Pittsburgh at the height of McCarthyism, Fred Adler invented a second act in a suburb of Albany.

Adler, who died Oct. 4 at 86, will be remembered Sunday during a memorial service at B'Nai Sholom Reform Congregation in Albany.

Refusing to become bitter, Adler instead continued his political activism to the end. This summer he carried a sign and protested the U.S. invasion of Iraq at Delmar's Four Corners on Monday evenings with Bethlehem Neighbors for Peace, even as he was dying of congestive heart failure.

He and Helen, his wife of 63 years and a retired English teacher at Bethlehem High School, were in their mid-70s when they founded Bethlehem Humanities Institute for Lifelong Learning (HILL).

"Some of the best teaching in upstate New York was going on in Delmar church-

Please see **ADLER B8** ▶



# ADLER: Memorial service planned for Sunday

▼ CONTINUED FROM **B1**

es, the Town Hall and the library because of what they created," said Warren Roberts, a University at Albany history professor, whom the Adlers enlisted to lecture on Beethoven, the Hudson River School of painters and other topics for the HILL program.

"Fred was a man of deep integrity and unswerving principle," Roberts said. "The fact that he could create such a wonderful legacy with HILL after the terrible experience he had endured gives his story an additional layer of pathos."

Adler's father had fled czarist Russia and raised his son in a Pittsburgh household sympathetic to socialist causes. Classically trained as a concert pianist, Fred Adler earned music degrees at Carnegie-Mellon and Columbia universities, but the Depression made his career arc an unlikely one and he went to work for Westinghouse.

After 13 years at the corporate offices in Pittsburgh, Adler had become a respected manager — although, as a Jew, his bosses bluntly told him he would rise no further in the company, according to his wife.

The Adlers were members of an ethical society in Pittsburgh, a liberal group named on an attorney general's list of 257 organizations declared un-American because of their political bent.

One day in November 1954, Adler, 37 at the time, was summoned into a vice president's office at Westinghouse. FBI agents who had been conducting surveillance on his activities were there. Adler was given an ultimatum. Sign a loyalty oath to the United States, denounce communism and inform on his liberal friends, or face economic suicide.

Adler refused to sign.

He was forced to removed his belongings from his office, was escorted to the front door by a guard and fired.

A sensational, front-page article about the firing that ran on Thanksgiving Day, 1954, in the *Pittsburgh Press* brought shame and public ridicule on the family.

"We were being followed home from school by the FBI. I was aware of the tension at home and the fear we all felt about what was going to happen to us," recalled daughter Deb Adler, now 56, of Delmar, a publications manager for the New York State Credit Union League.

The family struggled financially for the next three years in Pittsburgh. Nobody would hire Adler. He found temporary work in a lamp factory and commuted 125 miles to a well-drilling job. He was shunned socially.

"Nobody seems interested to know what happened to the little people who suffered in the McCarthy era," Helen Adler said.

"There are so many of those anonymous souls who faced guilt by association," she said. "They couldn't find work, were excoriated by neighbors, and lost every relationship they had before."

It didn't matter to the red baiters that Adler served as an infantryman in the Philippines during World War II and afterward gave piano recitals over Radio Tokyo for American troops stationed in Asia.

The damage done by the blacklisting forced the Adlers to relocate to the Albany area in 1957. After a rocky start at a local printing company that went out of business, Adler was hired by Hall and Company in Delmar, a small well-drilling firm. He worked there for 25 years and came home for lunch every day — watching "Jeopardy," finishing the Sunday *New York Times* magazine crossword puzzle and taking a 10-minute nap.

"Fred never drew attention to himself as a martyr," his wife said. "He simply lived the example of a decent, involved, conscientious human being."

Another daughter, Rachel Hayes, of Arlington, Mass., called her father "a Jewish man who believed nothing of the theology."

His daughters recalled him hollering corrections to errant notes as they practiced the piano. They fell asleep each night to the muted strains of Beethoven or Bach drifting up to their bedrooms as their father played the baby grand.

Fred and Helen Adler became a fixture at the Bethlehem Library, where they founded the Friends of the Library and organized cultural events. They were involved in liberal causes.

In lieu of flowers, the family asked that contributions be sent to WMHT-TV, the American Civil Liberties Union and *The Nation* magazine, which Adler supported and read throughout his life.

The memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at B'Nai Sholom Reform Congregation, 420 Whitehall Road. The public is welcome.

SOCIAL SCENE

STACEY LAUREN PHOTOS / SPECIAL TO THE TIMES UNION

**JOHN McKEE,** director of the Saratoga Historical Society, left, Tim Minahan, vice president of Key Bank, and his wife, Shelley, have cocktails prior to a performance of an unpublished Cole Porter musical titled "Pied-a-Terre" April 9. The event, which was held at the Canfield Casino and sponsored by Key Bank, was a fund-raiser for the Historical Society of Saratoga Springs.

**THERESE LOWENTHAL,** left, and Arthur Lowethal sample hors d'oeuvres served by Pamela Waring, right.

# FRIENDS: Food from the bayou

▼CONTINUED FROM **D1**

next five to 10 years." Begnaud envisions a small Georgetown or a northern French Quarter and peppers his dream with this spicy advice: People should "realize it's time

362 State St. in Albany. "People go down to the Metropolitan Museum to see the Tiffany glass in the new American Wing, but it's nothing like seeing them in their original site."

Fisher, who is president of the Hudson-Mohawk section of the Mercedes Benz Club of America. Her other warm-weather Benz: a right-hand white convertible. She

Times Union 4/16/98
ALBANY, NEW YORK

OUT AND ABOUT

# Common bond brings together boyhood friends

By KATE GURNETT
Staff writer

Compassion, in a world seemingly hooked on scorn, is one of the **Rev. Joseph Girzone's** missions. Last week the Altamont author paid a visit to the Albany Police Department, bringing a gift of his best-selling Joshua books, parables about Jesus in the modern world.

The gift was for Detective **Lt. Edmund P. Flint,** a rare bird of a hard-boiled, smoky-voiced cop known to give groceries to downtrodden city residents — folks you don't usually read about in the paper unless they're arrested or injured. At 72, Teddy Flint still works into the wee hours of the night, after his shift ends, as a constant aid and companion to former prostitutes, sick cops and other forgotten souls who have surfaced throughout his 46 years on the force.

Girzone wondered if Flint would recognize him. They were altar boys together 50 years ago at Sacred Heart Church in North Albany. Flint — who will recite Shakespeare, or the details of a curious autopsy from the 1960s, at the drop of his own fedora — left North Albany to join the seminary, but later became Albany's high priest of police work.

"I just found out what a beautiful, caring person he has been and it made a profound impression on me," Girzone said. "They love him down in the South End. He is a beautiful example of what a Christ-like policeman could be. If all policemen were like that, you'd have a lot less crime. It would change the whole complexion of our neighborhoods."

Given Flint's memory, Girzone should have figured he'd be recognized the minute he walked into the detective office on Morton Avenue. "I went in to surprise him," he said, "Ted walks in and says, 'Hey, Joe Girzone!' So we just sat down

• • •

If you're gonna party in southern Louisiana, you'll probably catch a crawfish boil: a steaming heap of red crawlers piled on old newspaper and dotted with yellow corn on the cob. Next month, Cajun chef **Andre Begnaud** will bring the boil to Schenectady. *That's right, cher!* Begnaud, a protege of New Orleans chef Emeril Lagasse (of TV Food Network fame), has cooking credentials that run from the Big Easy's Commander's Palace and Emeril's to Mark Miller's Coyote Cafe in Santa Fe, N.M.

Growing up in Lafayette, La., Begnaud (the French say *"Ben-no,"* Cajuns say *"Beg-no"*), ate pecan pie in lieu of birthday cake and grooved on crawfish etouffee. Today, he makes his own boudin (a highly spiced rice, chicken and pork or seafood concoction wrapped in a sausage casing).

He'll name his new restaurant the Mello Joy Cafe, for his granddaddy's old Lafayette, La., coffee company. It will open on Jay Street at the site of the former Caffe Dolce, which closed last year. He'll serve beignets and chicory-flavored coffee straight from the Cafe du Monde on the banks of the Mississippi.

All of which sort of begs the question: Why Schenectady?

Begnaud's wife, **Laurie Farrel,** a graduate of Burnt Hills High School, was homesick and the couple wanted a smaller spot to raise their son, Rene, 5, and daughter, Cassandra, 3. Farrel's mother, Emily

Roberts, Warren

# news

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

Contact: Sheila Mahan or Mary Fiess 84-120

## WARREN ROBERTS NAMED DISTINGUISHED TEACHING PROFESSOR

Warren Roberts of Albany, professor of history at State University of New York at Albany and a teacher praised as exceptional by both his colleagues and students, was awarded the special rank of Distinguished Teaching Professor by the State University of New York Board of Trustees on Wednesday, April 25.

Roberts, who was also a winner of the first SUNY Chancellor's Award for Teaching in 1973, is the fifth Albany faculty member to earn the title of Distinguished Teaching Professor and the first since 1977. He becomes the 52nd person in the SUNY system so named.

In nominating Roberts for the award, University President Vincent O'Leary said, "Warren Roberts is the sort of faculty member who serves as the standard for the rest of us to live up to: a solid scholar who clearly enjoys the intellectual life of a university; an intense teacher whose devotion to his students approaches religious fervor; a model campus citizen who has contributed wholeheartedly and importantly to major policy issues; and a warm human being who is admired universally across the campus."

Roberts, who joined the University's History Department in 1963 as assistant professor, is being recognized for his exceptional ability to make his subject -- namely, history -- come alive for his students in the classroom. Colleagues describe his approach to teaching as "cultural and interdisciplinary. He is able to weave art, music, literature and politics into a meaningful and fascinating pattern."

In evaluating his courses, students praised Roberts for his insight into the

subject, ability to communicate that knowledge and love of teaching. Roberts is consistently rated very highly in the University's formal student evaluations.

He is also credited with creating such innovative courses as "Youth and Modern Culture" and "Art, Music and History," as well as helping to develop the University's general edcuation and "writing intensive" requirements. He has also served on a number of University committees.

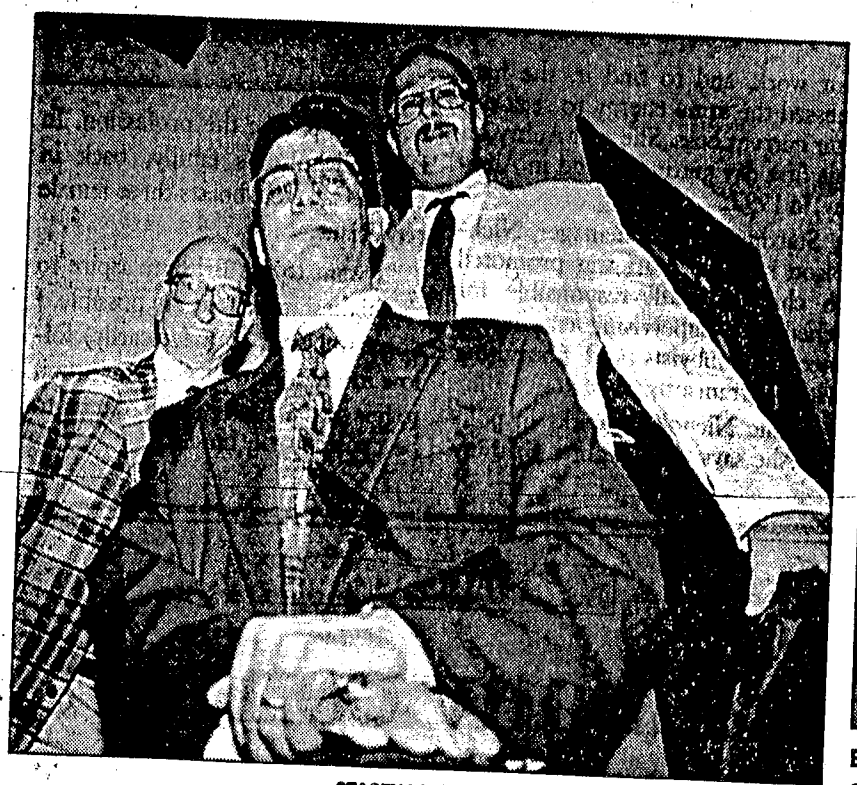
A specialist in 17th and 18th century history and intellectual history, Roberts is the author of two books, Morality and Social Class in Eighteenth Century French Literature and Painting, which uses art and literature to illustrate class attitudes before the revolution, and Jane Austen and the French Revolution, which describes how the French Revolution affected Austen's thinking. He is also working on a study of the patterns of cultural change that occurred as the society of the 18th century gave way to the complex one of the 19th century.

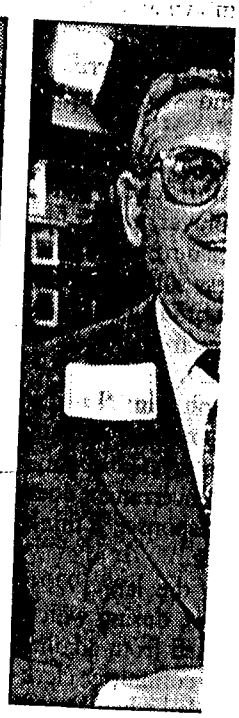
Roberts earned his bachelor of arts, master of arts and doctoral degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. In addition to the Chancellor's award, he also earned SUNY Research Foundation Summer Fellowships in 1967 and 1968, a National Humanities Foundation Fellowship in 1968 and SUNY Research Foundation Grants in Aid in 1969, 1970 and 1971, and was a fellow at the Institute for Humanistic Studies in 1979-80. He was promoted to full professor in 1980.

**********

April 25, 1984

**BENITA ZAHN,** News 13 anchor and health reporter, spoke with Dr. Baochong Gao, center, and Dr. Thomas McIntyre at the American Lung Association dinner. Gao is conducting research for the ALA's Lung Research Institute. McIntyre is the principle investigator of research at the University of Utah.





STACEY LAUREN PHOTOS / SPECIAL TO THE TIMES UNION

**DR. WARREN ROBERTS,** left, a University at Albany professor and Tiffany windows expert, J. James Mancuso, center, winner of the Hudson Mohawk Library Association's annual Distinguished Service Award, and David Cole, HMLA president, were on hand for the association's Spring 1998 dinner April 17 at the Capriccio Banquet Theater in Troy. The event included a tour of the Tiffany windows at the Troy Public Library and a talk by Roberts on the Tiffany stained-glass windows found in Troy and Albany.

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# iffany treasures

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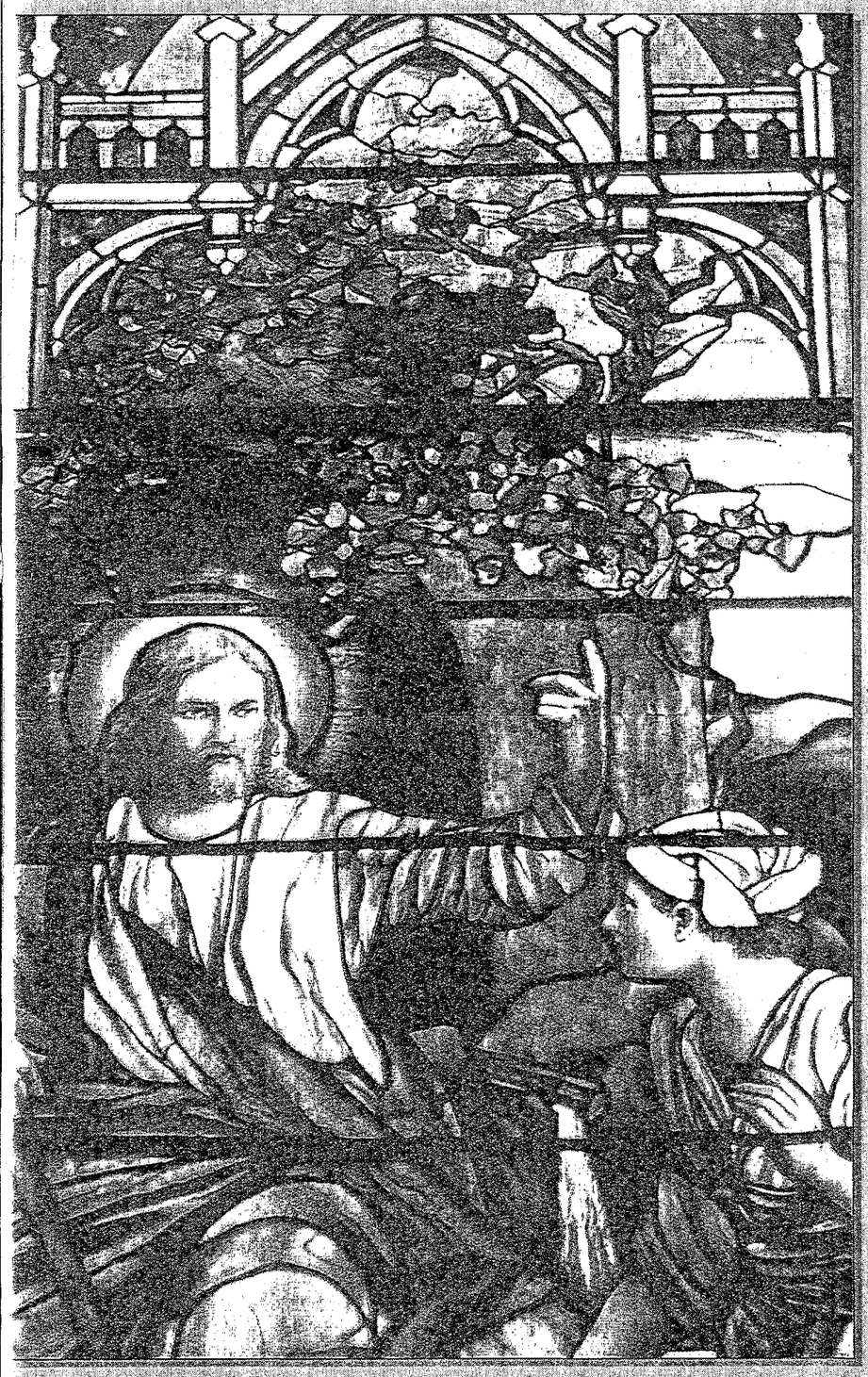


w at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy

A window in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Troy

By Carolyn Shapiro
The Record

TROY — As he enters the church sanctuary, Warren Roberts gets increasingly excited, like a child at the zoo, fervently rushing from one attraction to the next.

At one point, he even stands on a pew to get closer to the object of his rapt attention. He runs his fingers across the colored glass in one of several Tiffany windows here in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Third Street.

"Every time you go through them, you see new stuff," Roberts says. "It's as though you've never seen them before."

Roberts, a state University at Albany history professor specializing in European culture, is a local expert on the stained glass works of Louis Comfort Tiffany. He loves to share his knowledge of and enthusiasm for these masterful compositions of tint and light and detail in pure glass.

"There's no paint on the Tiffany window. All of the color and the design is in the glass," Roberts explains.

"He's the Thomas Edison of glass. He was forever inventing new techniques."

Roberts will speak about the Capital District's collection of Tiffany stained glass windows — for the fourth time since January — at a dinner meeting of the Hudson Mohawk Library Association. The dinner and lecture, both open to the public, begin at 6:45 p.m. Friday, April 17, at Capriccio Banquet Theater in Troy.

See TIFFANY, D2 ▶

# Tiffany: Windows illuminate local buildings

▶ Continued from D1

"Why go to the Louvre? Why go to Paris?" Roberts argues. "Why not walk down the street and see this fabulous art in Troy, New York?"

Troy boasts no less than 10 sites of Tiffany stained glass windows, more than any other city in the Capital District. Albany has six Tiffany locations and Schenectady one, at Union College.

Troy's Tiffanys include two windows in the Troy Public Library and one at Oakwood Cemetery. Some of the finest examples are on display in St. Joseph's and St. John's Episcopal Church on First Street.

But the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Third and State streets offers the most spectacular Tiffany work in the region. After a fire destroyed the church at the end of the 19th century, the congregation hired Tiffany to redecorate the entire interior in 1892.

From the intricately hand-carved wooden ceiling to the ornate chandeliers to the jeweled cross in the baptismal to the brilliant windows surrounding the chapel, the entire church bears Tiffany's craftsmanship. St. Paul's is one of only a handful of complete Tiffany interiors still standing in the world.

"I don't know of anything comparable," Roberts says.

"Look at the angels. Look at the drapery. How did he do that?"

The cloaks and robes of figures in several windows look as lush as velvet and satin, shining in some places just as a natural garment would. Up close, a viewer can see and feel that the glass actually wrinkles and creases.

According to Roberts, Tiffany's workers would melt the glass so it became soft and use long iron tongs to roll it and fold it until it resembled real fabric.

"He is truly a genius in glass," Roberts says of Tiffany. "For him, I think, it had magical qualities. Working with glass was the end of his life. It was his purpose and objective."

Tiffany endlessly perfected techniques — using metallic oxides, chemicals, gases and heat — to produce the wondrous features in his windows. He "mottled" glass, making it look like it has bubbles inside it, to add texture in a sheep's wool or in a green, rocky terrain.

"Confetti" glass came from a process of pouring molten glass over shattered shards, which end up embedded in the pane. The fragments, depicting leaves on trees, give a sense of motion, as though rustling in a breeze.

And Tiffany "plated," or layered, glass to make some sections more opaque. This allowed for miraculous contrasts of light — in a blue sky or through the pink petals of flowers or with a beam of sunshine illuminating the Virgin Mary in a window at St. Paul's.

"No paint. It's all in the glass," Roberts says. "It's absolutely breathtaking — right here in Troy. This is an absolute treasure."

Tiffany Studios in New York City made thousands of stained glass windows from the 1870s to 1932, when the company went bankrupt. Most went into churches — at a time of prolific construction of religious institutions — although universities, museums, hospitals and private owners commissioned them as well.

One of the most famous Tiffany windows decorates the lobby of First Church on North Pearl Street in Albany.

In 1988 the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., borrowed the Sumner memorial, known as the Japanese flowering tree window — a brilliant illustration of light effects, particularly in a stream that spills into a pond — for its Tiffany retrospective exhibition, promising in return to repair a crack at the top.

"This is what we call pure Tiffany," says church historian Robert Alexander, referring to the absence of any paint in the glass.

Most of Tiffany's church commissions included religious characters, whose human faces and hands required the only painted elements in his windows. "But what Tiffany wanted to do was nature scenes," Roberts says.

Landscape stands out in all his windows. And the purely pastoral windows appear to look out on real scenery, so elaborate are his interpretations of rolling hillsides and delicate flowers, fluid skies and tumbling waterfalls.

Roberts particularly likes the "Sea of Galilee" window, otherwise known as the Strong memorial in First Presbyterian Church at State and Willett streets in Albany. The sweeping panorama contains confetti, mottled and plated glass, as well as other unique Tiffany touches.

"It's great art," Roberts insists. "It's high art."

Louis Comfort Tiffany, the son of the famous New York City jeweler, started out as a traditional painter.

Influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement of the mid- to late 1800s, he attended Oxford University in England with plans to enter the clergy, then became interested in architecture and finally focused on interior design.

"The basic idea was to return to the medieval idea of finely crafted objects, of artisan arts," Roberts explains.

As the country had entered the Industrial Age, Tiffany and others like him saw both a value in and a market for superior design of lamps, textiles and pottery.

When he got married and failed to find such quality items for his new home, Tiffany had them made himself and started a business to do the same for others. Booming industry brought great wealth to cities such as Troy, so people could afford such choice work.

"With the Tiffany name, he got the best commissions," Roberts says. "And he was a very suave fellow and a fine salesman."

Tiffany's inventory grew so vast that he had to come up with additional uses for his glass. So he spun off another division, making the celebrated lamps that have remained so popular.

"Today, the public associates Tiffany primarily with lamps, yet the Studios' Lamp Shop evolved in the 1890s from the excess glass that had accumulated during many years of window production," writes Alastair Duncan in his book "Tiffany Windows."

"Tiffany's first artistic love was always his windows; the lamps' huge later popularity helped to subsidize this love after 1900 when churches fell on bad times."

Roberts, who has written history books about artist Jacques-Louis David and writer Jane Austen, became interested in the stained glass of the medieval period while a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley. A colleague introduced him to Tiffany's work around 1960.

"So when I came to Albany, I was ready for it," he says of his arrival at SUNY 35 years ago.

He now teaches mini-courses on Tiffany glass for other teachers. On tours and in lectures, Roberts tries to raise local residents' appreciation of the Tiffany treasures that abound in their backyards.

He will point out the detailed wing of an angel, as translucent as that of a real insect. He notices the fringe on a tablecloth, the jeweled strap of a bottle and a lantern chain glowing, as though lit by the candle below. He marvels at a delicate portrait of Mary.

"See how the light comes through her halo and through her sleeve," he gasps.

"Dazzling!"

*The Hudson Mohawk Library Association dinner and lecture costs $19.95 per person and is open to the public. Call Phyllis Ochs for reservations, 388-4500, by Friday, April 10.*

## NEW AND INTERIM POSITIONS ANNOUNCED

esident Hitchcock announced significant changes in academic leadership this summer.

*Carlucci*

Carl Carlucci, Vice President for Finance and Business, has been promoted to the position of Executive Vice President. In doing so, she recognizes Carlucci's "outstanding leadership and significant contributions in the reshaping the Division of Finance and Business to better support our core academic enterprise."

Carlucci, a former secretary of the Ways and Mean Committee of the New York State Assembly, joined the University Administration in January of 1993 He had iously worked in higher administration as a vice president for admin- ition at Brooklyn College (1986), an assistant to the president of SUNY tony Brook (1976-78), and as an assistant professor of public admin- ition at Baruch College (1985-86).

he President also announced that two vice presidencies will undergo sition in the coming year. Jeanne Gullahorn, Vice President for earch and Dean of Graduate Studies since 1986, will be on leave dur- the coming year as the graduate dean in residence for the Council of duate Schools in Washington D.C. She accepted the President's offer s Special Assistant to the President upon her return to the University.

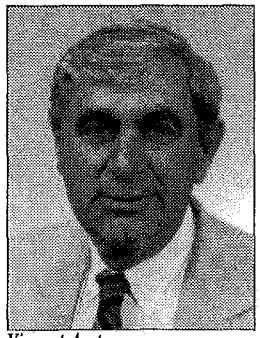
want to acknowledge with deep gratitude the outstanding leadership Vice President Gullahorn has provided during a period of sustained th in research and graduate education, and to wish her well in this excit- opportunity to provide significant national service," said Hitchcock.

aniel Wulff, former dean of the College of Science and Mathematics professor of biological sciences, will serve as Interim Vice President for earch. The responsibility for International Programs and Graduate lies and Admissions will now be assumed by the Division of Academic rs. A national search will be undertaken for a new vice president to lead e areas, with Provost Judy Genshaft chairing the search committee.

national search is also being conducted for a new Vice President for ncement. Christian Kersten, who led the division since 1988, has a similar post at Albany Law School. Paul Stec, assistant and then ciate vice president since 1991, is now Interim Vice President. "Paul dministrative expertise, professional experience and a strong commit- t to the mission and values that inform this great university," the Presi- said. "He will provide excellent leadership during this interim period."

# *Aceto, Barlow, Roberts Named Collins Fellows*

Three long-time members of the University community joined an elite group of honored faculty at the end of last semester, becoming the 1997 Collins Fellows, an award created and named in 1987 for former President Evan R. Collins which recognizes outstanding service and commitment to the campus.

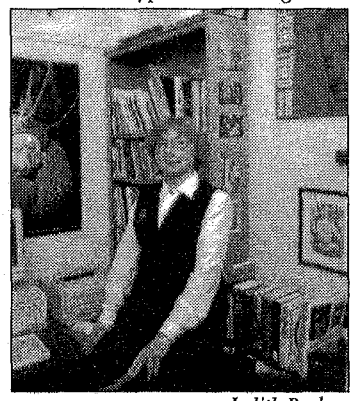


*Vincent Aceto*

Professors Vincent Aceto of the School of Information Science and Policy, Judith Barlow of the Department of English, and Warren Roberts of the Department of History were honored during the Graduate Commencement at the Recreation and Convocation Center on May 18.

In his 38 years as a faculty member, Aceto has been acknowledged as a dedicated and popular teacher and has served as associate dean and interim dean of the School of Information Science and Policy. He also has directed several of its federally funded projects. He has been president and had other cabinet positions with the University Senate, and chaired four Senate council, and been chair or member on more than 30 special committees.

As a leader in his field he co-created and co-edited the *Film Literature Index,* the most comprehensive reference source of its kind. Aceto was the project director of a library and information services with IBM Corp. that generated more than $2 million and involved many of the Albany School's graduate students. He served the ministries of education in Cyprus and Bangladesh and was Fulbright Scholar to the University of Dacca.

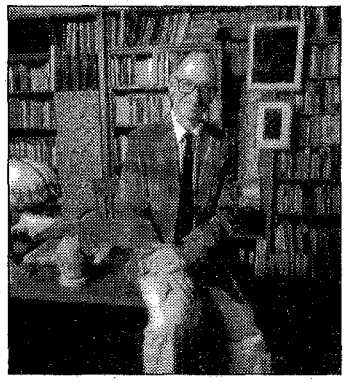


*Judith Barlow*

Judith Barlow joined the faculty in 1973 and in the departments of both English and women's studies taught more than 25 different graduate and undergraduate courses, and been a respected mentor and student advisor. Since 1976 she has been a chair and/or member of more than 20 English department committees, and University-wide she has served similar posts on the Council on Promotions and Continuing Appointments and on the University Senate (elected), been a mentor for Students at Risk and a discussion leader for four years on the freshman orientation book discussion.

Externally she has been and continues to be a prolific editor and consultant to national and international publishers, literary organizations, and theater groups.

Warren Roberts joined the University faculty in 1963 and has been cited as "the" exemplar at the University of the model faculty member. A demanding yet popular instructor, he received the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching and been awarded the rank of Distinguished Teaching Professor.



*Warren Roberts*

His scholarship includes the authorship of several books and numerous articles on the cultural and intellectual history of 17th and 18th Century Europe. A resource not only on this general topic but in additon in Spanish and Italian studies, he has provided direct campus to

*continued on page 2*

***Fall Meeting***
***of***
***the Voting Faculty***
*3:00 p.m., Wednesday,*
*September 10, 1997*
*CC Ballroom*

Warren Roberts

UNIVERSITY UPDATE

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY • STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Volume 21, Number 1 • • • • • September 3, 1997

# 1997-98 State Budget Contains Many Plusses for University

BY JOEL BLUMENTHAL

It may have been the latest state budget ever, but from the viewpoint of the University at Albany, the wait was worth it, as most of the campus's 1997 Legislative priorities were included in the final package.

Final passage of the 1997-98 State Budget did not come until late July and SUNY's System Administration will not comment on the budget until this afternoon (Sept. 3), when the Board of Trustees has reviewed the package.

Shortly after its passage, however, President Karen R. Hitchcock said, "The University at Albany is most grateful for the strong vote of confidence we received from the Governor and Legislature in the 1997-98 State Budget.

"Restoring the State University and Tuition Assistance Program budgets means that Albany will be able to continue providing its students the high-quality academic programs that are reflected by its ranking as one of the nation's top public research universities," Hitchcock said.

"And, the special investment that has been made in the future of the University at Albany will allow us to strengthen our roles as educator of New York State's next generation of leaders and problem-solvers and catalyst for the Capital Region's economy," she continued.

The budget includes $10 million to add a third wing to the University's Center for Environmental Sciences and Technology Management (CESTM) — which will house a pilot manufacturing/workforce training facility — and the promise of another $5 million if Albany and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in partnership with MIT and Stanford University, succeed in attracting a Semiconductor Industry Association research center.

Funding of $125,000 was also authorized for the University to establish the Center for Minority Health Research Training and Education at the School of Public Health and legislative authorization was given for Capital Region caseworkers to participate in the State's $2.5 million Caseworker Education Program, where they would obtain an advanced degree from the University's School of Social Welfare. Another $100,000 was committed to new programs in international studies.

"The commitment to these important research and economic development initiatives from Governor George Pataki and the legislative leadership of Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno and Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver will play an integral role in our efforts to attract computer chip manufacturing plants to New York State and the Capital Region," said Hitchcock. "The next generation of these plants typically will be capitalized at $2.5 billion each and provide jobs for thousands of technical and professional employees."

According to David Gilbert, University Director of Government Relations, before the end of the year, the Governor and Legislature will settle on capitol additions to the budget. "We're hoping some or all four of the projects on our list will be included in those additions," he said. The projects are: $3.5 million for the first phase of the new Life Sciences building addition to the Uptown Campus; $5.6 million for the completion of the new library; $13 million for a new public safety/University services building; and $7 million for an athletic building for intramural use that would replace the "Bubble."

*President Karen Hitchcock and Governor George Pataki at the CESTM dedication on June 30.*

As for this year's success, Gilbert noted that "all of the projects for which we received funding can stand on their merits alone. The key to our success this year was getting our message out. President Hitchcock led the effort, and the results speak for themselves."

Hitchcock also noted that state Senator Hugh Farley was instrumental in obtaining funds that will allow the University to expand its volunteer programs to assist human service agencies, via its Community Services Program, and that Senator Bruno obtained matching funds to allow the University's Center for Advanced Thin Film Technology to purchase equipment valued at $1 million.

# highLIGHTS

## *University Council Schedule*

The University Council will meet three times this Fall semester. The dates, all on Thursdays, are Oct. 16, Nov. 13 and Dec. 11. The time and place for each is 4 p.m. in AD 253. Questions may be directed to Sorrell Chesin at 442-5300, or in writing to him at AD 231.

## *Governor Lauds CESTM*

The University's new technology research center will provide a major incentive for the Semi Conductor Industry Association to headquarter a multi-million dollar, industry-funded research center here in the Capital District.

Governor George Pataki, at dedication ceremonies (photo on page 1) for the new Center for Environmental Sciences and Technology Management (CESTM) on June 30, said that the facility is "an example of business and government working together at their best." The Governor, joined by University officials, legislative leaders and business representatives, noted that CESTM could eventually become one of the primary sites for micro-electronics in New York State.

CESTM was financed by a $10 million state economic development grant, a $2 million federal grant, and about $1.4 million in contributions from businesses and individuals.

President Karen R. Hitchcock said, "CESTM was designed to help move the best ideas of University researchers into the marketplace. By bringing together under one roof University researchers and businesses whose work relates to the research, we expect an exciting synergy that is certain to promote economic development in this region."

Gov. Pataki pointed to similar investments in Austin, Texas, and in Virginia, that resulted in a huge job growth in those regions, suggesting that this latest investment at the University could duplicate that kind of economic boost in New York's capital.

State Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno said, "The new center will serve as the impetus for what we hope will be a new high-tech corridor in the Capital Region — providing new opportunities to create businesses and jobs and to help boost the local economy for years to come."

Two laboratories at CESTM are occupied by the University's growing Center for Advanced Thin Film Technology, where researchers work to develop computer chips and other advanced materials of the future. The facility also houses a computer equipment manufacturer, MKS Instruments, and AWS Scientific, Inc., a company which specializes in renewable energy technology and environmental studies.

## *Tallcott Named to Council*

*David M. Tallcott*

On July 28, Governor Pataki appointed David M. Tallcott of Loudonville to the University at Albany Council, for a term that expires on June 30, 2003.

Tallcott is President/CEO of Lortech Corporation of Albany, a large mainframe commercial data center that serves the insurance industry, labor unions and direct mailers. He previously was President/CEO of Mutual Thrift Service Center, a financial services bureau for thrift agencies and mutual savings banks.

"David Tallcott's knowledge of computer sciences and technology is an excellent fit with University at Albany strengths," said President Hitchcock. "His financial services background also will be an asset as the University plans for the 21st Century."

Tallcott, 51, earned a B.A. from Colgate University in 1967, and pursued graduate studies in Computer Science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He has served on the boards of the American Red Cross Albany Chapter and Albany Memorial Hospital, and as Past Director of the Board of Governors for the University Club, the Hudson River Club and the Schuyler Meadows Club. He and his wife, Lorraine Smith Tallcott, a Senior Vice President at Smith Barney, have a son, Garth, and a daughter, Jennifer.

The University Council has 10 voting members and is the legislatively-established local governing body of the Albany campus. The Governor appoints nine voting members, all prominent citizens of the state. The 10th voting member, a student, is elected annually by the student body to serve a one-year term. The Council also includes two non-voting representatives, one from the Alumni and one from the Faculty.

## *Faculty Meetings Schedule*

In addition to the Fall Meeting of the Voting Faculty scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 3 p.m. in the Campus Center Ballroom (reception at 2:30), the University Senate Executive Committee with hold its first meeting of the year on Monday, Sept. 8, at 3:30 p.m. in AD 253. Contact person is Madelyn Cicero at 442-5406, Email mc559@poppa.fab.albany.edu.

Other dates for Senate Executive Committee meetings, same time of day and place, are Oct. 6, Nov. 17, Feb. 2, 1998, March 9 (at which nominations for 1998-99 chair-elect and secretary will take place) and April 20.

The University Senate will meet first on Monday, Sept. 22, at 3:30 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall. Subsequent meetings are scheduled for the same time and place on Oct. 20, Dec. 8, Feb. 23, 1998, March 30 (at which elections for 1998-99 chair-elect and secretary will take place) and May 4.

Faculty Forums are scheduled for Oct. 15 and March 25, 1998, both at noon, location as yet unannounced.

For information on all the above meetings, contact Madelyn Cicero.

## *A Transnational View*

During the 1997-98 academic year, an interdisciplinary video and discussion series on "Seeing Women Transnationally" will be held that seeks to make visible women's situations in the world, challenging assumptions that may limit "first world" ways of seeing women.

Each session — the first of which, "Women & Food," is on Monday, Sept. 22, from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in the Campus Center Assembly Hall — will comprise viewing of documentary videos linked by a thematic thread and facilitated discussion on the topics raised by the videos. Facilitators will pose questions and promote discussion.

The next two sessions, "Women & Labor" and "Reproduction & Sexuality," are scheduled for Oct. 13 and Nov. 17, respectively, with two more sessions planned for the Spring. Complete listings of each session's schedule will be printed in the *Update* Calendar.

## *Biomedical Sciences Numbers Four Fellows*

The Department of Biomedical Sciences, part of the School of Public Health, will have four Presidential Fellows among its graduate students this Fall, an outstanding number for any single department within the University.

Two of the students, Anjan Purkayastha and Wei Wu, will be continuing their doctoral studies in the BMS program, while the other two students, Qing Li and Thomas Shirley, have been newly admitted to the Ph.D. program.

The University selects Presidential Fellows based on a graduate student's merit, as determined from Graduate Record Examination test scores, grades and letters of recommendation. The Fellowship carries with it a $13,000 stipend.

David Carpenter, dean of the School, complimented BMS, saying that the four Fellows attest to the strength of the department's outstanding recruitment effort, as well as its academic and research programs. "We want to congratulate all the BMS faculty and staff for their efforts in bringing talented new students to our School and to this University," Carpenter said. "It is tremendously exciting to watch this fine program just get stronger and stronger."

# *Facts on 1997-98*

The University at Albany welcomed approximately 3,300 new students when classes began on Tuesday. This included 2,100 freshmen and an estimated 1,200 transfer students. Enrollment is expected to total 16,100, a figure which includes 5,000 graduate students.

The freshman class was selected from 14,713 freshman applications received. In 1996 the University welcomed a freshman class of 2,007 students out of 13,667 applicants. The students come from New York State (94 percent) and 18 other states around the country.

This year's incoming freshman class is marked by the presence of an estimated 170 new Presidential Scholars — the highest number yet. The Scholars program, which started five years ago with 40 students, now has about 500. Students are invited into this program based on their high school average and outstanding performance on standardized tests. They receive priority registration status for lower division courses, the opportunity to live in honors housing, and other academic privileges.

Another unique feature of the incoming freshman class is that last year's pilot program, Project Renaissance, has doubled in size to 400 students. Students in Project Renaissance said they enjoyed the small class sizes, the focus on technology, and the supportive academic environment of this living-learning community.

Students living at Dutch Quad will find a newly remodeled dining hall, a new weight room, renovated elevators and a remodeled Stuyvesant Tower, complete with 440 new mattresses, new bedroom furniture, and a sports theme snack bar and game room. New mattresses and bedroom furniture have also been installed at Colonial Heights. High-speed ResNet connections to the Internet and library resources are now available in all the residence halls.

**GRETA PETRY**

## FALL *UPDATE* PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

| | |
|---|---|
| 9/3 | 10/29 |
| 9/17 | 11/13 |
| 10/1 | 12/3 |
| 10/15 | 12/10 (4 pages) |

*continued from page 1*

topic but in addition in Spanish and Italian studies, he has provided direct campus service to such disciplines as art, art history, political sciences and physics.

His service to the University also includes chairmanship of his department for several years, chairing search committees for two deanships, and chairmanship as well of the Undergraduate Academic Council's Academic Standing committee and the Distinguished Teaching Professor Committee. He has served on numerous committees as well that dealt with academic honesty, student honors, and tenure and personal appeals.

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News items should be submitted ten days prior to the publication date to the Office of University Relations, AD 233.

Times Union 3/30/97



# Many places in Albany, Troy have Tiffany look

"Here in Albany and Troy, one can see something unique," says Warren Roberts. "What an opportunity."

The University at Albany history professor is talking about the number of churches and other venues in our area containing Tiffany windows. Roberts takes students and teachers on Tiffany tours of the area, and agreed to be our guide on a quick sight-seeing trip of our own.

The tour begins in Albany. First stop, the **First Presbyterian Church**, 362 State St., on Washington Park. Imagine the measured, erudite tone of Professor Roberts speaking as you enter the church sanctuary.

"The Sea of Galilee window is the *tour de force*. Look at those trees. There's no paint, yet there's an incredible sense of foliage. Observe the rich luxuriance of the path on the left leading to the arborium. As you look into the sections, you can see through the different layers of glass. Tiffany creates a spectacular illusion of depth.

Turn from that window to the small window (of a landscape scene) in the assembly hall. That window has absolutely everything. The reds and greens in the field in the foreground are absolutely astonishing, and there are some blues in the left background that are as brilliant as anything I've ever seen. That window is a perfect jewel."

Next stop, the First Church in Albany (Reformed), a k a the **First Reformed Church**, on Clinton Square off North Pearl Street. Just inside the office lobby is a large vertical window depicting a spring scene in the Catskills. One of the most exquisite Tiffany creations, the window was included in a 1989 exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution's Renwick Museum titled "Masterworks of Louis Comfort Tiffany," which moved in 1990 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

"The scene is clearly Japanese in inspiration," notes Roberts. "The flowering tree is beautiful. And that stream, with the pool of water with the lillies below — oh!"

To South Troy, and **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church**, 416 Third St. The church boasts what may be the most Tiffany windows in a single structure, more than three dozen, ranging from 20-foot Gothic arch windows to small "rondels," round windows on either side of the choir loft.

The church is noteworthy more for the amount of Tiffany than for the artistry. In the baptistery off the back of the sanctuary is an ornate glass lamp by Tiffany, as well as elaborate mosaic tiling. The choir loft rondels attract the most attention, Roberts notes, for the beauty of their design.

"They're so sweet!" he enthused. "They're pure sugar."

Farther north, at 58 Third St. in Troy, is **St. Paul's Episcopal Church**. Its interior burned at the end of 19th century and had to be completely rebuilt. Tiffany was hired, not just for the windows, but for the whole job, and the church is world-renowned as the best integrated Tiffany interior anywhere.

The church is anchored by a magnificent three-panel altar window of St. Paul in glorification, surrounded by iridescent mosaic work on the walls and railing of the back altar. Windows depicting King David, Saint John and Jesus ring the sanctuary. Tiffany made the lamps in the baptistery and a peacock-tail hood for the pulpit.

Roberts points out the variety and intensity of the colors Tiffany created on this project. "Some of the turquoises, especially," he notes. "That's one of the things about Tiffany windows. You go away with remembering different colors."

Two blocks from St. Pauls is **St. John's Episcopal Church**, 146 First St., Troy. Over the First Street entrance is a rendition of the saint's vision of the holy city. Robert's recalls the first time he saw this window, from the choir balcony at the far end of the church, with the sun brightening the scene.

"It was just a stunning experience. St. John's mystical vision, the city of God above, the pillars of the city, and nature below, palm trees and lush foliage. It has everything.

"One of the benefits of visiting the churches is seeing the works of art in their original framework," Roberts observes. "The churches themselves are fabulous. Add to them the stained-glass windows and my goodness! It makes for a uniquely satisfying experience."

There are additional sites, religious and secular, where Tiffany windows may be seen locally. In addition to daily and Sunday services, most of the churches have public hours when office personnel can let visitors in for a tour. Groups are advised to call ahead. Here's a partial list:

**ALBANY**

- St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 107 State St.
- St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 21 Hackett Blvd.
- Beth Emeth Synagogue, 100 Academy Road.

**TROY**

- Troy Public Library, 100 Second St.
- Oakwood Cemetery crematorium, Oakwood Ave.

*— Timothy Cahill*

Sunday, March 30, 1997

TIMES UNION

SHOWtime

# TIFFANY WINDOWS to the soul


Times Union / LUANNE M. FERRIS

**A TIFFANY WINDOW** in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy, features angels as subjects. No one has turned stained glass into art quite like Louis Comfort Tiffany.

This story is obviously out of our Resource Directory which lists Warren Roberts as the expert on Louis Tiffany windows

**Many examples of Louis C. Tiffany's stained-glass work make Capital Region churches into art museums.**

BY TIMOTHY CAHILL
Staff writer

Except for apple blossoms and spring crocuses, nothing transforms sunlight into beauty quite like stained glass. And no one has turned stained glass into art quite like Louis Comfort Tiffany.

And when it comes to Tiffany, few things can equal the splendor of his best stained-glass windows.

From the pews of churches throughout the Capital Region, celebrants this Easter morning can delight in the shimmer and glow of sunlight radiating from Tiffany's creations. In several instances, the windows they'll see will be among the finest examples of Tiffany's

also see examples of all his techniques."

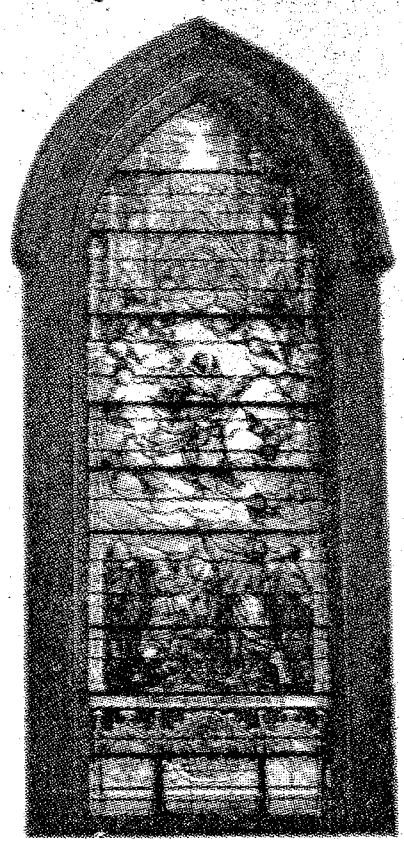
And in every case, the view costs only as much as you decide to place in the collection basket.

Before searching out Tiffany windows, a little history of stained glass is helpful.

Roberts fell under the Tiffany spell after touring the great cathedrals of France. There he visited Chartres, the 13th-century Gothic church renowned for its magnificent stained-glass windows.

The "High Middle Ages," as Roberts terms the era between 1190 and 1350, was "the first great age of stained glass." It was during this time that the process of producing picture windows with a palette of colored glass was perfected.

Medieval stained-glass artists also perfected the use of lead strips, called



# WINDOWS *to the soul*

Times Union / LUANNE M. FERRIS

**A TIFFANY WINDOW** in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy, features angels as subjects. No one has turned stained glass into art quite like Louis Comfort Tiffany.

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**Many examples of Louis C. Tiffany's stained-glass work make Capital Region churches into art museums.**

Times Union / SKIP DICKSTEIN

**A MUSEUM-QUALITY** work at the First Church in Albany (Reformed), Clinton Square, shows spring and flowering in what appears to be the Catskills.

BY TIMOTHY CAHILL
Staff writer

Except for apple blossoms and spring crocuses, nothing transforms sunlight into beauty quite like stained glass. And no one has turned stained glass into art quite like Louis Comfort Tiffany.

And when it comes to Tiffany, few things can equal the splendor of his best stained-glass windows.

From the pews of churches throughout the Capital Region, celebrants this Easter morning can delight in the shimmer and glow of sunlight radiating from Tiffany's creations. In several instances, the windows they'll see will be among the finest examples of Tiffany's artistry on view anywhere.

In fact, according to University at Albany history professor Warren Roberts, the Capital Region is prime locale for Tiffany viewing. "In Albany and Troy, not only can you see some of the best Tiffany windows," he observed, "you can also see examples of all his techniques."

And in every case, the view costs only as much as you decide to place in the collection basket.

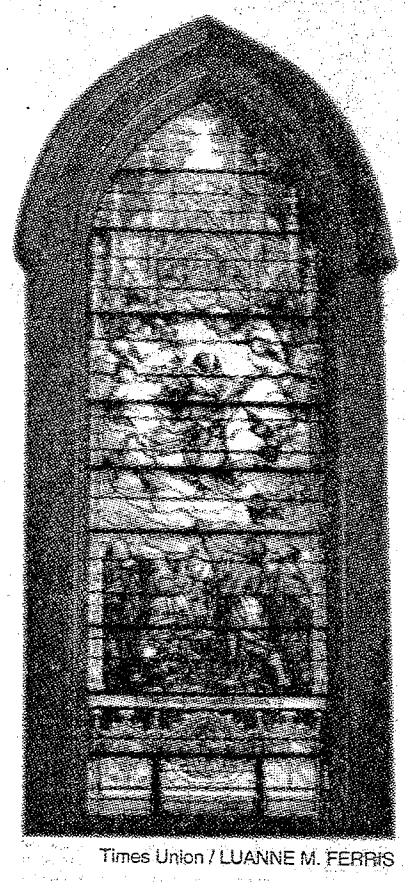
Before searching out Tiffany windows, a little history of stained glass is helpful.

Roberts fell under the Tiffany spell after touring the great cathedrals of France. There he visited Chartres, the 13th-century Gothic church renowned for its magnificent stained-glass windows.

The "High Middle Ages," as Roberts terms the era between 1190 and 1350, was "the first great age of stained glass." It was during this time that the process of producing picture windows with a palette of colored glass was perfected.

Medieval stained-glass artists also perfected the use of lead strips, called "cames," that hold the separate pieces of glass together in an intricate latticework. Lead cames are soft and easily formed to precise contours, and the technique of bending and soldering them to create a framework remains essentially

Please see **WINDOWS G-5**



Times Union / LUANNE M. FERRIS

**ST. JOSEPH'S** Roman Catholic Church, 416 Third St., South Troy, has at least three dozen Tiffany windows. Churches in Albany and Troy offer some of the finest examples of Tiffany's artistry anywhere.

When it comes to the windows of Louis C. Tiffany, places of worship are the best venues for art.

**First Presbyterian Church,** 362 State Street, Albany: A shining Sea of Galilee, though the background looks like the Hudson Valley.

**First Church in Albany** (Reformed), Clinton Square, Albany: A museum-quality spring flowing and flowering in the Catskills.

**St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church,** 416 Third Street, South Troy: Three dozen Tiffany's, no waiting.

**St. Paul's Episcopal Church,** 58 Third Street, Troy: Mosaics, lamps, windows, even the pulpit, all by Tiffany.

**St. John's Episcopal Church,** 146 First Street, Troy: A vision of paradise in opalescent glass.

Continued from G-1

# TIFFANY: Windows on display in Capital Region

unchanged from the Middle Ages to now. In the hands of a master artisan, "caming" is the nearest we get to turning lead to gold.

The great windows of Chartres and other Gothic cathedrals are glass mosaics — a pattern of leadwork and puzzle-piece shaped colored glass define the images of Biblical figures and saints that soar above the congregation. In certain sections, predominantly drapery folds in clothing and the faces and hands of figures, finishing touches were painted onto the windows, but otherwise the design and form are all glass.

During the Renaissance, intricate lead patterns and glasswork were abandoned. Instead, in an age of great painters, stained glass became painted glass, large, rectangular panes upon which brush and pigment rendered elaborate scenes and settings. Such heavily painted windows have their own impressive brilliance when backlit by the sun, but they don't transform or radiate light as magically as true stained glass. Nevertheless, painted glass was the norm in church windows for a period of 500 years, during which time stained glass itself fell out of popularity.

The earliest churches in America contain very little stained glass, and many churches now adorned with colored windows were originally built with clear fenestrations. In the 1870s, however, a renewed interest in Gothic architecture sparked a renaissance in this colorful art, especially in America. The period between 1880 and 1920 became what Warren Roberts calls "the second great age of stained glass."

Leading the way was the young scion of a premier New York jewelry family, an ambitious young artist named Louis C. Tiffany.

Tiffany, and his design and manufacturing firm, the Tiffany Studio, were not the only stained-glass makers of the age. Tiffany competed against John La Farge, this country's other great stained-glass innovator, and several other, lesser studios. That so many local churches commissioned Tiffany to build windows for them between 1890 and 1915 is evidence of his popularity.

In this sense, Tiffany is one of those rare birds, a radically new artist who achieves fame in his day.

Inspired by the jewel-like beauty of the old Gothic windows, Tiffany and his colleagues rejected wholesale five centuries of Renaissance-inspired window treatments.

"This was a revolution against paint," said Diane Roberts (no relation to Professor Roberts), a stained-glass restorer with the Cummings Stained Glass Studio in North Adams, Mass. "Tiffany basically wanted to paint with glass."

Tiffany's innovations can be sensed instantly upon seeing one of his windows, though to an untrained eye they may be hard to articulate. Two Tiffany windows in Albany, one at the First Reformed Church on North Pearl Street, the other at the First Presbyterian Church on State and Willett, comprise a short course in his artistry.

The first thing Tiffany did was find a new kind of glass to "paint" with, called opalescent glass.

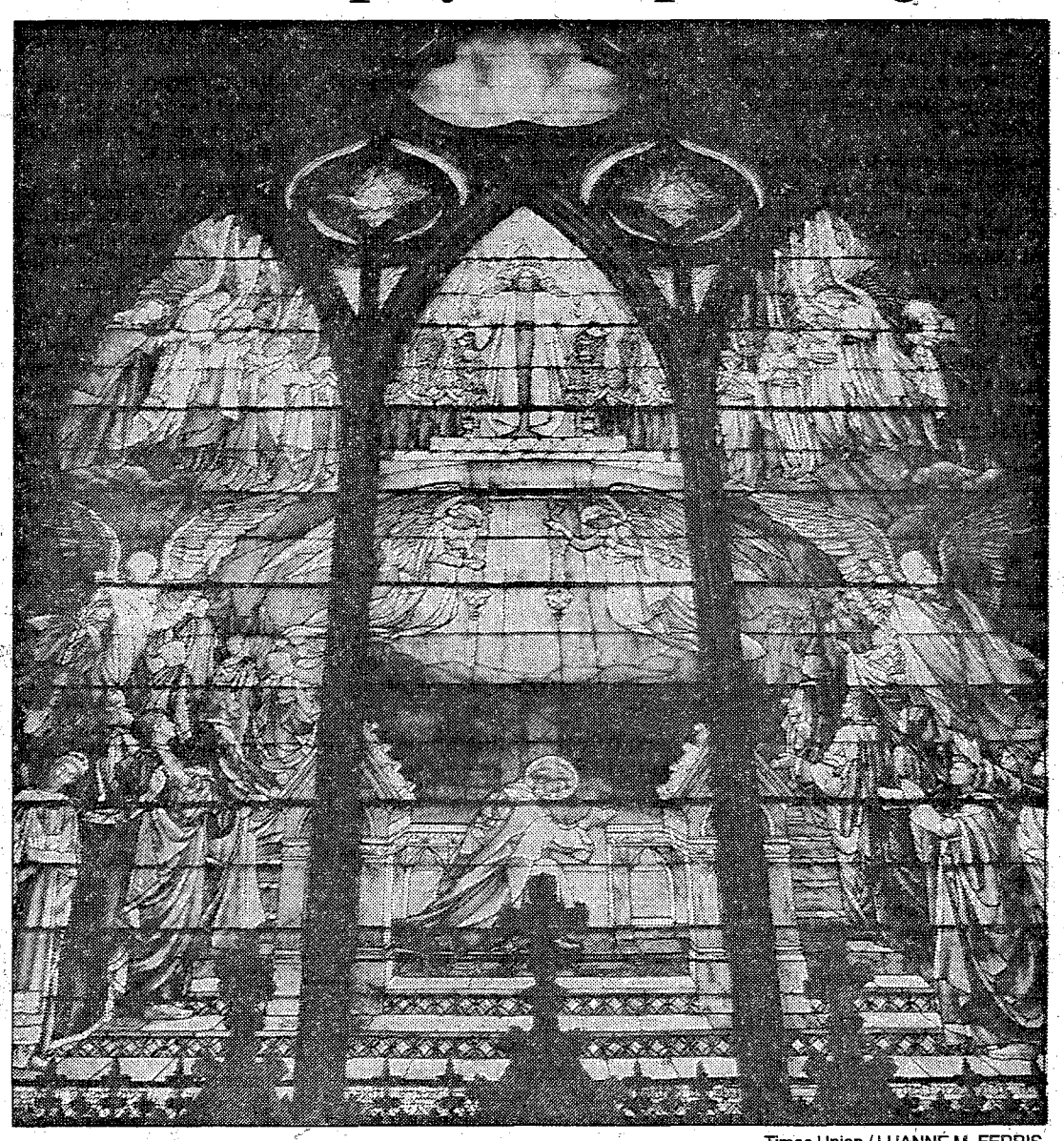
"Opalescent glass is translucent rather than transparent," explained Bill Cummings, the second-generation owner of the Cummings Studio. "It reflects and transmits light." In Tiffany's day, the delicate, iridescent glass was used primarily in cold cream jars until La Farge adapted it for his own windows.

Tiffany quickly seized on the technique.

Opalescent glass expanded the range of possibilities for glass artists because it could be made with a rich variety of striations, whorls and other patterns, which added the element of texture to the windows' appearance. The glass can look, variously, like polished marble, burled maple and clouded ice.

At the sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church, in a five-panel window of the Sea of Galilee, Tiffany used opalescent glass (which he trademarked "Favrile") to depict wispy clouds in a blue sky, the hills at the far end of the sea and the water receding into the distance.

In the First Reformed Church, in a single large vertical landscape dominated by a flowering tree and small waterfall, Favrile glass glows in the black-and-white trunks of a grove of birch trees, and in what look like the Catskill Mountains in the background.



Times Union / LUANNE M. FERRIS

**IN THE SANCTUARY** of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Troy a series of arched Tiffany windows depicting biblical scenes shows how the master clothed his figures in drapery glass.

When the Sea of Galilee windows were installed in 1915, Tiffany's workers were heard to comment, "This is the best yet." The scene shows the sea where Jesus walked on water, its surface flanked on one side by a formal garden and on the other by a grove of twisted trees. Tiffany scholars and horticulturalists alike have noted that the gardens in the Galilee window are indigeneous not to old Palestine, but to the Hudson Valley, where the New York City-based Tiffany had a country home.

The theme of nature is a Tiffany trademark.

The plant motif "carries with it a sense of life," noted Dennis Anderson, manager of the Empire State Art Collection at the Empire State Plaza. "Tiffany's plant life moves in an animated way." The motif is typical of Art Nouveau, an opulent, decorative style linked to lush foliage and plant life. Art Nouveau celebrated a so-called "cult of beauty," both natural and man-made, that Tiffany championed.

The foreground of the sea shows the water lapping in waves on its banks. Close inspection of the window here reveals that the glass is not flat, but is raised in peaks and valleys like a stucco wall or rumpled sheets. This is "drapery glass," a technique Tiffany devised by compressing a sheet of warm, semi-liquid glass to cause it to ripple, wrinkle and crease.

Invented to replace the painted depictions of draped clothing in other stained glass, drapery glass forever changed stained-glass artistry. It added a sculptural element to the windows, a third dimension. It is extremely thick glass that seems not so much to transmit light as to glow from a fire within.

In the sanctuary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Third and State streets in Troy, a series of arched Tiffany windows depicting biblical scenes shows how the master clothed his figures in drapery glass. Not all the windows in that church are by Tiffany, and it is possible there to compare the brilliant but untextured effect of a heavily painted window with the mysterious pearly beauty of an opalescent window right beside it.

That mystery, Warren Roberts said, "is a combination of the design, the artistry, and the techniques used in the production." Among these techniques, Cummings explained, was Tiffany's practice of using more than one layer of glass in his windows.

"Traditional windows from the Gothic period are a single layer of glass," said Cummings. "Tiffany's layers allow depth and create volume in the work."

A Massachusetts Tiffany window under restoration by Cummings and Diane Roberts, for instance, depicts a torch-bearing angel whose wings were constructed of four layers of streaked colored glass, cloudy white, yellow, pink and blue.

Tiffany combined colors in another innovative way as well when he developed what is known as "confetti glass."

In the garden along the Sea of Galilee, the blossoming of the flowers is created by a riot of bright bits of glass that look like scattered confetti. Tiffany achieved this effect by scattering broken glass on a table top, and pouring a base layer of glass on top of it to create a cohesive multi-colored sheet.

"For the sheer amount of confetti glass, I don't think you'll ever find more than is in that window," said Roberts.

Tiffany had one other important trick up his sleeve, evidenced admirably in the First Reformed Church's flowering tree. The pink, rose and coral blooms of its branches are constructed mosaic-like with individual pieces of glass, yet there is no lead cames holding the pieces together. Rather, Tiffany perfected a technique of rimming the perimeter of each glass piece with copper foil and "gluing" the whole thing together with lead solder. Tiffany used this copper foil to achieve a tremendous degree of pictorial complexity, to the point that it is hard to believe one's own eyes that, except in the case of faces and hands, his windows contain little or no painted detail.

"You look at a Tiffany window, with its incredible variety of glass, and detail that can convey whatever you're trying to convey, and you realize its all done just with glass," said UAlbany's Roberts. "It's a miracle. When the sun is right, there's nothing like it."

# Town Hall CLASSROOM

PHOTO: MARK SCHMIDT

BY GRETA PETRY

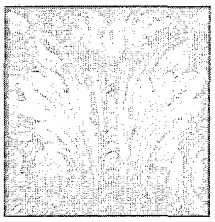
On a slushy spring morning, 43 people have packed a room in the Town Hall in Bethlehem, an Albany suburb.

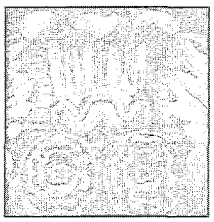
All eyes are on Distinguished Teaching Professor Warren Roberts, who is back in the 5th century, B.C., expounding on the virtues of the artwork of ancient Greece. One minute Roberts sits on the edge of the desk. The next, he is on his feet, grabbing a pointer to draw his audience's attention to the slides of ancient Greek masterpieces displayed on the screen next to him.

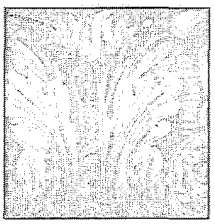
"The Greeks have an instinctive love of beauty. It's a cult for the Greeks," he says, describing how those who translated the Christian Bible from Greek ran into difficulty because the words "good" and "beautiful" were sometimes used synonymously. "The Greeks have an absolute love of beauty. Why is this?" he asks. "Certainly the Greek religion is valid evidence for us in the endeavor to decode the Greek system. There is a panoply of gods. In all of their humanness, the gods are an extension of the Greeks themselves. The gods and men are subject to fate."

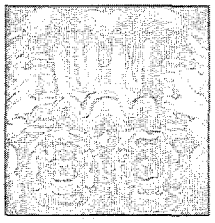
Roberts is just warming up. But his 43 students are already totally engrossed. The class is "Art as History," a non-credit six-week lecture series offered under the umbrella of continuing education through the Bethlehem Central School District. And these adult students, many retired, are discovering what Roberts' University students have long known: he has a

# COMMUNITY CONNECTION









gift for making history come alive, a palpable enthusiam for his subject.

"The Oracles at Delphi play an important role in the Greek religious system," he continues. "Common sense is what the oracles recommend over and over. A Greek does not like fanaticism. This is central to the Greek way of life...it would have been inconceivable for the Greeks to build a pyramid, for example. One hundred thousand men working for 20 years to build a monument to one ruler god?" he asked incredulously, as if to exclaim, "No way!"

Near the end of the two-hour lecture, Roberts pauses when the slide of the Republican Forum in Rome flashes on the screen. "I took this slide," he says. "It was in the spring of 1955. I was in the U.S. Army, on leave traveling in Italy."

At the time Roberts already had a business degree from the University of Southern California. When his military service was over, he was to go home and join his father's construction firm.

"I saw this stuff and I was ruined," he says, a trace of wonder still in his voice at the sheer magnificence of the history and art he discovered in Europe. Young Roberts dutifully returned home and worked with H. Cedric Roberts & Sons, in Anaheim, Calif., for two years. "It was not a good fit," he explained after class. "I was a square plug in a round hole."

Luckily for the University at Albany, he left the construction business and took up the study of history. Roberts earned his Ph.D. in history from the University of California at Berkeley and then headed for Albany, where he has taught in the Department of History for 31 years.

"Art as History" was one of three non-credit courses offered last spring and organized by the Bethlehem Humanities Institute of Life-Long Learning. While the link with the University is unofficial, some of the organizers have known Albany faculty for years.

Roslyn Faust, a retired first grade teacher for Albany and Bethlehem schools and member of the committee which arranged the courses, said, "I love going to school. I've never stopped going to school. You never stop if you have a deep interest in learning. When I retired from teaching at 55 the first thing I did was to go to the University at Albany and audit a class."

Roberts offered an instructor's viewpoint. "It is just wonderful to have adults who have curiosity and want to learn about things," he said. "It matters to them. They have traveled. They have been to museums. It is part of their life."

Roberts' audience included Helen and Fred Adler, a retired couple who worked with the organizing committee to set up the daytime lecture series that began last fall.

"I was giving literature lectures and I could see that people were hungry for this kind of thing," said Mrs. Adler as she stood outside the class, checking in participants. "It's a lesson for other communities. You can't assume old people only want to go to luncheons and cheap movies. That's ridiculous."

"This is the best-educated older generation we've ever had. Yet when people reach a certain age, others treat them as though they were invisible. As though there were a magic number, and after you get to it you're mindless, only capable of Alzheimer's disease," she scoffed.

Professors Roberts, Richard Goldman, Max Lifchitz and Martha Rozett have lectured for the program on their personal time for a small fee, which Roberts told his class he was donating to the University's Capital Campaign.

Lifchitz, who taught 88 adults in a similar class last fall, said, "It's very rewarding in many ways. People are there because they want to be there, not to fulfill a requirement. They are very attentive and ask very intelligent questions. Hardly anybody misses a class. They are always there and they are very respectful of an instructor."

How does this help the University? "The way I see it, it's a community outreach program...this way the community doesn't think we are up in an ivory tower," Lifchitz said.

Martha Miller, a University Council member and Bethlehem resident who took Roberts' course, said, "I think it's the best thing that's happened to the University in the last 10 years. I want the University Council to know that. I was very pleased to find that my school district was offering these excellent courses taught by top professors of the University. I've paid school taxes for 35 years. We (retired taxpayers) built these schools. It's nice to have something of an intellectual nature offered for the senior citizens." ■

# Teaching More Than 'How to'

*By Greta Petry*

## It's a slushy spring morning. Forty-three people sit listening in a paneled room in the Bethlehem Town Hall on Delaware Avenue in Delmar.

All eyes are on Warren Roberts, who is back in the 5th Century B.C., expounding on the virtues of the artwork of ancient Greece. One minute Roberts sits on the edge of the desk. The next, he is standing, holding his hand high in the air, touching thumb and finger together to emphasize a point.

"The Greeks have an instinctive love of beauty. It's a cult for the Greeks," he says, describing how those who translated the Christian Bible from Greek ran into difficulty because the words "good" and "beautiful" were sometimes used synonymously. "The Greeks have an absolute love of beauty. Why is this?" he asks. "Certainly the Greek religion is valid evidence for us in the endeavor to decode the Greek system. There is a panoply of gods. In all of their humanness, the gods are an extension of the Greeks themselves. The gods and men are subject to fate."

Roberts warms to the topic.

"The Oracles at Delphi play an important role in the Greek religious system," he continues. "Common sense is what the Oracles recommend over and over. A Greek does not like fanaticism. This is central to the Greek way of life . . . it would have been inconceivable for the Greeks to build a pyramid, for example. One hundred thousand men working for 20 years to build a monument to one ruler god?" he asks incredulously, as if to exclaim, "No way!"

Roberts is at home in front of a class. But this "class" is different. There are neither tests nor term papers. Most of the students appear to be in their 60s. Here and there is a young mother whose children are in school.

This is "Art as History," a non-credit six-week lecture series offered under the umbrella of continuing education through the Bethlehem Central School District.

Near the end of the two-hour lecture, Roberts pauses when the slide of the Republican Forum in Rome flashes on the screen. "I took this slide," he says. "It was in the spring of 1955. I was in the U.S. Army, on leave traveling in Italy."

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Luckily for the University, he left the construction business and took up history. Roberts is, of course, a Distinguished Teaching Professor in the Department of History who earned his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. He has taught at the University for 31 years.

"Art as History" is one of three non-credit courses offered this spring and organized by

**Distinguished Teaching Professor of history Warren Roberts is flanked by Helen and Fred Adler, two of the organizers for a daytime lecture series in Delmar. Albany professors say the classes show the community the level of work being done at the University while allowing the faculty to get in touch with highly motivated students in the community.**

WARREN ROBERTS

PERSONAL

Born, May 8, 1933
Married, four children

DEGREES EARNED:

B. S., University Southern California, 1954;
B. A., University of California, Berkeley, 1959;
M. A., University of California, Berkeley, 1960;
Ph. D., University of California, Berkeley, 1966.

EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, SUNY Albany, 1963-70
Associate Professor, SUNY Albany, 1970-80
Professor, SUNY Albany, 1980-

OTHER EMPLOYMENT:

U. S. Army, 1954-56.
H. Cedric Roberts & Sons, 1956-58, Anaheim California, family business.

SCHOLARLY ACTIVITY:

Books:
Morality and Social Class in Eighteenth Century French Literature and Painting (Toronto, 1974), 188 pp.

Reviews: Quire and Quil (March, 1975), 19. Gerald Parker.
History Today, v. 25 (September, 1975), pp. 445-6.
Michael Greenhalgh.
Choice, v. 12 (October, 1975), p. 988.
Queen's Quarterly, v. 82 (Autumn, 1975), pp. 445-6.
Joseph Burke.
Canadian Journal of History, v. 10, no. 2 (1975), pp. 271-3.
R.S. Ridgeway.
French Review, v. XLIX (March, 1976), pp. 617-18. Gita May.
Modern Language Review, v. 71 (October, 1976), 919-20.
John Dunkley.
American Historical Review, v. 81 (June, 1976), pp. 601-2.
Orville T. Murphy.
Modern Language Journal, v. 60 (April, 1976), p. 207.
Peter V. Conroy, Jr.
English Historical Review, v. 91 (April, 1976), 435-6.
John M. Roberts.
Journal of Modern History, v. 48 (June, 1976), pp. 331-3.
Dorothy R. Thelander
The Historian, v. 39 (Nov., 1976), 121-2. Raymond Birn.
French Review, v. XLIX (March, 1976), pp. 617-18. Gita May.
History, vol. 61 (Feb., 1976), pp. 115-16. Norman Hampson.

Novel, vol. II (Spring, 1978), pp. 270-74. Edna L. Steeves. Jane Austen and the French Revolution (London, 1979), 224 pp.
Reviews: Choice, v. 18 (October, 1980), p. 250.
History, v. 65 (October, 1980), p. 450.
Literary Review, No. 10 (February, 1980), p. 14.
Comparative Literary Studies, v. 18 (Spring, 1982), p. 86.
English Historical Review, v. 97 (January, 1982), pp. 204-5.
Review of English Studies, v. 33 (February, 1982), p. 90.

Articles:

"Hedonism in Eighteenth-Century French Literature and Paintings," Symposium, v. 30 (Spring, 1976), 42060.
"Politics and the Arts in France and England: 1715-60," in Art, Propaganda and Politics, ed. James Leheny. In press.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Historical Association

BOOK REVIEWS:

Allen, James S., Popular French Romanticism: Authors, Readers, and Books in the 19th Century (Syracuse, 1981), AHR, vol. 86 (December, 1981), 1101-2.

Corvisier, André, Arts et sociétés dans l'Europe du XVIIIe siècle (Paris, 1978), AHR, v. 84 (October, 1979), 1037.

Colton, Judith, The Parnasse François (New Haven, 1979), AHR, v. 85 (June, 1980), p. 636.

UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Undergraduate Academic Standing Committee, 1966-67.
College of Arts & Sciences Academic Planning Committee, 1967-68.
Arts & Sciences Nomination Committee, 1967-68.
Faculty Committee on Nominations and Elections, 1969-70.
Arts & Sciences Graduate Committee, 1971-72.
History Department Undergraduate Committee, 1967-70.
History Department Executive Committee, 1967-69. 1971-73.
History Department Director of Graduate Studies, 1971-73.
History Department Recruitment Committee, 1973.
History Department Graduate Committee, 1973-77.
Chairman, Search Committee for Dean of Social & Behavioral Sciences, 1973-74.
Search Committee, Chairman of Art History Department, 1974-75.
History Department Advisory Committee, 1975-77.
Committee for Excellence in Teaching, 1975-76.
Ad Hoc Promotions Committee, Political Science, 1976.
Tenure Appeals Committee, Physics, 1976.
Search Committee, Director of University Arts Gallery, 1977-8.
Special Committee on Undergraduate Education, 1978-79.
Athletic Council, 1978-79, 1979-80.
Tenure Appeals Committee, Art Department, 1979.
History Department Undergraduate Committee, 1978-82.

Committee on Liberal Education, 1979-82.
Music Department Advisory Committee, 1979-80.
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Grievance Committee, 1981-82.
History Department Graduate Committee, 1982-83.
Overseas Studies Selection Committee, 1982-83.
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Budget Committee, 1982-83.
College of Humanities Doctoral Committee, 1981-83.
Committee on Academic Dishonesty, 1983

SPECIAL HONORS:

Graduated with honors, University of California Berkeley, 1959.
Phi Beta Kappa.
Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, 1962-63.
Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, 1973.
Fellow, Institute for Humanistic Studies, 1979-80.
S.U.N.Y. Research Foundation Summer Fellowship, 1967, 1968.
S.U.N.Y. Research Foundation Grants-in-Aid, 1969, 1970, 1971.
National Humanities Foundation Fellowship, 1968.

FIELD:

17th and 18th Century European Cultural and Intellectual History.

WORK IN PROGRESS:

A study of art, literature, and music in the hierarchical society of the Ancien Regime and during the era of the French Revolution. The study is an outgrowth of my books on eighteenth-century literature and painting and Jane Austen; it will examine patterns of cultural change as the old society of the eighteenth century broke down and the new and more complex society of the nineteenth century took shape. Much of the research has been done and two chapters have been written.

COURSES TAUGHT:

A History of Western Civilization (HIS 131A-B)
Europe, 1648-1789 (HIS 340)
European Cultural and Intellectual History, 1500-1800 (HIS 363A)
England in the 18th Century (HIS 346)
European Culture in the Revolutionary Era (HIS 340)
Pro-Seminar in European Cultural and Intellectual History (HIS 663)
Seminar in European Cultural and Intellectual History (HIS 664)
Youth and Modern Culture (HIS 294)
Art, Music and History (HIS 263A-B)
History Honors Colloquium (HIS 481)

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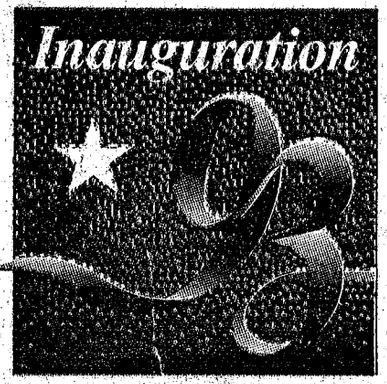
# TIMES UNION

★ FINAL

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1993

WEATHER: PARTLY SUNNY. HIGH 34°, LOW 16°. DETAILS, C-2.

# For the WWII generation, transition is a time to reflect




BY CRAIG BRANDON
Staff writer

They won the "Good War" against totalitarianism, but mired the country in an expensive and dangerous Cold War that threatened to turn the planet into a radioactive wasteland.

They grew up in deprivation during the worst depression the country has ever known and then created an unprecedented consumer economy that flooded the world with goods such as television sets, dishwashers and jetliners that were not even dreamed of when they were born.

They walked on the moon and sent robot probes to nearly every planet in the solar system, but left behind toxic waste dumps that threaten the health of their children and grandchildren.

That is the complicated legacy of the World War II generation, which is finally passing the torch of leadership to its children, as symbolized by Bill Clinton's succession of President Bush on Wednesday.

What is the legacy that the Old Guard is leaving to the new one? How do they want to be remembered in the history books?

"I think we had lots of virtues, but lots of sins as well," said Mary Hager, 65, a retired English teacher from Albany. "Our main sin was one of pride, I think. We thought we had saved the world, that all the problems were solved. Then we found out about segregation and the environment and poverty.

"We thought that technology and hard work could fix anything," she said. "That's what the Depression and the war taught us. Around about the end of the 1950s we found out that there were problems we had not even thought about. That's what our children taught us in the 1960s."

Warren Roberts, a history professor at the State University at Albany, said that despite the Cold War, the World War II generation provided the world with 50 years of relative peace without a major worldwide confrontation.

"I like the way Adlai Stevenson characterized it," he said. "He called it an 'age of rising expectations.'"

After beating the Depression, the Nazis and the Japanese, he said, it was natural in the 1950s for Americans to believe that they could do anything. The Marshall Plan rescued Europe after the war. Americans sent men to the moon. Science seemed on the way to creating a paradise on Earth.

The only fly in the ointment was communism, which led to the McCarthy hearings, the Cold War, the arms race and the brink of

Please see GENERATION A-7



## INAUGURAL COUNTDOWN

Continued from A-1

# GENERATION: A remarkable record

global catastrophe.

"I think the Cold War really de-

vision of the Founding Fathers.

"In 100 years no one will remem-

puters and microwave ovens. What more could you ask for one lifetime?"

thought of all those things we read about as far in the future. It was purely fiction. But we lived to see all of it happen. I think we lived in the best of times."

Many World War II veterans said they traced their faith in technology

race to develop the most deadly weapon of all.

"Each decade we saw new changes," said Nowak. "Some were for the better and some were for the worse."

Siena College history Professor

and took advantage of the GI Bill and that did more to alter the country than anything else.

By the 1950s and 1960s, he said, the World War II veterans felt that they could fix just about anything, and set to work rebuilding the entire

# A day for glass to shine

TROY — A symposium this weekend at Hudson Valley Community College will consider the impact world-famous Tiffany glass has made on the Capital District.

"American Stained Glass: One Hundred Years of Tiffany," scheduled for Friday and Saturday at the South Troy college, coincides with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Tiffany Stained Glass Studios in New York City.

Several area churches and other buildings feature works by Louis Comfort Tiffany's studio. They include St. Paul's Episcopal Church and St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Troy, the First Presbyterian Church of Albany and the Troy Public Library.

Speakers for the symposium, presented through a grant by the Research Foundation of the State University of New York, include:

- Alastair Duncan, coordinator of 19th- and 20th-century decorative arts at Christie's, a New York City auction house, who will discuss the history of Tiffany glass.
- Gary Zack, operator of G.S. Zack & Associates of Saratoga Springs, who will talk about the case for modern architectural stained glass.
- Warren Roberts, professor of history at the State University at Albany, who will discuss the impact Tiffany glass has had on the Capital District.

The symposium concludes Saturday with a tour of Troy churches. For more information, call Susan Blandy, assistant librarian, or Damien J. Nichols, professor of physics, at 283-1100.

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# Teaching and research

To the Editor:

Recent articles in *The Times Union* (Aug. 4 and Aug. 5) give the impression that teaching and research at The University at Albany are mutually exclusive and take place in separate compartments. This is said to be true particularly of undergraduate teaching.

As a member of the history department for 27 years, this is decidedly not how I think about undergraduate teaching. For me, teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels is closely bound up with research. My own experience is that I have benefitted as a publishing historian from contact with students; conversely, I believe my students benefit from my scholarship.

The classroom is not only a place where faculty relate the results of their scholarship; it is a forum in which ideas are tested in ways that benefit faculty. If this is most obviously true in graduate courses it is also true, at least for me, in undergraduate courses.

I clearly benefit from the critical thinking of my students and I believe the exchange of ideas between them and me is important to their education. I always tell my students that we are involved in the same undertaking, trying to answer questions to which there are no final answers.

This is what I believe as an historian and it is what I believe as a teacher. For me there is no dichotomy between teaching and research. Both have the same objectives, and between them there is a healthy interplay.

WARREN ROBERTS
Albany

SUNDAY
TIMES UNION
May 14, 1989

# University teaching, research should go together

**By Warren Roberts**

State University Chancellor D. Bruce Johnstone is reported to have said research is the principal mission of research *universities*, such as the Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo and Stony Brook campuses of the SUNY system. Teaching is emphasized, he adds, at the state *college* campuses of the system, such as Oneonta and New Paltz.

Johnstone undoubtedly is correct when he says the research centers place a greater emphasis on research than on teaching, but this does not mean it should be so.

For the chancellor to make such a statement is to encourage the research centers to perpetuate distortions of their proper mission. Wrong thinking at the top of a vast university system is an open invitation to misdirection in its constituent parts.

One recent personal incident illustrates the importance of teaching at a research university.

I was on the Berkeley campus of the University of California a few weeks ago to read a paper at a conference. I also wanted to see some of my old professors from when I was an undergraduate and then a graduate student at Berkeley. The person I most wanted to see was a member of the history department, who without doubt was the decisive influence on my academic and intellectual life.

The way I look at history now is the way he showed me. Moreover, it was his interest as a teacher in my work that made me believe in myself as a student of history. That he completely rewrote my papers meant everything in the world to me. I knew that as an assistant professor he needed to publish for the sake of his own career, but still he found time to read my undergraduate papers with complete attention to form and content.

That assistant professor has become a preeminent scholar in his area of historical research. He has long been acclaimed everywhere. I had not seen him since I began my career as an assistant professor after leaving the Berkeley campus for Albany in 1963.

As chance would have it, when I walked into the building where his office is located, he was just down the hall. We talked a few minutes before he had a class, but I wanted to see him again. This was Thursday afternoon. He had office hours from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Friday afternoon, so I arrived at his office at 2:30 to resume the conversation. Several students were waiting to see him; during the next two hours, others arrived. They all wanted to discuss their work, to answer questions stemming from lectures and reading.

So many appeared that I was unable to resume the conversation. When I left at 4:30, several students still were waiting to see him. They were learning, as I had; expanding their horizons, as I had; seeing new ways to think about and look at history, as I had. And, they were being validated, as I had.

More than 30 years have intervened, years in which this historian has enlarged the minds of countless students. He did this at a state university that considers research of paramount importance to its mission, but also believes teaching is central to that mission. One need not, and should not, preclude — or even receive priority over — the other.

There is no doubt in my mind that there is much poor teaching at the SUNY Albany campus. The campus administration pays lip service to teaching, but it does not say emphatically — in ways faculty understand — that good teaching is essential. Indeed, the message is that this is a research institution and research comes first.

That the administration conveys such a message is not the result of callous indifference to teaching. It is a natural, perhaps necessary, response to the last 25 years of growth, during which Albany was transformed from teachers college to research center.

Redefining an institution's mission is unavoidably difficult, and it well can result in wrenching changes made to achieve particular goals. Precisely because research was not emphasized at the teachers college, it was necessary to give it top priority. That meant teaching was devalued. Pursuit of one institutional objective meant diminishing the importance of a different objective.

It is time to restore the proper balance between research and teaching. This can be done only if the campus administration reaffirms the importance of teaching. It is important also for the SUNY chancellor to see teaching as a central mission of the research campuses, and to publicly say so.

The best state universities always have insisted on the highest standards for both teaching and research.

*Warren Roberts teaches in the History Department at the State University at Albany.*

# BERKELEY REVISITED:

## The Impact of the Berkeley Experience of the 1960's on The State University of New York at Albany

**October 4th and 5th, 1984**

**Campus Center,**
**Assembly Hall**
**SUNYA Campus**

* good interviews

## What Happened at Berkeley: A Retrospective View Thursday, October 4,1984

1:00 pm Welcome, Judith Ramaley, Acting President SUNYA Campus

Introduction, Anne Roberts, Librarian, Conference Chair

We Were There

1:30 pm Charles A. Muscatine, Professor of English, Berkeley, Chair of Select Committee which produced Education at Berkeley, 1966

2:00 pm Sheldon Wolin, Professor of Politics, Princeton University, was professor of Political Science, at Berkeley and author of many key documents of the movement.

2:30 pm Larry Spence, Associate Professor, Political Science, Penn State University, was graduate student at Berkeley during 1964.

* 455-6186

2:45 pm Bruce Miroff, Assistant Professor, SUNYA, Political Science, was undergraduate student at Berkeley during 1964. Discussion.

3:15 pm Break Refreshments kindness of UAS

* 455-6186

3:30 pm We Came to Albany, John Gunnell, Political Science; Warren Roberts, History; Charles Tarlton, Political Science; Fredericks Volkwein, Administrator. Discussion.

457-8687

457-4545

8:00 pm — 10:00 pm "Chords of Fame" videotape on Phil Ochs, counter culture minstrel and spokesperson, sponsored by Student Association.

## What Happened at Albany: Several Views Friday, October 5, 1984

9:00 am We Were Here, Joan Schulz, English; John Reilly, English; Harry Hamilton, Atmospheric Sciences; Kathleen Kendall, Rhetoric and Communication; Richard Kendall, History; Discussion.

* 457-4587

457-8301

10:15 am Break, Refreshments provided by UAS

10:30 am We Live With the Results, Gloria DeSole, Affirmative Action; Vivian Gordon, Afro-American Studies; Walter Gibson, Physics; Judith Ramaley, Academic Affairs; Discussion. (Ramaley is acting President of the Campus)

457-4912

11:30 am Student Reality Today, James Roberts, Berkeley; Suzanne Pecore, SUNYA; Discussion.

12:00 noon Perspective and Conclusion, Meredith Butler, Unversity Libraries; Discussion.

The Berkeley Revisited Conference was supported by the University Libraries, the Student Association, and the SUNYA Vice Presidents Judith Ramaley and John Shumaker. The enthusiasm and willingness of the participants to join in this effort is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Roberts, Warren

# news

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

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 activitists 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.

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September 21, 1984

news

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

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.

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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 particualrly 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 restrospectively 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

# SUNYA speakers to recall Free Speech Movement

Knick Oct 3, 1984

By SHARON GAZIN
Knickerbocker News Education Writer

Life on college campuses everywhere has been radically changed by events that rocked the University of California at Berkeley 20 years ago when the Free Speech Movement began with a demonstration, says Dr. Warren Roberts, a distinguished teaching professor in the Department of History at State University at Albany.

The beginnings of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley will be studied Thursday at the university, where faculty members and former student activists will participate in one of two organized retrospectives in the country.

Speakers at the conference will include Charles A. Muscatine, a professor of English at Berkeley who headed the select committee that produced "Education at Berkeley" in 1966, who will speak at 1:30 p.m. Thursday.

Other speakers will include Sheldon Wolin, professor of politics at Princeton University, and Larry Spence, associate professor at Penn State University, both of whom were at Berkeley at the time of the movement.

The Free Speech Movement, triggered by student participation in the Civil Rights Movement, has radically altered campus life since then, said Roberts, who earned his Ph.D. at Berkeley.

He and his wife, Anne, a librarian at SUNYA, organized the conference.

"The student today would not be the same had it not been for the forces unleashed at the University of California," Roberts said. "Students today don't know what happened and why it happened."

> **"Students today don't know what happened and why it happened."**
>
> — Warren Roberts
> SUNYA professor

Roberts said the Free Speech Movement was led largely by a group of students who participated in the Civil Rights Movement and had recently been on marches in the South.

America from the end of World War II until the 1960s had settled into "an era of private feelings and emotions," and Americans made no protest when they entered the Korean War, he said.

However, Roberts said, the student movement of the 1960s can still be strongly felt in the reluctance of students to fight a war in Central America.

He said the protest against the Vietnam War had its roots in the Free Speech Movement.

"It is because of the unique protest against American foreign policy in the 1960s that things are as they are today," he said, adding the Free Speech Movement began before the "Vietnam adventure" penetrated public awareness.

Students later began directing their attention to problems of racism and the war in Vietnam, losing sight of the questions that began the movement, he said.

"For me, what the Free Speech Movement did was encourage frustration and ultimate irreverance for government," Roberts said.

When the students saw the government as ineffectual or unresponsive to the problem, they became hostile toward the government, he said.

Roberts said the end of the student movement came from an overabundance of idealism on the part of the students, who were unable to realize their goals.

WASHINGTON

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By Warren Roberts

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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, the students hungered for a better system of higher education and for a more just society. They had become impatient with and hostile toward 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.

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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 recording 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 '60s 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 '60s upheaval, the meaning behind student protest movements has become dim. Many did not understand the events as they were taking place.

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.

*Warren Roberts is professor of history at the State University of New York at Albany.*

# Powerful Item Veto

WASHING

There's an outside chance that this Congr
before it adjourns, will give Presi
Reagan a power he has extolled as
answer to every economizer's prayer: the item v

Fifty-one senators, nine of them Democr
favor a two-year experiment with the dev
Money bills would be so structured, on a trial ba
as to enable the president to choose which am
thousands of line items to sign and which to re
— subject, of course, to the usual two-th
congressional override.

At last count, about 40 governors have the i
veto, but a president must sign or send back wh
bills, in effect accepting the rats with the barr
torching the barn.

What the 51 senators propose would be onl
tentative exercise in the delegation of congressio
power, not the constitutional amendment Rea
seeks. But it might be an interesting test of the it
veto's firepower in the great war on "fraud, wa
and abuse." Certainly it is news when 51 senat
depart, even experimentally, from the anci
congressional wisdom that the item veto wo
dangerously tilt the balance of power toward
White House.

The eventual effect of institutional tinkering
hard to predict, and often perverse. But
remember, you saw it here first — the item veto
tried, is likely to be the biggest bust, in practi
terms, since the enfranchisement of 18-year-ol
Like the so-called balanced budget amendment,
item veto is often seen as a jiffy remedy for
chronic inability to control the federal budg
President Reagan (and he isn't alone in this) ins
that with such a tool he could miraculously root
all the countless extravagances he now m
tolerate as the price of getting acceptable mo
bills.

Certainly such extravagances exist, althou
lately the most highly publicized ones (such as th
$500 armrests for military transport planes) se
to occur in the defense budget, which Reagan
treated as a model of frugality. In gross terms —
terms of the large figures and contours of
federal budget — the effect of the smaller mischi
is negligible.

Whatever significant spending Congress does
does because that spending is perceived by la
and influential constituencies, if not majorities,
be socially useful. That makes slicing the budget
a political art, not a freakish mechanical problem
be cured by a mechanical contrivance like the it
veto.

I must admit to a certain longing. I would like
see how President Reagan reacts when and
Congress hands him the item veto and asks, w
chief, where does the cutting start? Will it be a ta
program or a college scholarship program?

Mr. Reagan could undoubtedly flush a certa
number of rats. But that their extermination one
one would change the shape or configuration of t
budget barn must be doubted. Not that

Roberts, Warren

# news

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

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 activitists 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.

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September 21, 1984

# news

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

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.

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September 21, 1984

Roberts, Warren

# University News

Volume 7, Number 25, The University at Albany, May 2, 1984

## Toni Morrison Appointed To Schweitzer Chair

Toni Morrison, internationally renowned writer and winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award, will hold an Albert Schweitzer Chair in Humanities at the University at Albany, marking the first time the New York State Board of Regents has awarded the University the prestigious position.

In nominating Morrison for the professorship, President O'Leary said, "We are delighted that a person of Toni Morrison's caliber will join Bill Kennedy and add great strength to the flourishing national writing program at the University. She will also add strength to our successful interdisciplinary programs in African and Afro-American Studies and Women's Studies."

The Regents selected Morrison with the belief she would attract students, writers and scholars to the University's "strong innovative humanities program" and would complement the Writers Institute at Albany.

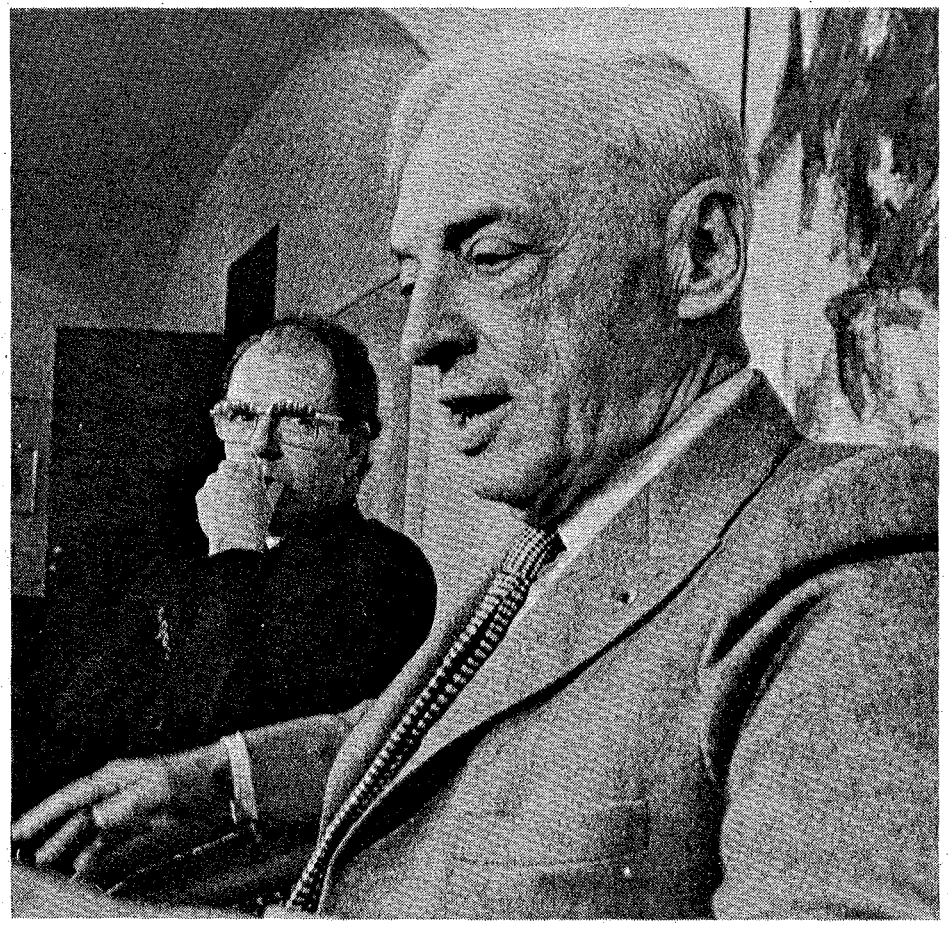
Morrison, currently completing her fifth novel while serving as Distinguished Visiting Professor at Rutgers University, fills the vacant Schweitzer chair formerly held by

Book of the Month Club. She also received the Cleveland Arts Prize in Literature in 1978 and the Distinguished Writer Award of 1978 from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Her other novels are *The Bluest Eye, Sula* and *Tar Baby.*

While an editor for Random House Publishers, Morrison played an influential role in shaping contemporary literary taste. For more than a decade, she was primarily responsible for reviewing and editing the works of black writers.

"This is an exciting addition to the resources we are assembling for our innovative doctor of arts program in writing," said Judith Ramaley, vice president of Academic Affairs. "Toni Morrison's presence on the campus will benefit all our students."

A graduate of Howard University, Morrison earned a master of arts degree from Cornell, and honorary degrees from Spelman College, the University of Massachusetts, Bard, Morgan State, Oberlin, Dartmouth, and Wesleyan and a medal of distinction from Barnard. She has taught at Texas Southern University, Howard, State University College at



William Kennedy and his mentor, Nobel laureate Saul Bellow, joined forces last week to inaugurate the University's Writers Institute at Albany, which Kennedy directs. Kennedy credits Bellow with "confirming" his work, but Bellow says all he did was save Kennedy a little time. As part of his visit, Bellow spoke to graduate and undergraduate classes, and gave an evening lecture which drew an estimated 1,000 people.

Donald T. Campbell at Syracuse University.

Her novels portray relationships between people of differing colors, sexes and values. She first received public attention after her third novel, *Song of Solomon*, which won the National Book Critics Circle Award in 1977 and was chosen as the main selection of the Purchase, Yale, Bard and Rutgers.

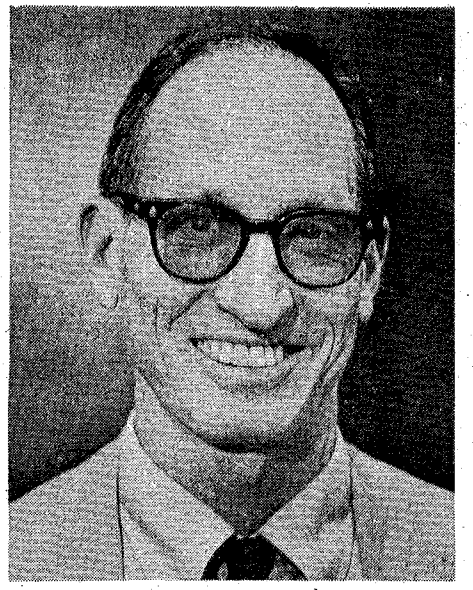
Vice President for Research and Educational Development John Shumaker, who coordinated development of the proposal the Regents approved, credited English Professor Tim Reilly with suggesting Morrison for the Schweitzer chair and

*Continued on page 2*

# Roberts Is Distinguished

Professor of History Warren Roberts, a teacher praised as exceptional by both his colleagues and students, has been awarded the special rank of Distinguished Teaching Professor by the State University of New York Board of Trustees.

Roberts, who was also a winner of the first SUNY Chancellor's Award for Teaching in 1973, is the fifth Albany faculty member to earn the title of Distinguished Teaching Professor and the first since 1977. He becomes the 52nd person in the SUNY system so named.



Roberts: Distinguished teaching professor

In nominating Roberts for the award, President O'Leary said, "Warren Roberts is the sort of faculty member that serves as the standard for the rest of us to live up to: a solid scholar who clearly enjoys the intellectual life of a university; an intense teacher whose devotion to his students approaches religious fervor; a model campus citizen who has contributed wholeheartedly and importantly to major policy issues; and a warm human being who is admired universally across the campus."

Roberts, who joined the University's History Department in 1963 as assistant professor, is being recognized for his methods of teaching history, which colleagues describe as "cultural and interdisciplinary. He is able to weave art, music, literature and politics into a meaningful and fascinating pattern."

In evaluating his courses, students praised Roberts for his insight into the

*Continued on page 2*

# Fall Convocation To Mark Education's Anniversary

U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., will deliver the keynote address at a special convocation Saturday, Sept. 22, marking the 140th anniversary of the University's School of Education.

The convocation will also include the awarding of two distinguished service awards and four honorary degrees. In addition, a series of seminars and colloquia, led by the honorary degree recipients, is planned for Friday, Sept. 21.

"The School of Education is home to a new generation of superb scholars and teachers whose work promises to make significant contributions to the improvement of educational practice," said School of Education Dean Robert Koff. "The convocation celebrates a proud tradition and recognizes the significant accomplishments of our faculty and many graduates, of which we are justifiably proud."

Receiving distinguished service awards are Fred M. Hechinger, vice president of the New York Times Foundation and respected education writer, and Albert Shanker, president for the American Federation of Teachers and vice president of the AFL-CIO. Both are being honored for their contributions to the field of education.

Receiving honorary degrees will be James Coleman, a renowned social scientist and distinguished professor at the University of Chicago; Bruno Bettelheim, recognized as one of the foremost child psychologists and professor emeritus at the University of Chicago; Eleanor Gibson of Cornell University, who is among America's leading psychologist-educators; and Lawrence A. Cremin, president of Teachers College of Columbia University and a Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

Albany's School of Education was founded in 1844 — the forerunner of the University at Albany. It was the first "normal school" or teachers college in New York and the third in the nation.

*Continued on page 3*

# Soviets Join Albany Study

Soviet scientists and University researchers have launched an unusual collaborative study that could mean greater freedom from drugs for millions of people with high blood pressure in both the United States and the Soviet Union.

To wrap up final preparations for the project, the Soviet research team met this Monday and Tuesday with their Albany counterparts at the University's nationally recognized Center for Stress and Anxiety Disorders.

The project, which will focus on non-drug treatments for hypertension, is the first collaborative study of its kind, according to officials with the National

*Continued on page 3*

History," as well as helping to develop the University's general education and "writing intensive" requirements. He has served on a number of University committees as well.

A specialist in 17th and 18th century history and intellectual history, Roberts is the author of two books, *Morality and Social Class in Eighteenth Century French Literature and Painting*, which uses art and literature to illustrate class attitudes before the revolution, and *Jane Austen and the French Revolution*, which describes how the French Revolution affected Austen's thinking.

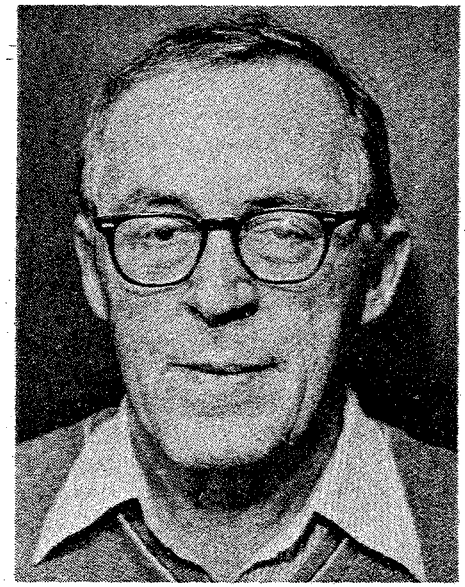
In addition to the Chancellor's Award, he also earned SUNY Research Foundation Summer Fellowships in 1967 and 1968, a National Humanities Foundation Fellowship in 1968 and SUNY Research Foundation Grants in Aid in 1969, 1970 and 1971, and was a fellow at the Institute for Humanistic Studies in 1979-80. He was promoted to professor in 1980.

—Sheila Mahan

**Seth Spellman**, acting chair of the African/Afro-American Studies Department, has also served as dean of the School of Social Welfare and the former James E. Allen Collegiate Center. He was assistant to the President for two years and served on the University Senate for six years. Spellman has been at the University since 1967.

**Hassaram Bakhru** is a professor in the Physics Department. He has served as director of the Accelerator Laboratory since 1972 and has chaired the planning and design of the Fine Arts Building, and created a new method of edging stained glass.

**John Gerber** is a professor of English and a scholar of Mark Twain's literature. He served as chair of the English Department for five years and was a member of the Graduate Academic Council. He chaired the Search Committee for the Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1980, and was a member of that committee in 1981.



For excellence in academic service: Cowley, left, and Bakhru


# University News

Published Wednesdays during full weeks of classes by the Community Relations Office, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222; Sheila Mahan, Editor; Hai Do, Photographer. Items for publication should be submitted in writing one week in advance to AD 238, 457-4901.




# Faculty Win Instruction Grant

Two University faculty members are recipients of a $4,400 grant for the Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction from the SUNY Research Foundation.

Assistant professors Howard Kallman and Stephen Hirtle of the Psychology Department will develop and expand the computer programs they use in the laboratory section of their course in experimental psychology.

"The grant will allow us to maximize the use of the computer equipment we already have," Kallman said. "We will use it to improve the programs that are presently being used and for designing new ones."

Computers were added to the lab section about two years ago and allow students to conduct experiments and research on the computer.

pref. 2 yrs. Call 439-3647.

Furn. 3-BR house, 1½ baths, LR, DR, FR, appl., w/w. Newtonville (near Siena), no pets, $500/mo. + util., July 1984-Aug. 1985. Call J. Uppal, 457-7917 (days) or 785-7888 (eves.).

2-BR, furn. apt., lake view on Univ. bus rt., June-Sept. Call 462-2296.

1- and 2-BR apts. 5 min. from Wellington, historic Mansion neighborhood, no pets, 1 yr. ls., $260 (1 BR), $275 (2 BR) + util. Call 477-5319 eves.

### Wanted

Babysitter(s) for 1984-85 school yr. Weekday infant care, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. in uptown campus apt. Call Tom or Jessica, 457-8594 eves.

To rent: commuting female faculty member, 1-BR or share apt. in Sept. Call (617) 435-4507 or write B. Burrell, 44 School St., Hopkinton, Mass., 01748.

To rent: grad. female needs housing May 15, 1984-Fall 1985 in 2-3 person household. Quiet, non-smoker, rent $165-$185/mo. Call 434-4141, ext. 754 eves.

To rent: apt. or house, 2-BR w/gar. Call Linda, 355-2499 eves.

To rent: house or apt., Albany res. area for July-Aug., retired Florida cpl. w/ref. Call 482-2395.

### Services

Going on sabbatical? Married grad. couple will housesit May to Jan. Pets, plants no prob., non-smokers. Ref. Call Michael, 489-1692 morns., eves.

*Categories for Market Place include Car Pools, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, Services and Wanted. Submit items in writing to AD 238 one week in advance of desired publication date and every week thereafter for continued publication.*

# It's HAP Week

Spring officially arrives on campus this Friday, May 4, at noon when the podium's huge main fountain is turned on for the first time this year.

The annual rite is part of HAP Week (Human Awareness Program), which also includes a "Podiate with a Prof" barbecue, today, May 2, and podium entertainment Thursday, May 3.

# ENTERTAINMENT

ST. PAUL'S — Louis Tiffany designed the interior as well as this window in the church on Third Street in Troy.

## SUNYA historian to shed some light on Tiffany church windows

By MAGGIE ZIOMEK
The Knickerbocker News

When it comes to the art of producing stained glass, the creations of Louis Tiffany are among the finest.

Just ask Warren Roberts, history professor at the State University at Albany. Clearly a man who appreciates the decorative arts — his third floor office in SUNYA's social services building is furnished with an oriental rug, a carved oak credenza, a stained glass lamp, art prints and pottery — Roberts has studied the artist's work for 30 years.

"When I was a grad student at Berkeley in the 1950s, I started looking at the stuff and I've been looking at it ever since."

The historian freely admits one of the reasons he joined the First Presbyterian Church on State Street in Albany was to see Tiffany's commanding "Sea of Galilea" on a regular basis.

He has also become well acquainted with the signed Tiffany creations in St. John's, St. Joseph's and St. Paul's churches in Troy.

And when Roberts bicycled through France a few years ago, he made a point of visiting Chartres Cathedral. Designed in High Gothic style by Abbot Suger, the windows are considered the highwater mark in art glass.

"The windows in Troy stirred me as much as those at Chartres," Roberts said.

"What Tiffany did with the medium is just astonishing."

The glass maker discovered if he injected fluorine into molten glass, he could produce the kind of luminous mottled glass that has become associated with the name Tiffany.

"For confetti glass, he would put broken pieces of glass out on the table and have workers pour glass over it."

In addition to his technical abilities, Tiffany "was a fine accomplished artist in his own right. He designed many of his windows. And every window was personally signed."

As enthusiastic as Roberts is about Tiffany — "the towering figure in the second great age of stained glass" — he realizes the majority of people in the Capital District have never seen the religious figures and the floral designs in the church windows in Troy and Albany.

"People go to New York City to see Tiffany and they don't know of the treasures in their own backyard."

To provide some insight into the artist, his work and place in the arts and crafts movement, Roberts will give a free, lunch-hour talk, "Tiffany Windows," on Friday at the Troy Public Library, 100 Second St., Troy.

Tiffany studied in Paris during the last half of the 19th century, and when returned to the United States in the 1870s, the country was in the midst of church construction.

"Some 4,000 churches were built in the 1870s," Roberts explained.

The artist was also a successful entrepreneur took advantage of the interest in building opulent churches.

"My own theory is one church commissioned Tiffany to put in new windows. When the deacons and elders from down the street paid the church a visit, they were not to be outdone and ordered Tiffany windows."

Tiffany's designs went out of fashion in the 1920s when art nouveau gave way to the angular art deco style and a number of his windows were smashed. Remarkably, those in the Capital District remained intact.

After the 12:15 p.m. lecture, Roberts will give a guided tour of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Third Street in Troy.

"It's important to see Tiffany's windows in their architectural setting," he said. "As an art form, the Tiffany in Troy is as good as any exhibit at the Metropolitian Museum."

Roberts, Warren

TU 5.29.84

# Heroes — Role models take different dimensions

By Jon Rabiroff
*Staff Writer*

Time was when John F. Kennedy, Lou Gehrig and John Wayne put lumps in our throats.

Kennedy's words stirred us, Gehrig's spirit gave us courage, and the Duke had guts. Their deeds, real or imagined, their styles, affected or natural, loomed larger than life in the American consciousness. They earned our trust and guarded it. They were heroes.

Today, their likes are elusive.

A local historian says our letdown-marked society has left kids short on role models. A local sociologist says there are enough heroes, but they're coming from untraditional places.

And a random sampling on the Memorial Day holiday — the time set aside to honor the heroic war dead — found many people have no one at all to call their hero. The few who do said they look up to the likes of President Reagan, John Travolta, Mr. T, rock singer Cyndi Lauper and crime-fighting cartoon character He-Man.

Warren Roberts, a history professor at the State University of New York at Albany, points to the turbulent anti-war days of the 1960s and the subsequent Watergate scandal as the turning points in hero worship.

"Kids have become more cynical," he said. "There is much less of a tendency to believe in traditional norms. Vietnam had very grave consequences on kids' values and the ways they viewed America. Watergate left behind a great legacy of mistrust."

Roberts said the movies mirror the change in attitude. He pointed to such late 1960s films as *Midnight Cowboy*, *The Wild Bunch* and *Bonnie and Clyde* as examples of anti-heroes replacing the standard role models, the focus of earlier films.

Gone were the "rugged individualists" and "square-jawed specimens of mankind" like Wayne, Gary Cooper and Gregory Peck, he said.

"To me, this is something that has profound importance for American society and, above all, American youth," he said. "I think we have a whole generation of people who have entered the workforce that have a different set of values."

Roberts said many of these people have trouble accepting "that there are rigid lines out there and unpleasant things that have to be done."

The deterioration of the modern hero is not limited to movies, he said. "It's interesting how economics have transformed the roles of athletes as heroes." As an example, he pointed to Dave Winfield of the New York Yankees, who several years ago signed a multi-year, multi-million dollar contract. "It's something that staggers the

See **HEROES:** / A-10

TU 52984

# Heroes: Change of the guard

Continued from A-1

mind that he spends most of his time fighting with the owner who bankrolled his future," he said. "The contrast between a Dave Winfield and a Lou Gehrig is spectacular."

Janet Alger, an assistant professor of sociology at Siena College, sees modern heroes in a positive light. "I don't think there has been any diminution of heroism," she said. "The arena of heroism has shifted with public concern. The element of people who expose the establishment in some way have a better chance than those that exemplify it," she said.

For example, said Alger, "you'd be hard-put to find any military heroes since World War II," but "whistle blowers" like Ralph Nader and Watergate reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein have gained prominence.

Roberts and Alger detect signs that our heroes are changing again.

"The winds are blowing in mixed directions," Roberts said. "Jesse Jackson is a very interesting figure in this respect. He is trying to carry forward traditional norms. He is very concerned with schools and a return to discipline in the classroom."

Alger pointed to Reagan, and the John Wayne-like characters he portrayed in the movies, as a symbol of "a swing back (to the traditional hero)." Still, she said, both establishment and anti-establishment heroes "may exist side by side."

## Plane crash hero may be honored

*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — Politicians used Memorial Day to propose renaming a bridge for an Atlanta businessman, the initially unknown hero who passed a lifeline — and his hopes for rescue — to other victims of the 1982 Air Florida jet crash.

Ice-clogged Flight 90 plowed into the commuter-jammed northbound span of the 14th Street Bridge Jan. 13, 1982, and plunged into the Potomac River during a blinding winter storm, killing 78 people just two miles from the White House.

A man, later determined to be Arland Williams Jr., passed a lifeline from a U.S. Park Police helicopter to two other people who had survived the Boeing 737's violent crash into the icy river.

"It was the heroism of the one, at first unknown, survivor who twice passed the lifeline to another before succumbing to the elements that came to represent the heroism of all the others," David Clarke, the chairman of the District of Columbia City Council, said at the site of the crash.

Clarke, at the urging of Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., Monday announced he will introduce a bill Tuesday to dedicate the northbound span of the bridge "The Arland D. Williams Jr. Memorial Bridge."

At Colonie Center on Monday, Frank Fiske, 43, of Granville, Washington County, said he is among those who call Reagan a hero.

"When he makes a decision, he stays with it," Fiske said. "He's not swayed by public opinion one way or the other. He stays with his first decisions. That's the reason I have to respect the man."

Fiske's 10-year-old son Nathan said his hero is TV's Mr. T "because he has big muscles and he does a lot of stunts."

Michelle LaBarge, 18, of East Greenbush, respects actress Jane Fonda "because she's against nuclear war and everything."

"I think she's gutsy," the 18-year-old said.

Margo Boos, 17, of Troy, said her hero is a relative. "I'd say my father," she said. "He looks out for me, watches what I do and makes sure everything I do is all right. I think I turned out pretty good, and I want to make sure my kids turn out the way I did."

Six-year-old Brent Wincek of North Adams, Mass., said cartoon character He-Man is his hero because "he fights bad people."

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29 August 1984

The Times Union
645 Albany-Shaker Road
Albany, NY 12212

Dear Editors:

I am enclosing an article that I have written on Tiffany stained glass windows in Albany and Troy. I know that you published an article on this subject last year, but I believe my piece is written from a different perspective. Besides, these wonderful windows cannot be written about too often. My purpose is to make your readers more aware of these local treasures. Whether or not the article is appropriate you, of course, will have to decide.

I have not included photographs of the windows I discuss, but I could have some made if you wish. I am in the History Department at SUNY Albany and my phone number is 457-8687.

Sincerely,

Warren Roberts
Professor
Department of History

File, pls

WR:mc
Enc.

Warren Roberts
Submitted to Albany Times Union 8/29/84

It was my good fortune to see the world's finest stained glass windows this summer, or so I should like to claim. I did so on two separate occasions and on two continents, first during the month of June, in France, and then just last week, in Albany and Troy, in the state of New York.

The first visit took me to the Cathedral of Chartres, which I saw after a 450 mile bicycle trip with my 24-year-old son. What attracted me to Chartres was the incomparable windows, which pilgrims from all over Christendom came to see during the Middle Ages, just as tourists from all over the world do today. From the beginning the Chartres windows were considered special, the pinnacle of an art form that gave Gothic interiors a brilliant, transcendental, mystical luminosity. To see these windows was an overwhelming experience, a moment that I shall not forget.

I saw stained glass windows last week in Albany and Troy under much less auspicious circumstances. A friend was visiting from out of state, and with nothing much to do I asked him, on the spur of the moment, having given the matter no previous thought, if he would like to see some Tiffany windows in Troy that I had heard about. An hour later we were walking through the first of three Troy churches that we were to see that day and the next day we visited two Albany churches. All of them have Tiffany windows. I should like to maintain that these American windows, made in the last years of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century, are of equal artistic merit to the Chartres windows.

In the history of stained glass there have been two great ages, the medieval period and the half century from 1875 to 1925. Precious little has remained from the first of these two ages, thanks to the ravages of time and the destructiveness of man. Of the great French cathedrals, only Chartres still has the original windows intact. By contrast, the sheer

amount of stained glass from the second great age that can still be seen is astonishing, and some of the very finest is in Albany and Troy.

A medieval stained glass window is like a mosaic. Artisans would cut pieces of glass and fit them together according to the design they were to follow. What gave the windows they made such brilliance was the combination of small pieces of glass and the deep, solid colors, predominantly reds and blues. Perfectly suited to Gothic architecture, this type of stained glass was no longer made during the Renaissance.

The Renaissance, a great age of painting, was a decadent period for stained glass. Large pieces of glass replaced the mosaic-like bits and shading was achieved through painting, which was applied to the glass with a brush. It was as if stained glass had become subservient to painting; the art form lost its integrity.

The period of decline lasted until the second half of the nineteenth century. Of the various centers of revival none was more important than and none produced as much stained glass as America. Of the American makers of stained glass windows the unquestioned leader was Louis Tiffany, whose studio in New York employed a large number of highly skilled designers, glass makers, glaziers, and mosaicists. Tiffany was a superb artist, and either designed windows himself or oversaw the designs of others. He personally authorized every window that came from his studio, and that number reached several thousand.

Tiffany's achievement is unimaginable without the special techniques of making glass that were perfected in the nineteenth century, some of which he developed. Glass makers would add fluorine to glass while it was still viscous, creating the spectacular mottled effect, one of Tiffany's most characteristic trademarks. Tiffany invented drapery glass to simulate the folds of garments in the Biblical scenes that were among his specialties.

To make this type workers threw molten glass onto tables, rolled it, and then manipulated it with tongs, as if it were pastry, folding and cutting it when it had assumed the right shape. Stand close to a Tiffany window and chances are you will see how thickly textured the glass is. Another technique was scattering fragments of glass on an iron table, and then throwing a hot gather of glass across the surface, so the bits and pieces would become part of the sheet. The effects can be sensational, giving the finished glass the appearance of confetti, whose many colors brilliantly refract light. Among Tiffany's other techniques was plating, a very complicated and difficult process by which sheets of glass, up to as many as six, were bonded together for the purpose of creating different opacities.

In technical terms, Tiffany was able to do more than anyone else in the history of stained glass. Moreover, he had the huge resources of the Tiffany family behind him, he was an aggressive businessman (who hired women whenever possible because he could pay them lower wages), and he opened his studio when America was swept by religious fervor and church construction took place on a massive scale. In 1875 alone 4,000 churches were under construction. Wealthy congregations wanted their churches to be the finest, and for many this meant having Tiffany windows.

So great was his prestige that Tiffany was able to get commissions from churches for windows of startling ambitiousness. What made his windows so stunning was his own genius, which was perfectly suited to the art form of which he was the consummate master. Every inch the patrician, he did not hesitate to make church windows of the utmost splendor and opulence, one might almost say of the greatest sensuality. Many of his windows are Biblical scenes, sweet and pretty in their soft, pastel colors, but others are nature scenes, whether landscapes, seascapes or dense forests, rich in

tropical vegetation. Whatever the subject, Tiffany always knew his medium; he always knew that the glass he made, brilliant of color and varied of texture, caught and reflected and refracted light, an advantage that he used for the most sensational effects.

Louis Tiffany brought an ancient art form to a new pinnacle in the churches that I visited last week. Of the ten buildings in Troy that have Tiffany windows I visited only four. St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic) has more Tiffany glass than I have seen in any other single building, and it has some of the best. Be certain to see the chapel to the left of the choir, which is completely by Tiffany, including the light fixtures and mosaics, and be certain to see the windows in the sacristy, to the right of the choir. Troy Public Library has just one Tiffany window, but fine as it is it is a disappointment because it is an interior window and does not receive outside light. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by contrast, is a must for the growing ranks of Tiffany devotees. The entire interior of this wonderful church is by Tiffany, including the ceiling decoration, the Mosaic Reredos and Baptistry, as well as the windows. As an integrated artistic whole, it is hard to beat this church. The last church I saw during my day in Troy was St. John's Episcopal Church. Mere words seem inadequate to describe the glorious series of five windows, "St. John's Vision of the Holy City." Pay particular attention to the top parts of the three middle panels, which contain jewelled glass, whose deep brilliance is a perfect visual climax for the rich colors extending through the windows from bottom to top.

The next day my friend and I went to two of the six buildings in Albany that have Tiffany windows. First we went to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which was just one window, the "Good Shepherd," and very fine it is. Finally, we went to First Presbyterian Church, the one whose windows

I know best, and as a member have enjoyed so greatly over the years. These windows are beyond praise. In saying this, my prejudices may very well come through. It would seem, however, that I am not alone in regarding the "Sea of Galilee" window as one of Tiffany's best. It serves as the frontispiece in Alistair Duncan's Tiffany Windows, the standard reference book on the subject.

The other churches in Troy with Tiffany windows are First Presbyterian Church and the Church of the Holy Cross, and also there is the Earl Memorial Chapel on the campus of Russell Sage College.

In Albany the other churches are St. Peter's Episcopal Church, First Reformed Church, and Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and there are Tiffany windows in Beth Emeth Synagogue.

When my friend and I visited local churches (it was the middle of the week) every one was locked, but with a little effort we had no trouble getting in. All we had to do was find an office door, where someone was available who not only let us in but was so helpful as to give us a guided tour. We felt as if we were being taken as special guests through great museums. It was our extraordinary good luck to arrive at St. John's Episcopal Church in Troy when an organist was playing some Bach chorales. Sitting in the choir opposite the organ and listening to Bach while looking at the Tiffany windows at the far end of the church was a deeply moving aesthetic experience. Seeing these windows can be a real adventure.

All Tri-city residents interested in stained glass as an art form will certainly want to see the glorious Chartres windows, but until that trip is possible the Louis Tiffany windows in Albany and Troy should be on every itinerary. When my friend and I were taking our two-day tour of local churches we agreed that these windows should be in all serious guide books to the State of New York. When Americans go to Europe they should see the

Chartres windows, and when Europeans--- and all travellers, the world over---come to New York they should make a pilgrimage to Albany and Troy to see the Tiffany windows. We, as local residents, can see them now, and should.

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Sports have become a vast American industry with legions of participants from supersalaried Superstars to middle-aged men and women who have taken up jogging or exercise on Nautilus machines. And there are the fans, the millions upon millions who follow sports. Besides reading the sports section in local newspapers and hearing or watching sports broadcasts on radio and television, enthusiasts read specialized magazines on tennis, running, surfing, windsurfing, rockclimbing, skiing, and cross-country skiing, as well as the more traditional publications on all of the major team sports. There is now a magazine devoted just to the triathalon. Americans have never been as well-informed about sports as they are today. Yet, few, no matter how knowledgable, will find Richard D. Mandell's recently published Sport: a Cultural History (Columbia University Press, 1984) anything less than a revelation.

Mandell, a historian at the University of South Carolina, has also published The Nazi Olympics and The First Modern Olympics. His approach is fundamentally different than that of a sports journalist: He is not interested in team records, batting averages, World Series results, golf scores, or any of the usual stuff of sports reportage. Rather, he sees sport as an important part of the historical experience, and he submits it to the same type of analytical rigor that he would politics, religion, economics, or any other area of historical investigation.

As he says in his preface, he is not even a sports fan in the conventional sense of the word. Readers will not find the adulatory tone typical of much sports writing in Mandell's book, but they will find much that is thought-provoking and of deep interest.

Mandell explains that sports can be cruel, and they can pander to the sadistic tendencies of spectators. In some Roman gladiatorial games the winner was the last person alive. Crowds reached a frenzy of involvement, and by merely raising or lowering a thumb they could signal the life or death of a combatant.

Modern contact sports, as they are euphemistically called, are not without violence, and some of them have that as a major part of their appeal. Ice hockey

fans like a good fight, football fans are treated to hitting more brutal than even the best trained bodies can take, and racing fans look for the spectacular crash. Still, modern sports are carefully regulated, they have elaborate rules, trained officials, and scientifically designed protective gear. Even the most violent of our games pale before those of antiquity, a result of humane concern and a practical wish to preserve valuable commodities, the athletes themselves.

Sports have always had a large impact on politics, and been capable either of strengthening social bonds and legitimizing governments or providing the sparks of rebellion. Probably the greatest slave revolt in antiquity broke out when Sparatacus, a Roman officer, along with a host of gladiators occupied Mt. Vesuvius and attracted an army of runaway slaves. They defeated two Roman legions before being crushed by Pompey in 71 B.C.

Fans in antiquity were intensely partisan, and were organized into rival groups, of which the most famous and important were the Blues and the Greens. What bound them together was not only loyalty to teams of chariot racers, but also larger issues of a political and ideological nature. In Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, fighting between the Blues and Greens broke out in 512 A.D. in the Hippodrome, where chariot races were being held. The riots spread throughout the city and beyond its limits, lasting four days, and leaving in their wake as many as 30,000 dead. Such an incident makes English soccer riots of today seem tame by comparison.

Modern governments well realize the importance of sports; some consciously use them to showcase the benefits of their social and ideological systems. As Mandell explains, America has no national sports policy. Our government does not subsidize our teams and federal funds were not used to build Olympic facilities in Los Angeles. In fact, few facilities were built, because local taxpayers did not want to be saddled with the huge debt. So the Coliseum, a leftover from the 1932 Olympics, was used again. This is in striking contrast

to the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. Hitler, eager to use the Olympics as a device for showing the world the benefits of the Nazi system, tore down the stadium built for the 1916 Olympic games, which had not been used because of World War I, and built a new stadium.

In Russia and all of the Iron Curtain countries sports are an important part of state policy; unlike America, there is a definite national policy, and its purpose is to produce athletes whose winning performances prove the advantages of Marxist social organization.

In the Eastern bloc states sports have been used to mask apparently intractable social and economic problems. East Germany is a case in point. Economic goals have floundered, but sports goals have been spectacularly successful. All youths from the ages of four to six are measured, sometimes X-rayed, and meticulously examined to see if their bodily characteristics are suited to a particular sport. This is the beginning of a careful process by which youths of athletic promise are filtered into specialized programs, organized and run by the state. Sports academies have their own stadiums, libraries, lecture halls, training facilities, and dormitories. Also, they have their sports doctors and scientists, whose psychological profiles, newly designed equipment, and drug tests have proven effective through many victories in international competition.

When a journalist remarked to the East German swimming coach at the Montreal Olympics in 1976 that his teenage swimmers, suspected of taking the male hormone, testosterone, had unusually large shoulders and deep voices, he replied, "They are here to swim, not sing!"

Both the American and Eastern bloc sports systems are riddled with contradictions. Central to the original goals of the Eastern bloc system was the creation of a healthier society through widespread physical fitness. It seems that this goal has largely been superseded by an all-out drive to produce an elite corps of athletic champions whose international victories will shed luster on the

state. One is told that joggers are not to be seen in the streets of Moscow, Leipzig or Budapest. The fitness boom, so conspicuous in America, has not taken hold --- to the same extent --- on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

More Americans, arguably, have discovered the benefits of sports, and accepted the price of hard sweat and physical exhaustion, than have people in any other modern society. Athletic skills are higher than ever before, at every level of competition and in all sporting events. To watch an NBA basketball game is to see athletic miracle workers, magicians who defy the laws of human limitations, leapers who fly through the air like birds and slam-dunk the ball from impossible angles and positions. From pick-up street games to NBA championship games, basketball players are better than ever.

The recent Olympics showcased the gains that have been made in American sports. In events such as cycling, volley ball, water polo, gymnastics, and Greco-Roman wrestling Americans had not been competitive in international competition for decades, if ever. Now our athletes are among the best, if not the best, in the world in these events. One reason, paradoxically, is that we have borrowed the Eastern bloc model, the sports club. This happened first in swimming, after the undeniable successes of the Russians and East Germans, and then in other sports. Within a free, capitalistic society organizations have been formed not unlike those in Eastern Europe, and they have worked.

It might seem, then, that American sports have been uniquely successful. Without a state sports policy we have developed corps of athletes of top international caliber, and we have a citizenry encouragingly dedicated to fitness.

Yet, there are problems. If our capitalistic system has brought forth such impressive results, it is also responsible grim and grotesque problems. The athletes who benefit most from capitalism are sometimes the ones who are its victims. As Mandell says, athletes are typically very ordinary people, apart

from their unusual bodily skills. Many of the best are ill-educated (even those with college degrees), and their human and moral growth has not kept pace with the spectacular development of their talent. Many are unprepared for fame and fortune and destroy their own lives. Mercury Morris, the former great Miami Dolphin running back, is in prison for selling drugs, and so is Bob Hayes, "the world's fastest human."

Perhaps most important about sports in America is the number of people, men and women, who have become active participants. As a society, we are healthier than ever, and in strictly athletic terms we are more accomplished. If sports is part of history, as Mandell maintains, this part of the nation's life has made impressive gains. The recent Olympics can be regarded as a sign of America's vitality, but an even better indication is the swimmers in our pools, the skiiers on our hills and the runners in our streets.

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Roberts, Warren

# news

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Contact: Sheila Mahan or Mary Fiess 84-54

## UNIVERSITY'S RETURN TO GRADUATION REQUIRMENTS MARKED BY STUDENT ACCEPTANCE, FACULTY INNOVATION

Two years after State University of New York at Albany again began requiring that students complete a General Education Program to graduate, enrollment has significantly increased in natural science courses and in "symbolics" courses, a broad category that includes linguistics, foreign language, mathematics and computer science.

The return to graduation requirements has also generated the creation of new courses designed to appeal to nonmajors. And student reaction appears to be favorable.

To fulfill the general education requirement, which returned after a 13-year hiatus, students must now complete 36 credits in approved courses with six credits each in natural sciences, social sciences, literature and fine arts, world cultures, values, and symbolics.

Within each category, a number of courses is offered by various departments, allowing the students to choose up to 12 hours from any one department. Students must also fulfill a writing requirement by taking a course offered by the English Department or one approved as "writing intensive."

"With the increased emphasis on 'application,' it's important to have general education requirements, so students won't take only what they view as job-entry type courses," said Leonard Lapinski, associate dean of Undergraduate Studies and administrative coordinator of the University's General Education Program.

But the requirement does not stop students from meeting their career goals as well, he said.

"There has also been a heavy demand for social science courses by first- and second-semester freshmen," he said. "Many of our freshmen are hoping to major in business, and courses like sociology, economics and psychology are required by the School of Business."

Courses in symbolics, part of a broad category that includes "human symbol systems," also attract a large number of underclassmen, but "there has always been a majority of students taking math," Lapinski said, noting that the same has been true of literature courses. But world cultures and values courses have not shown large enrollments so far, a phenonmenon that could complicate future course offerings.

"The general education program provides a structure over which students still have a lot of control," said Stanley Schwartz, director of the Center for Undergraduate Education, which provides academic advising for freshmen and undeclared majors. "And parents were concerned about all the freedom of choice. This is a restriction to that which they applaud."

The University's original distribution requirement, which mandated that students take between 33 and 45 credits in specific course and subject areas, was eliminated by the University Senate in 1970, but by 1976 the Council on Educational Policy had recommended reinstituting it, according to Lapinski. In 1979, the Liberal Education Advancement Program (LEAP) began as a pilot, and in 1981 the Senate accepted the LEAP program's six-category distribution as the basic model for the General Education Program.

In response to the return of graduation requirements, many academic

departments have created an influx of new courses designed to appeal to nonmajors. The "The Brain: The Final Frontier," might sound like a Twilight Zone episode, but it's a biology course. Chemistry Professor John Aronson spends part of "The "ABCs of Chemistry" discussing murder mysteries like Agatha Christie's "The Mysterious Affair at Stiles," whose solution revolves around the solubility of strychnine. And in Warren Roberts' history course, "Art, Music and History: A Multimedia Approach," the celebration of female flesh in Italian art illustrates political attitudes of the time.

The Anthropology Department is another department trying to "offer attractive courses to meet the University requirements," said Gary Gossen, department chairman. The department has developed or modified five courses for the General Education Program, he said, including "Introduction to Cultural Anthropology," which recently won approval as a world cultures requirement rather than social science.

"General education requirements give us the opportunity to let students who might not otherwise take these courses get to know what anthropology is all about," Gossen added. "But we're not paupers with our hats out. We have a concrete body of courses to offer that are relevant to effective career planning on the international scene. Anthropology is regarded as highly essential now more than ever because of the cultural pluralism of the world."

Gossen said anthropology courses such as "Comparative Economic and Exchange Systems" use the "perspective of anthropology to show how our economic rationalism is not distributed worldwide. In some cultures, rank, status, honor and prestige are important variables that enter into the assignment of value. This course can give business students, for example,

some feel for cross-cultural differences."

Student reaction to the new requirement appears to be favorable. In fact, the proposal stirred very little excitement when it was instituted for freshmen entering in fall 1982. A poll by the Albany Student Press in 1981 reported that 67 percent of 253 students randomly surveyed supported graduation requirements, with greater support among upperclassmen. Many juniors and seniors "said they regret not having taken a broader curriculum, while others who felt they had taken a wide range of courses are glad they did," the ASP reported.

"Students accept it, especially those students who are tentative about their academic programs. It gives them a sense of structure in the college environment," Schwartz added. "The students raised the complaint that no general education requirements cheapened their degree."

"I think most people either really like them or they just accept them," commented Carl Patka of Albany, a student in that first freshman class. "I haven't really seen anybody jumping up and down to get rid of them. If the University said, 'You have to take this course and that course,' people would complain. But there's a lot of choice."

"I think it's a good idea," said Pamela Wolf of Syracuse, a freshman. "I'm taking a course called 'Atmospheric Science' which I wouldn't take otherwise. But the teacher makes it so interesting that I'm glad I took it."

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March 6, 1984

Roberts, Warren

# news

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84-59

## THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION WILL BE TUESDAY TOPIC MARCH 13

Some observers believe the so-called sexual revolution of the '60s has ended, replaced by a new era of "romantic love." If so, it isn't the first time such a shift has taken place, says History Professor Warren Roberts of State University of New York at Albany.

Roberts will be presenting Tuesday's Topic, March 13, at the New York State Museum. The program, which is open free to the public, is set for 12:10 p.m. in the Orientation Theater at the Museum.

A specialist in European social and cultural history, Prof. Roberts is the author of the book Morality and Social Class in 18th Century French Literature. He sees similarities in the shift away from hedonism then and what appear to be the changing attitudes among youth today.

His talk, "Sexual Revolutions: Past and Present," is part of the spring series of Tuesday Topics co-sponsored by the University and the Museum. The series will continue through April 3.

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March 8, 1984

# Education issues

TO THE EDITOR:

In his June 16 article — "Education — reaching critical mass(es)?" — James E. McClellan Jr., a professor of education at the State University at Albany, raises points of the profoundest importance for American education and American society. Professor McClellan correctly sees the issues that he addresses as transcendant in their significance, with implications that go far beyond teaching methods and procedures, entering into the larger fabric of American life itself.

The problem, as Professor McClellan sees it, is that the teacher is the victim of ambitious parents who want their children to "attend college and attain an occupational status traditionally reserved for college graduates." These parents are the "conduits" through which anxieties, tensions, insecurities and bitterness are passed, and teachers and ttttttttheir own children are the innocent victims.

And what happened in the classroom to create so much stress? The main problem, it seems, is that parents want their kindergarten children to read, so the teacher had to set up reading groups, the mere mention of which made some of them cry. I cannot say if reading is a proper and reasonable activity for kindergarten children, but it does seem to me that a way could be devised to take some beginning steps in that direction, making some necessary adjustments for those who feel anxiety.

There is much here I find puzzling. That children should burst into tears at the mention of a reading group is not what I should expect, but far more surprising is the teacher's response. By inundating her students with ditto sheets she abandoned the thoughtful, creative approach to education to which she is committed and introduced her students to a crude, mechanical device that has become the bane of American education.

It seems the teacher-victim might not be a victim of parents but the university that prepared her for the classroom. When faced with a problem her reflex response was to do exactly what her instincts undoubtedly told her was wrong, so tied was she to her methods.

What brought particular grief to the teacher was a direct order not to be hugged and kissed by her students when they wanted love and affection. Anxious to have a close and emotionally warm relationship with her students she regarded such demonstrations as valuable, just as she wished to set aside time in the classroom for play activities. But her superiors came down hard, telling her to forget "any type of socialization, pretending or play acting."

This view of socialization is a mistaken conception that has caused confusion and misdirection in our schools and in much of American society. For a teacher the key is to bring to a structured activity the right balance of control and emotional warmth and responsiveness to the individuality of those in the group. Difficult as it is to strike a balance, it can be done, at least sufficiently to give the teacher a sense of fulfillment and well-being and students a healthy mixture of discipline and freedom. It is also possible to give them a far better education than they now receive. And thank goodness that parents want their children to go to college and acquire the necessary skills to do so.

WARREN ROBERTS
History department
SUNYA
Albany

# *Albany's religious heritage is focus of yearlong series*

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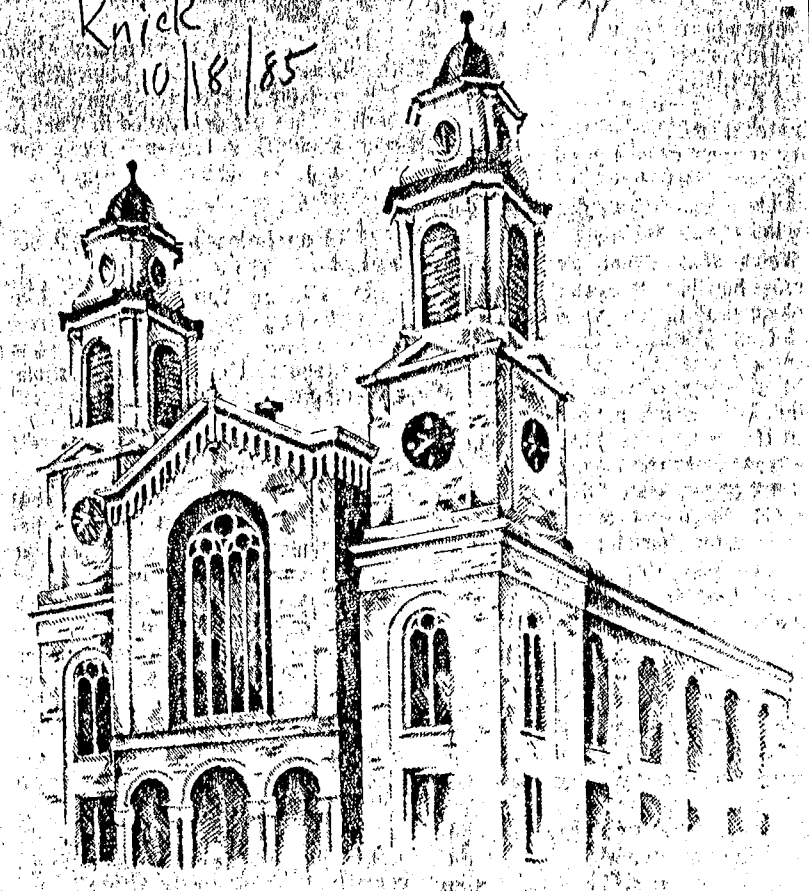


Albany's cultural heritage is inextricably bound with its religious heritage, which deserves to be recognized during the city's coming tricentennial year, according to one organizer of the 300th anniversary celebration.

Anne F. Roberts, State University at Albany librarian announced details Friday of an upcoming series of presentations focusing on prominent Albany places of worship.

**Anne and Warren Roberts ... culture tied to religion**

"This new project, which will be another yearlong series looking at the various representations of religious worship through sight and sound, again brings together a wealth of experts from the community and the university," said Mrs. Roberts, who is director of the project.

During the past year, Mrs. Roberts directed a similar series of programs titled "Experiencing Albany: Past, Present and Future."

"Historic Albany: Its Churches and Synagogues" will begin Sunday with an an overview of the architectural styles of various churches and the influence of European trends, presented by Warren Roberts, a professor of history at SUNYA, who is married to Mrs. Roberts. The lecture will be held in the Orientation Theater of State Museum, Empire State Plaza.

All 21 lectures in the series will be free to the public and begin at 3 p.m.

"The local clergy has been very enthusiastic, agreeing to open their churches up and developing histories," Mrs. Roberts said. "It's wonderful. They're so eager to be involved."

Roberts said he would "provide a common thread" for the series, which will take place in a different church roughly twice a month through next September.

"We chose religions as the topic not for religious reasons, but for cultural ones," he said.

At Sunday's overview, he said he would discuss the different styles of architecture and vocabularies used to describe them. Slides of famous European churches will be shown to demonstrate how Albany's churches were influenced by major architectural movements.

"But eyes *and* ears should be opened," said Roberts, "At most of the programs there will be music that deserves to be heard in the churches and synagogues for which it was designed."

Although the series is not officially affiliated with the Tricentennial Commission, the contribution to the year's activities was welcomed and commended by Louis Swyer, commission chairman.

"I'm surprised that people don't know more about our area's religions," Swyer said. "This series will help fulfill one of our ambitions, to acquaint people with history and advance ecumenism."

The lectures will survey most of Albany's congregations including, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, as well as the Shakers and Greek Orthodox.

"We will try to emphasize similar themes at all the lectures, such as architecture, music, art objects and liturgy," Mrs. Roberts said.

The series is being funded by a $70,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Other groups involved in coordinating the program include the Albany Institute of History and Art, the State Museum, Albany Public Library and the city of Albany.

# SUNY-coordinated series explores religion in Albany

## *A look at churches and synagogues in a cultural context*

Mother Ann Lee brought the Shakers to the Albany area.

Rabbi Issac Meyerwise started the Reform movement in Judaism in Albany.

They were some of the people who made religious history in and around Albany and now that history is to be celebrated in a yearlong series of lectures exploring the architecture, liturgy and music of historic churches and synagogues of the city.

Anne Roberts, director of the program, called the churches and synagogues of Albany "treasure houses to be explored."

"We aim to look at the churches and synagogues in the cultural context," said Roberts.

"The rich diversity of churches and synagogues in the Albany area has always impressed me," she said.

To make her point she noted that the church she attends, the First Presbyterian Church, has one of the greatest Tiffany windows in the world.

The lectures are being coordinated by the University Libraries of State University of New York at Albany under the direction of Anne Roberts.

The first lecture will be held Sunday at 3 p.m. at the New York State Museum's orientation theatre.

At that lecture, Warren R. Roberts, a professor of History at the State University of New York at Albany, will provide a historical perspective on the churches and synagogues participating in the series.

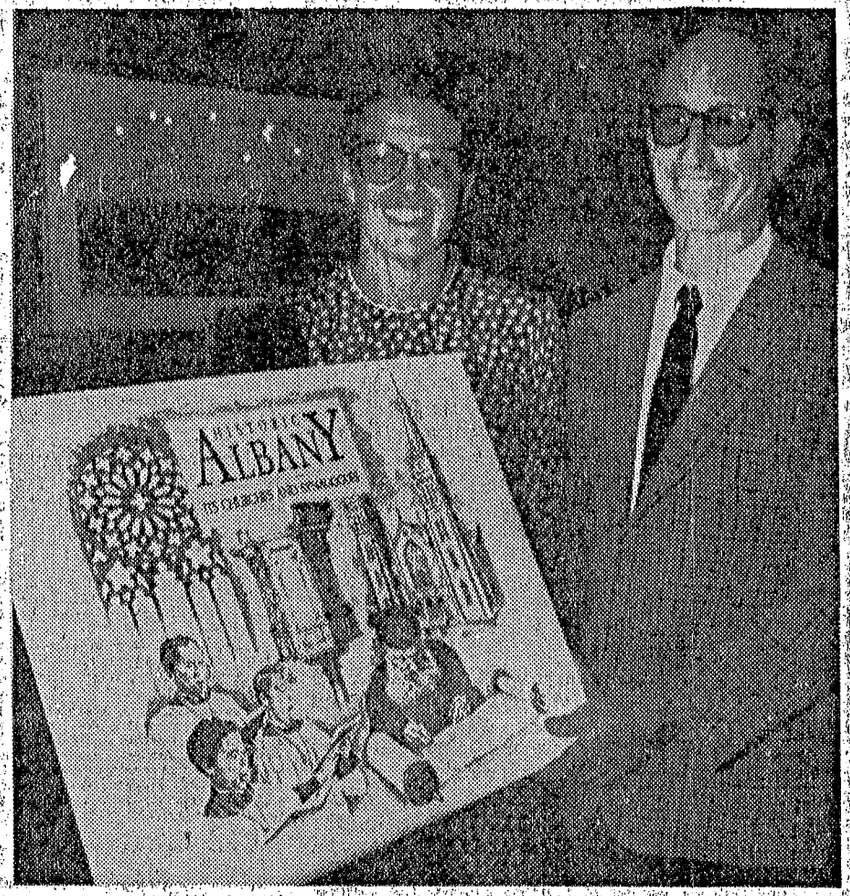
The lecture will serve as the introduction to the series.

Professor of history Warren Roberts said he has studied the historic and artistic treasures in the city's houses of worship and he wants to share that experience.

"My eyes have been open to those riches," said Roberts, a professor of history. "I should like, to the best I am able, to open the eyes of others."

The series of lectures is an outgrowth of the yearlong series of lectures entitled "Experiencing Albany: Past, Present and Future," which examined Albany's political, industrial and social history.

The 21 religious lectures will be held between this Sunday and Sept. 21. They are free and open to the public.




**HISTORY PROJECT** — Anne Roberts, Historic Albany project director, and Warren Roberts, State University history professor, hold a poster designed for the talks on Albany church architecture.

The lectures are funded by a $70,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

They will coincide with the celebration of the city's 300th birthday next year.

Except for the first lecture, the lectures will be held at churches and synagogues throughout Albany.

A broad range of faiths will be explored during the series.

Representatives of each faith will trace their denomination's chronologically and historically.

The architectural style, arts, liturgy and music of each faith will be discussed in the lectures.

Topics and locations to be covered by the series include: "Dominant Dutch" at First Church in Albany; "Albany's Anglicans" at St. Peter's Episcopal Church; "Famous Faithful" at First Lutheran Church; "Presbyterian People" at First Presbyterian Church; "Many Methodists" at Trinity United Methodist Church; "Church Catholics" at St. Mary's Church; "Images of Change" at Congregation Beth Emeth; "Elements of the Old and New" at B'nai Sholom Reform Congregation; "Albany's Blacks" at Israel African Methodist Episcopal Church; "Baptist Beginnings" at Emmanuel Baptist Church; and "Shaking Quakers" at the Shaker Meeting House.

"The spiritual life of Albany is very important. If you will, the aspirations of the people have been reflected in the many magnificent cathedrals and temples here," said David Zdunczyk, director of the Albany Tricentennial Commission.

"The possibility of this program in terms of uniting Albany is very great because we tend to be very parochial about our faith and learning about other religious bodies. One way of learning about faith is through the architecture and what it expresses and through music," he said.

"Albany is very fortunate in having so many churches and houses of worship that have survived intact and have enjoyed relatively good patronship over the years," he said.

Zdunczyk said he hopes that through the lectures residents will "realize the architectural heritage that we have in the houses of worship is sort of unique in Albany."

# UNIVERSITY NEWS

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 20 THE UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY FEBRUARY 13, 1980

## Cogent Arguments, Prudent Preparations

A realistically concerned, but determined and hopeful President O'Leary told a special, open meeting of University Senate Monday that he and the University will mount persuasive arguments against the proposed cuts in the Executive Budget, while also making "prudent preparations" for reductions which may be necessary.

After detailing the governor's budget as it effects SUNY (as reported in the Jan. 30 issue of *University News*), O'Leary stressed to his audience in the Campus Center Ballroom that while "we should not accept as inevitable the (budgetary) decisions made to date," nevertheless it would be "unwise not to prepare for any eventualities so that we can respond quickly and effectively on an informed basis" when the time comes.

"Our first task is to make cogent, well-placed arguments whenever and wherever there is an appropriate forum over the next two months," the president said, urging all members of the University community to do so. "I believe that such efforts can make a difference."

He acknowledged that "New York is a strong-executive state, and the Executive Budget is more than just a suggestion, as is the case in some states. It carries a great deal of force. But, there is always room for negotiating and that's what we're doing and must do."

If the legislature permits two, large proposed reductions in the SUNY budget to stand — reductions totaling some $26 million — O'Leary admitted that Albany "could face severe problems" in maintaining required levels of vacant positions. He explained that the Board of Trustees must determine how to distribute whatever cuts ultimately are required across the SUNY system.

"As a rule of thumb, we figure that Albany's share of whatever happens to SUNY is about 6 percent," he said. "But, we don't know whether the trustees will decide to distribute the cuts equally across the board, or whether they will consider quality of programs and strength of enrollments and interest among new students. We are in a strong position on both counts."

With all the uncertainty — "the situation is very fluid and far from settled" — O'Leary said the number of positions lost on this campus "could range from about 26 to as many as 110 under the worst imaginable conditions. My fervent hope is that we won't have to put into effect the contingencies we must consider."

Fifty-five members of a series of budget panels currently are reviewing the three-year plans developed by all campus units. Their recommendations of levels of support will be forwarded to the vice presidents and, ultimately, to O'Leary.

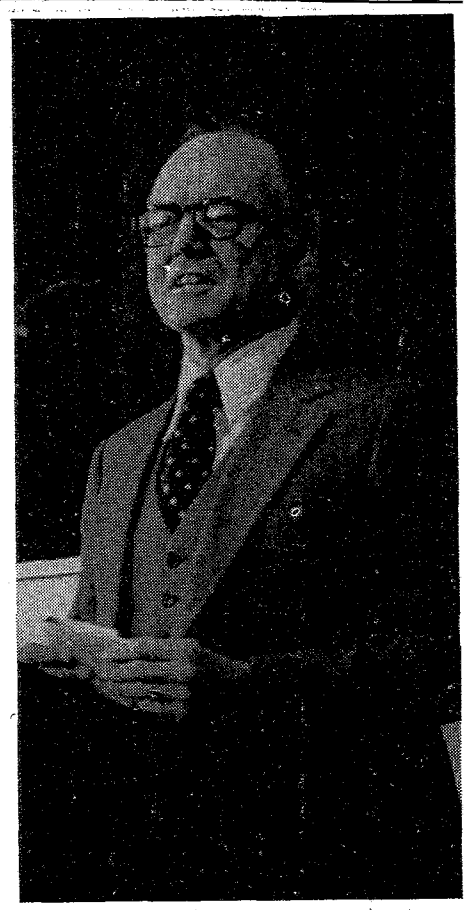
"I have no hidden agenda," the president vowed. "We are involving as many people as possible to help shape our responses and put us in a position to make decisions, if they become necessary."

He noted that over the past five years, through a series of budget cuts and expenditure ceilings, Albany has lost 11 percent of its 1974 non-instructional positions and 3 percent of its instructional lines.

"There are no easy pockets for further reductions," he stated.

In answer to a question from the floor, O'Leary said he does not anticipate retrenchment of existing personnel, but added: "It is a possibility if the cuts are severe enough, and we can't ignore the possibility.

"Whatever happens," he promised, "this institution will remain an institution of quality. That is central to all our deliberations. We have the strength and resources to withstand these times as well or better than any other campus." (RHR)



*PRESIDENT O'LEARY*

## 1977 Report Resurfaces

Sounds from the past echoed across the campus last week when *The New York Times* reported on a private foundation study of higher education in New York State.

The *Times* article extracted from a paper by former Williams College Provost Joseph Kershaw done for the Sloan Foundation and its Commission on Government and Higher Education. The Kershaw study for Sloan was completed in 1978 and is an adaptation of work he did for New York State's Wessell Commission the year before.

In his work for the Wessell Commission and for the Sloan Commission, Kershaw looks at private higher education, the City University and the State University systems in light of the role of government and the population declines being projected for the 1980s.

In noting the drop in traditional college-age students in the coming decade, Kershaw comments on parallel contractions in higher education in the state. In one part of the report, he offers the view that New York State will not be able to support the continued development of four high-quality University Centers and therefore should funnel its resources into just two. His candidates are Buffalo and Stony Brook.

Kershaw's views on the SUNY centers were not accepted in 1977, and were not made a part of the Wessell Commission final report. As a background paper, one of ten case studies prepared for Sloan, the report may or may not be included when that commission's study is released this spring.

The Sloan Commission study is a two-year project on the impact of government on higher education throughout the country.

— Phil Johnson

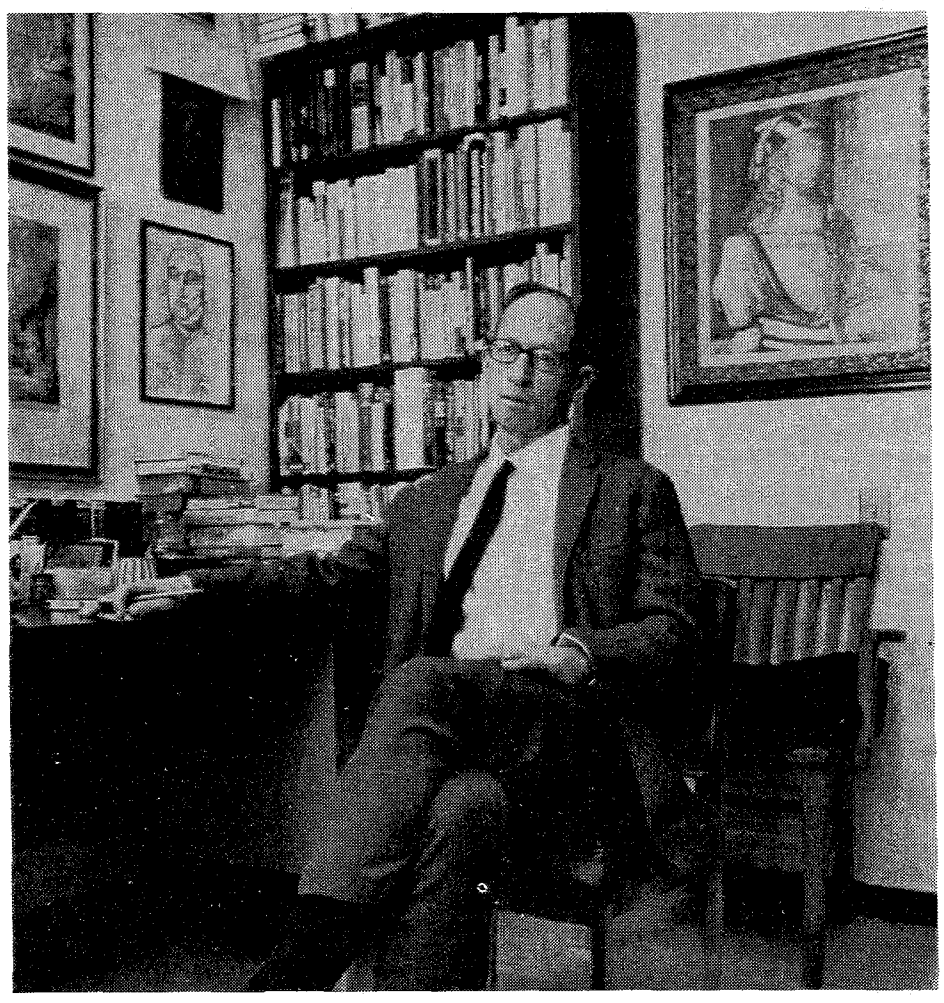
## Roberts Plans 'Youth and Society' Course

History Professor Warren Roberts' area of research, expertise, and personal interest is 18th Century Europe, the Age of Reason. He also is a realist and willing to confront the obvious.

"Enrollments in history courses have been declining over the last 10 years," he admits. "And, certainly, there is less interest in the era in which I am interested, the Enlightenment. Students are not exactly knocking down the doors to sign up for classes in the Age of Reason.

"That makes me somewhat uneasy. I believe I have more to say than there is an audience to listen. So, I have been searching for a topic that would be likely to attract more students."

He may have found it. It's not a gimmick; it's a topic of legitimate interest to historians. Yet, it may well appeal to what Roberts calls — and decries — the "me-first" attitude toward education.



*WARREN ROBERTS*

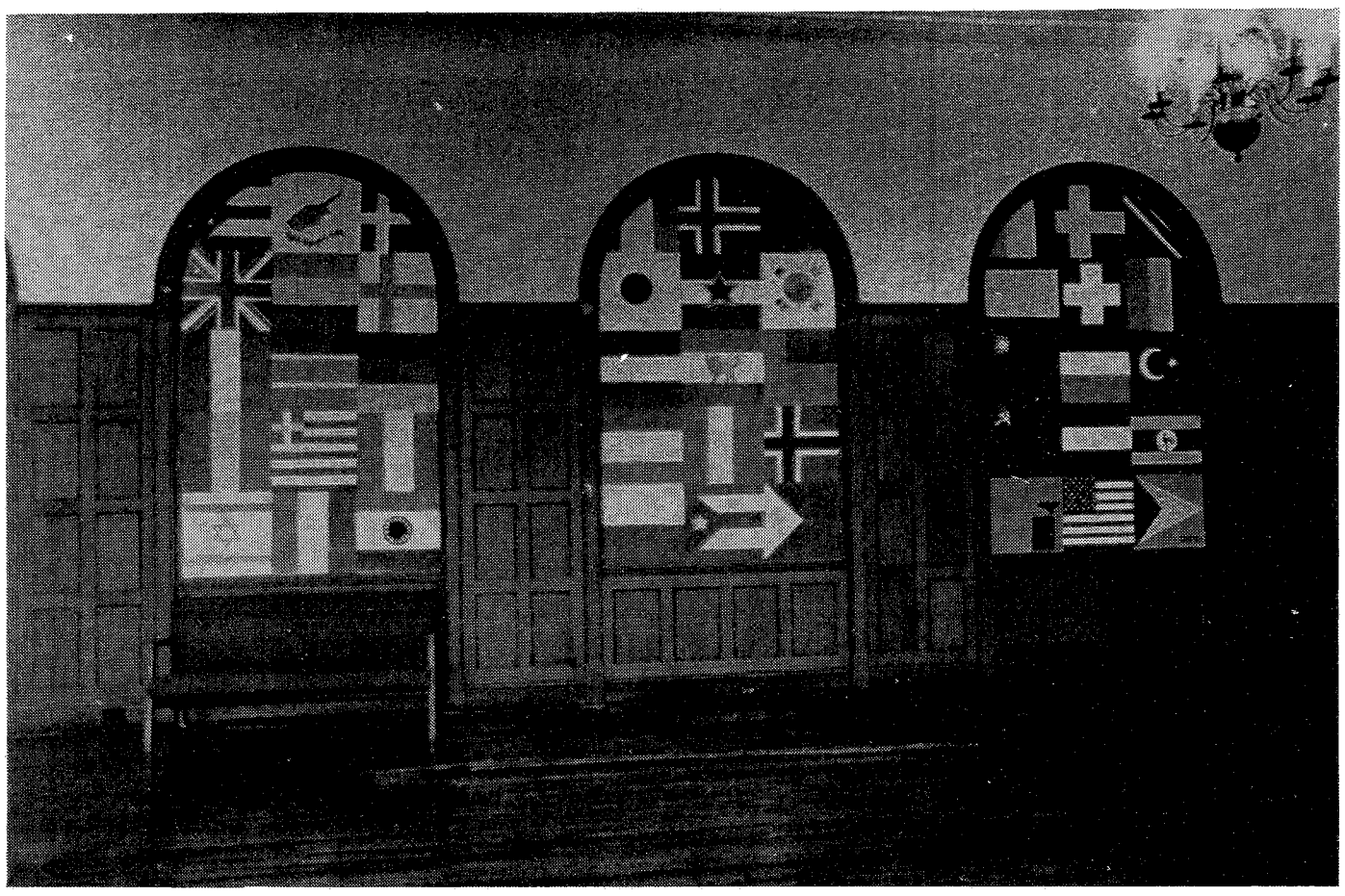
The course, which Roberts hopes to offer as early as next fall, will look at "Youth and Society, 1800 to the Present." It will include a focus on youth in the Western countries, with particular emphasis on young Americans in the latter 20th Century. As is the case in all of his courses, Roberts plans to use novels as teaching devices.

"I view literature as a social window," he says. "I would use novels such as *Rabbit Run, Rabbit Redux*, and *Catcher in the Rye* in the youth course. It also would be valuable to incorporate some movies, if that proves feasible."

"Youth is intriguing," he says, "in that it goes through an extraordinary experience of trying to establish an identity and relate to the world. In defining its ideology, it often finds it necessary to reject icons of the adult world.

"It is a fascinating process, accomplished with great raw energy, and sometimes resulting in significant changes in society. Certainly, the power of youth to effect change has been far greater in modern America

(Continued on page 3)



# Lounge Improvement Winners Chosen

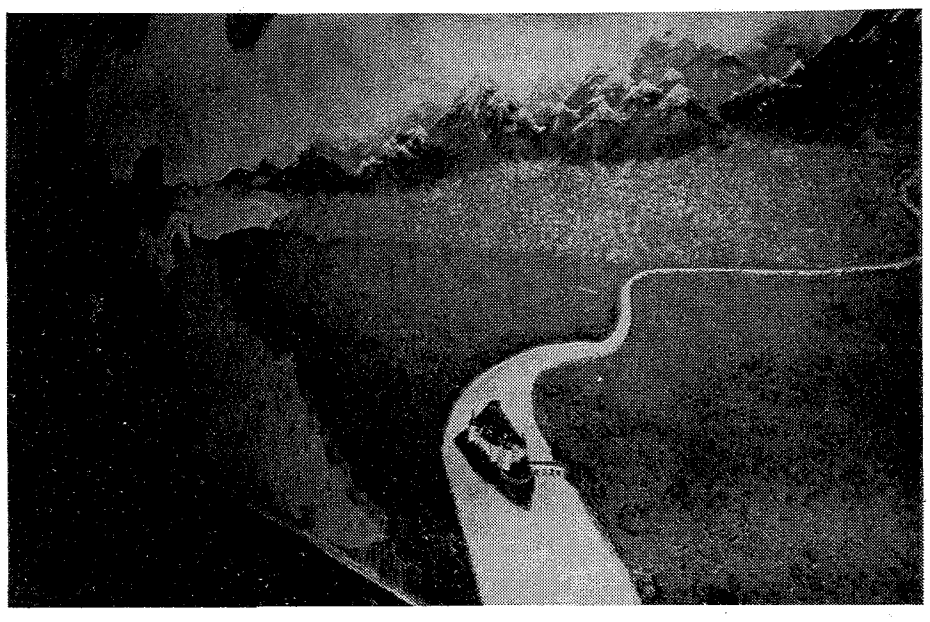
*Winners and runners-up on each of the five residential quadrangles were selected recently in the new section lounge improvement program. Teams of students, faculty, and staff served as judges.*

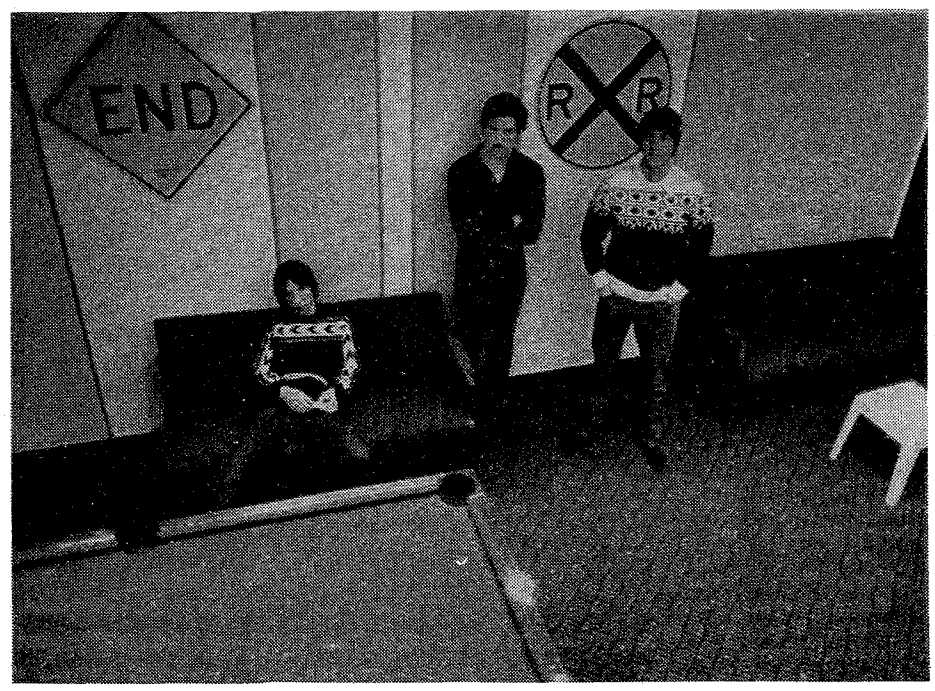
*According to Director of Residences John Welty, the lounge improvement contest is part of a "multi-pronged effort to deal with vandalism in the residence halls and deterioration of furniture through lack of resources to replace old pieces."*

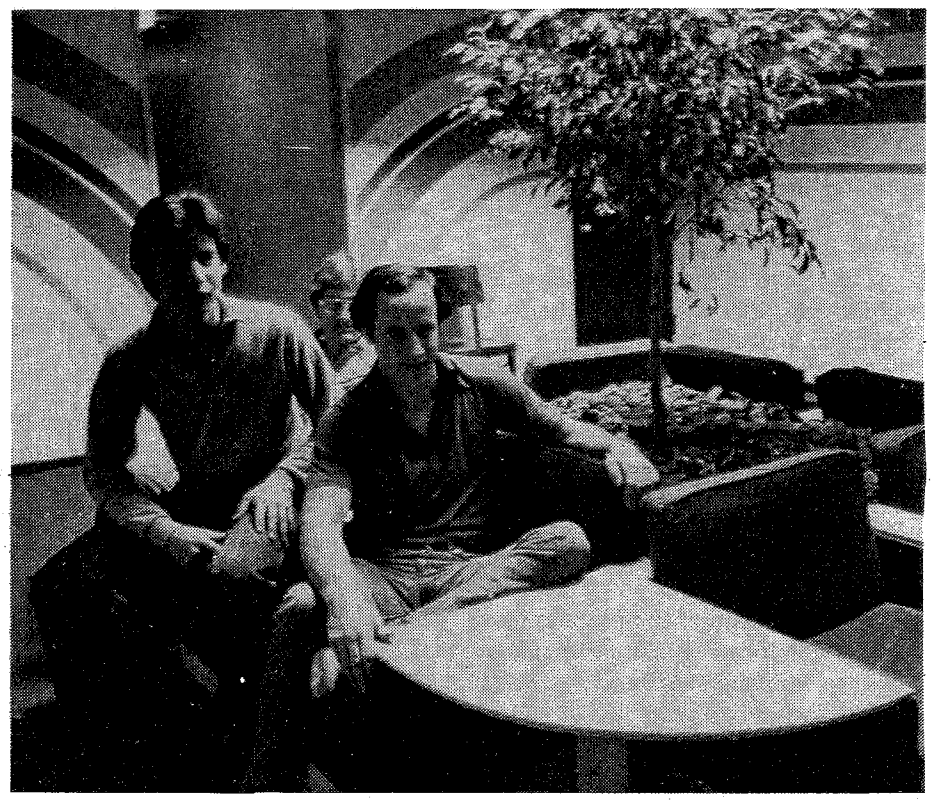
*During the fall semester, each section was given $50 to use in improving its lounge area. An additional $50 will be forthcoming this semester to all sections which show no new damage through vandalism.*

*First prize winners will receive a new couch, four new chairs, and a new side table for their section lounges. Second prize is $25 for additional improvements.*

*Shown on this page are the winning sections from Alumni (top), Colonial (top right), State (right), Indian (below), and Dutch (bottom) quads.*





## • 'Youth and Society'

(Continued from page 1)

than in most periods of history.

"I am interested in the two-way traffic of this subject. Society is constantly changing. Youth picks up signals of change, accepting some and rejecting others. In either case, it makes its own contribution to the historical mainstream."

Teaching a course on youth would be a departure for Roberts in several ways, not all of which he views favorably.

The proposed course would not provide a direct link to Roberts' primary research interests, and that bothers him, somewhat. Another thing that bothers him is the personal involvement the course likely will demand of him.

"I'm a detached scholar," he says. "I prefer to keep a distance between myself and what I teach. I'm not sure that would be possible in this course.

"There is a lot about youth that I don't like, such as the drug scene and rock music. I have four teenagers, so I feel quite strongly about these matters. I would plan to make a statement in class about changes that I don't like.

"And, while I don't think education should have as a goal the 'me-first' idea, nevertheless, an essential part of education should be the acquisition of self-knowledge. As an historian, I am completely dedicated to the proposition that to understand oneself, one must understand one's society and traditions.

"So, I would hope that this course could be organized to allow students to talk about their personal experiences. After all, they are living history."

There is another adjustment Roberts might have to make.

"I always have graded my own papers," he says. "Writing is essential in my classes. I haven't given an exam in 15 years.

"But, if this course draws as I think it will, I might need help in grading all the papers. If I can get some good graduate assistants, it should work out okay.

"I care very much about making students write. They absolutely have to write; it's the way they learn. I can see a remarkable transformation in students in the course of one semester. They appreciate it.

"It's tough, on me as well as on them. But, we're all in this together."

(RHR)

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ECTIVE A journal of opinion

B SECTION

# Undoing sexual revolution

## Return to romance echoes 18th century shift

By Warren Roberts

In his new book, *The End of Sex: Erotic Love after the Sexual Revolution,* George Leonard pronounces the death of the sexual revolution that began in the 1960s and proclaims a return to "romance, commitment and erotic love."

Sex was separated from love during the '60s, and people *had* sex just as they had dinner, the measles or a game of golf. Sex was casual and recreational; the key to its success was learning better techniques. In this, Leonard maintains, there were some gains — society shook free from Victorian restrains and repressiveness — but there also were losses. Reducing the act of love to an arithmetic of physical impulses deprived it of its emotional and spiritual power, thereby depersonalizing this crucial area of human life.

Leonard believes we've become "jaded." He welcomes a swing back to monogamy and romantic love.

The issues he describes are not new. A similar sexual revolution, and subsequent shift from sex to love, took place two centuries ago, although on a scale different from that of today.

A split between sex and love, the devaluation of monogamy, and sexual boredom were common to both revolutions, and out of both came a reorientation of values and attitudes, a shift towards romantic love and monogamy.

A discussion of one 18th century novel will suggest how sharply sex was separated from love in that era. The story is about a group of aristocrats who spend several days at the country estate of the heroine. All of the men have had sex with each of the women, except for the hero and the heroine. One night he appears in her bedroom and, after complaining of how chilly he is, he undresses and joins her in bed. He explains that he could tell her all about recent sexual scandals, but he will do so only if she agrees to gratify him afterwards.

She accepts the conditions and both parts of the contract are kept, although in the case of the latter, only under some coercion. The hero has more scandal to narrate, and he and the heroine enter into a similar agreement, which ends with the same results. By that time morning has arrived, servants can be heard in the hall, and the hero scurries back to his room.

The characters of this novel (Crebillion the younger's *The Night and the Moment,* 1736) follow a sexual code that is typical of 18th-century French erotic novels. Male and female protagonists are never to fall in love, never to become emotionally involved. Once either wishes to end an affair, they are to part with no recriminations and no questions asked. This toleration extends to those who are married. Neither husband nor wife is to be concerned with extra-marital relationships, which are the norm.

There is complete equality between the two sexes, and women and men alternate taking the initiative and severing a relationship when it become tedious. Boredom is a universal condition in the world of these novels, and it is at once the basis of new relationships and the reason for their dissolution.

Sexually jaded, heroes and heroines grow weary of partners who have become mere objects of pleasure and to fill the void they devise clever schemes, such as seducing innocent youths and virtuous married women. Out of this pattern of conduct comes sexual destructiveness, the unleashing of diobolical forces, the frightening specter of sadism. The novels of the Marquis de Sade, written at the end of the eighteenth century, are a final summing up of earlier fictional themes.

How does the sexual conduct in novels relate to the actual life of this period? There is no exact way to answer this question, which is not unlike the question of how accurately today's movies and television shows mirror contemporary American life. There

See **RETURN** / B-3

*The writer is a professor of history at the State University at Albany and author of a book on sex and love in the 18th century.*

# Return to romance may signal end of sexual revolution

Continued from B-1

is evidence outside the novels to suggest that sexual standards had become relaxed, very relaxed by earlier standards.

To read 18th-century memoirists, Casanova being the best known, is to read catalogues of sexual conquest whose ultimate importance lies in their arithemetical extent. Leporello's aria in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, first performed in 1787, could very well be about Casanova: "In Italy, six hundred and forty (conquests), in Germany two hundred and thirty-one, a hundred in France, in Turkey ninety one, in Spain already one thousand three."

Restif de la Bretonne, a novelist, is said to have fathered 20 illegitimate children before reaching his majority, and during his lifetime won over (had sex with) 700 women. If 18th-century novels and operas do not mirror contemporary life exactly they do reflect some of the eddies and currents within that society.

There was a strong reaction against the separation of sex from love in the second half of the 18th century. The best-known writer who called for a return to romantic love and monogamy was Jean Jacques Rousseau. His voice was seconded by that of Denis Diderot and complemented by a chorus of lesser-known authors.

Whereas erotic novels had been the most popular type of fiction in 18th century France, they went into eclipse as romantic novels, often highly moralistic, became the fashion. It seems that Rousseau struck just the right note when he tried to reinvest sex with love and resanctify marriage. Among his themes were strict marital fidelity, devotion of parents to their children and the wickedness of promiscuity.

Interestingly, Rousseau and his moralistic followers were not alone in denouncing the type of sexual behavior typical of erotic novels. Those novels themselves contained the most scathing indictments of a sexual code that had gone awry. Heroes and heroines of erotic novels are depicted as vicious and destructive, and they are duly punished for their sins.

Out of pornographic literature came calls for sweeping moral reform. Both Restif de la Bretonne and the Marquis de Sade, the 18th century's principal pornographers, described utopian societies in which sexual life was strictly ordered. Restif called for the rehabilitation of marriage and his utopia included regulation that limited the making of love between newlyweds, while the Marquis de Sade described a perfect society in which youths were raised according to stringent moral standards and carefully prepared for marriage in sexually segregated schools. There is a large dose of Spartan rigor in the utopias of these two authors, an antidote, it would seem, to the manifold problams spawned by a permissive sexual code.

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Looking back at the 18th-century debate on sex and love from today's perspective is particularly interesting because it foreshadows many issues in our own society. The sexual revolution of the 18th century created conditions strikingly similar to those that surfaced in the '60s revolution in America.

History does not repeat itself exactly, however, and there are obvious differences between the two sexual revolutions and the periods of reaction that followed. The 18th-century revolution was socially limited, taking place within the aristocracy and an upper-bourgeois stratum that accepted the primacy of aristocratic manners and morals. The social framework within which this revolution took place inevitably shaped its contours and contributed to its characteristic forms. Thus, the sexual adventurers of the age tended to be the members of a leisured aristocracy, and the release of demonic energies resulted not only from sexual boredom but also from the frustrations of a nobility that was essentially parasitical and bitter over the loss of its former power.

Sex and politics were inextricably intertwined in the 18th century sexual revolution, just as they were in America in the 1960s. The sexual freedom of the 1960s was bound up with liberation causes, and the rejection of a "repressive" sexual code and attacks on the family unit were part of larger assaults on others values and institutions. Since the '60s the political climate has changed, and causes that once seemed timely and urgent now appear out of place. Out of the convulsions that racked America has come a series of reevaluations that would render life more normal and stable.

Yet, '60s ideology has lingered on, sometimes, as in George Leonard's call for a return to romantic love and monogamy, where it might be least suspected. Even as Leonard decries and sexual revolution of the '60s he reveals himself as someone who has been influenced by '60s ideologies. Thus, what he is looking for is "a more erotic world," one governed by the same pleasure principle that the sexual revolutionaries he argues against also embraced. The monogamy that he calls for is a "high monogamy" in which two individuals openly reveal themselves and all of their difficulties, fighting through their problems to achieve change. These two individuals are "totally open, honest and psychologically growing," a goal that echoes the ideals of the '60s.

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Perhaps some individuals can achieve these exalted objectives, but one wonders how many. Most people who choose monogamy, one suspects, will follow the lesser path of "low monogamy" that Leonard looks down on, with its stereotypical behavior, guarding feelings, and emotions, and avoidance of difficulties.

Most people living together decade after decade, having children and getting them through the trials of infancy and the ordeals of adolescence, paying bills, coping with the everyday realities of their jobs, and making the necessary adjustments to one another will conceal problems rather than expose and analyze them, and probably will try to avoid difficulties. Moreover, they will probably find stereotypical behavior useful and even necessary, a practical way to get through the pressures and burdens of modern life.

Such confinements are not for Leonard, who explains that "I'm not putting down monogamy as my bottom line . . . I'm putting down the personal as my bottom line." Even as we move away from '60s ideologies, it seems, those ideologies remain with us.

# Letters: 'Adult students needed'

TO THE EDITOR: KN 12/29/77 p. 13A

With the current semester about to end I should like to share some observations concerning an evening course in the history of western civilization that I am now teaching at SUNY, Albany. Out of 42 students, six are adults. I only wish there were more than six, as their impact on the class has far exceeded their number.

It is not easy for adults to take college classes, which I suspect is one of the reasons they do so well. The decision was not made for them but by them; this gives them a different sense of purpose. Moreover, they bring a maturity to the educational enterprise, an understanding of the world, that is certainly helpful in the classes that I teach. It is valuable for younger students and adults to exchange views about academic subjects because of the different experiences and perspectives tht both bring to the classroom. The intellectual ferment that comes from this type of mixture is ideal. Everyone benefits, including the professor.

More often than not, the adult student has been out of school for a good number of years, sometimes returning to complete an unfinished degree, but often beginning college for the first time. In some cases a degree is needed for a practical reason, but many adults take college courses simply because they want the intellectual stimulation. The most typical adult students in my classes have been married women whose children are of high-school or college age, and who want to avail themselves of an opportunity that passed them by earlier.

Nothing in my opinion is more encouraging about American higher education than the ever-larger numbers of adults who are enriching themselves by returning to school and brining with them so much talent. I sense a real hunger in adult America for intellectual nourishment and feel that our colleges and universities can perform no more worthwhile service than to meet that need. So let me encourage all who are interested, those who would like to stretch their minds, to consult the catalogues of the local colleges and my own institution, SUNY, Albany.

WARREN ROBERTS
Department of History
Albany

Date 10/15, 1976

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FORM -- STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY

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NAME IN FULL ROBERTS (WARREN) E
(last) (first) (middle)

PRESENT ADDRESS 13 NORWOOD ST ALBANY NY 12222
(number & street) (city & state) (zip code)

BIRTHPLACE Los ANGELES CALIF DATE OF BIRTH 5/8/33
(city - state - county) (month - day - year)

YOUR PARENTS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES (PLEASE INDICATE IF DECEASED):

H. CEDRIC ROBERTS
(father's name in full) (address - city - state)

DECEASED
(mother's maiden name in full) (address - city - state)

ARE YOU MARRIED? YES NAME IN FULL OF WIFE OR HUSBAND ANNE ROBERTS

IF NOT MARRIED, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN —

—
(address) (relationship)

NAME OF CHILDREN (PLEASE STATE DATE OF BIRTH, PRESENT ADDRESSES, DAUGHTERS' MARRIED NAMES):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIN | 11/15/58 | 13 NORWOOD ST |
| JAMES | 4/13/60 | " |
| THOMAS | 12/29/61 | " |
| PETER | 6/30/63 | " |
| (names) | (month - year) | (present addresses) |

PRESENT POSITION AT SUNYA ASSOC PROF DEPARTMENT HISTORY

DATE OF PRESENT APPOINTMENT 8/1/76

NATURE OF THIS POSITION —

-OVER-

YOUR FIRST POSITION HERE ASST PROF 8/1/63
(title) (appointment date - month - year) (date)

(title) (appointment date - month - year) (date)

HAVE YOU HAD ANY LEAVES OF ABSENCE? IF SO, PLEASE STATE WHEN AND HOW TIME WAS SPENT. NO

FORMER POSITIONS BEFORE COMING TO SUNYA (GIVE TITLE, NATURE OF POSITION, PLACE AND DATES.) —

ACADEMIC AND HONORARY DEGREES:

| COLLEGE | DEGREE | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| USC | BS | 1954 |
| UC, BERKELEY | BA | 1959 |
| " | MA | 1960 |
| " | Ph. D. | 1966 |

MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICES ON HONORARY, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS. (INCLUDE LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL GROUPS. IF POSSIBLE, STATE DATES WHEN OFFICES WERE HELD). —

PLEASE LIST ANY BOOKS, BULLETINS, JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE ARTICLES AUTHORED BY YOU WHICH YOU DEEM OF ENOUGH IMPORTANCE TO BE INCLUDED IN MATERIAL TO BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS. ALSO MAKE NOTE OF ANY PATENTS, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS. (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET OF PAPER IF NECESSARY).

MORALITY AND SOCIAL CLASS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH LITERATURE AND PAINTING (U. OF TORONTO, 1954)

Warren Roberts award Bio Page 9

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES


National Endowment for the Humanities

1800 G STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 27, 1968

NEH 68-101

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382-1836
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# HUMANITIES ENDOWMENT FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Stimulating excellence in teaching and research in America's colleges and universities is the objective of 184 fellowship awards to younger teachers and scholars announced today by the National Endowment for the Humanities. College and university teachers representing 148 institutions in 44 states and the District of Columbia are recipients of grants supporting independent work of two to eight months duration. This announcement brings to a conclusion the Endowment's fellowship program for the 1968-69 academic year. Today's awards go to younger faculty members in the humanities. Thirty-six Senior Fellowships for scholars and teachers of established accomplishment were awarded last fall. A total of 414 younger scholar fellowships and 93 senior fellowships have been granted since the establishment of the program.

The Endowment believes that good scholarship stimulates and reinforces good teaching. A teacher armed with fresh insights on a complex subject invariably communicates his knowledge with renewed vitality. The younger scholar fellowship program provides its recipients with time

MORE

to pursue research in all fields of the humanities: a large percentage of the awards have gone to teachers working in the area of American studies.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, a Federal agency authorized to promote scholarship, research, and public understanding of the humanities in the United States, was created in 1965 with the signing of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act. Early in 1966, the Endowment and its advisory group, the National Council on the Humanities, identified an urgent need for fellowships in all fields of the humanities. Under the Act, the "humanities" are defined as languages, literature, linguistics, history, philosophy, archaeology, studies in the arts, and the "humanistic" social sciences. Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, estimates that the fellowship program, although modest by comparison with awards in the sciences, has increased by almost 300 percent the total fellowship awards from all public and private sources available for younger scholars in the humanities. He also estimates that the program has increased total humanities fellowships at all levels from all sources by over 30 percent. A major goal of the Endowment has been to support the humanities broadly, rather than limiting recognition to members of "prestige" institutions. In addition to its fellowship awards, the Endowment promotes the humanities through support of research, education, and public programs.

A list of the younger scholars, affiliated institutions, and fields of specialization is appended:

ARIZONA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

William B. Griffen (Anthropology), Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

Summer Stipends

David W. Foster (Spanish), Arizona State University, Tempe

CALIFORNIA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Richard E. Ashcraft (Political Science), University of California, Los Angeles
Joseph J. Dugan (Comparative Literature), University of California, Berkeley
John R. Elliott, Jr. (English), University of California, Santa Barbara
Steven W. Matthysse (History of Religion), Pitzer College, Claremont
James T. Monroe (Arabic), University of California, San Diego
Ricardo J. Quinones (Comparative Literature), Claremont Men's College, Claremont
John R. Staude (History), University of California, Riverside

Summer Stipends

David C. Blumenfeld (Philosophy), University of California, Santa Cruz
Stephen Booth (English), University of California, Berkeley
Edwin F. Dolin, Jr. (Classical Languages), University of California, San Diego
Lyle W. Dorsett (American History), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
Stephen A. Erickson (Philosophy), Pomona College, Claremont
Laurence D. Houlgate (Philosophy), University of California, Santa Barbara
John W. Israel (History), Claremont Men's College, Claremont
Frank R. Lentricchia (American Literature), University of California, Los Angeles
Gordon R. Mork (History), University of California, Davis
Spencer C. Olin, Jr. (American History), University of California, Irvine
Richard C. Trexler (History), Occidental College, Los Angeles

COLORADO

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Bruce A. Beatie (German), University of Colorado, Boulder

COLORADO CONT'D

Summer Stipends

Richard T. Bienvenu (History), University of Colorado, Boulder
Martin Bucco (American Literature), Colorado State University, Ft. Collins

CONNECTICUT

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Thomas R. H. Havens (History), Connecticut College, New London
Robert F. Thompson (Art), Yale University, New Haven

Summer Stipends

Charles W. Warren (Music), Yale University, New Haven
Roger B. Wilkenfeld (English), University of Connecticut, Storrs

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Robert L. Beisner (American History), American University

FLORIDA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

B. Gresham Riley (Psychology), New College, Sarasota

Summer Stipends

Donald A. Randolph (Spanish), University of Miami, Coral Gables
M. Estellie Smith (Anthropology), Florida State University, Tallahassee

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Summer Stipends

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HAWAII

Summer Stipends

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Stephen Foster (History), Northern Illinois University, DeKalb
Charles R. Lyons (Theater), Principia College, Elsah
John A. Rowe (History), Northwestern University, Evanston

Summer Stipends

Ernest N. Claussen (Speech), Bradley University, Peoria
Sidney R. Homan (English), University of Illinois, Urbana
James M. Mellard (American Literature), Northern Illinois University, DeKalb
David B. Miller (History), Roosevelt University, Chicago
Terence D. Parsons (Philosophy and Linguistics), University of Illinois, Chicago

INDIANA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

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Bruce W. Wilshire (Philosophy), Purdue University, Lafayette

Summer Stipends

Leonard W. Clark (Philosophy), Earlham College, Richmond
Jared R. Curtis (English Literature), Indiana University, Bloomington

IOWA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Henry G. Horwitz (History), University of Iowa, Iowa City

Summer Stipends

John Christianson (History), Luther College, Decorah
Thomas C. Slattery (Music), Coe College, Cedar Rapids

KANSAS

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Edwin M. Eigner (English), University of Kansas, Lawrence

KANSAS CONT'D

Summer Stipends

Anthony C. Genova (Philosophy), Wichita State University, Wichita
Henry L. Snyder (History), University of Kansas, Lawrence

KENTUCKY

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

David M. Bergeron (English), University of Louisville, Louisville

Summer Stipends

Leon V. Driskell (English), University of Louisville, Louisville

LOUISIANA

Summer Stipends

John D. Basil (History), Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Carroll E. Mace (Spanish), Xavier University, New Orleans

MAINE

Summer Stipends

Werner J. Deiman (English Literature), Bates College, Lewiston

MARYLAND

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

James B. Gilbert (American History), University of Maryland, College Park

Summer Stipends

Jon L. Wakelyn (American History), Washington College, Chestertown

MASSACHUSETTS

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Paul J. Archambault (French), Amherst College, Amherst
Arthur Freeman (English), Boston University, Boston
Marion D. Kilson (Anthropology), University of Massachusetts, Boston
Eckehard Simon (German), Harvard University, Cambridge
Raymond J. Wilson (American History), Smith College, Northhampton

MASSACHUSETTS CONT'D

Summer Stipends

Gerald B. Dworkin (Philosophy), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Anthony E. Farnham (English), Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley
Gregory Nagy (Classical Languages and Linguistics, Harvard University, Cambridge
Norman R. Petersen, Jr. (History of Religion), Wellesley College, Wellesley
Ann C. Watts (English), Tufts University, Medford
Allen Weinstein (American History), Smith College, Northampton
Carroll W. Westfall (Art), Amherst College, Amherst
Howard J. Wiarda (Political Science), University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Joseph M. Woods (History), Northeastern University, Boston

MICHIGAN

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Richard M. Haywood (History), Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti
Randal F. Robinson (English), Michigan State University, East Lansing

Summer Stipends

Charles H. Hinnant (English), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Leroy T. Howe (Philosophy), Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant
Douglas T. Miller (American History), Michigan State University, East Lansing
William A. Moffett (History), Alma College, Alma
M. Howard Reinstra (History), Clavin College, Grand Rapids
Leonas Sabaliunas (Political Science), Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti
Richard P. Tucker (History), Oakland University, Rochester

MINNESOTA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Jeffrie G. Murphy (Philosophy), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Summer Stipends

Edward M. Griffin (American Literature), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

William C. Harris (American History), Millsaps College, Jackson

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Summer Stipends

Doris C. James (American History), Mississippi State University, State College

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Fellowships for Younger Scholars

N. Gerald Barrier (History), University of Missouri, Columbia
John M. Murrin (American History), Washington University, St. Louis

Summer Stipends

David E. Hahm (Classical Languages), University of Missouri, Columbia
James F. Hitchcock (History), St. Louis University, St. Louis
Arthur H. Shaffer (American History), University of Missouri, St. Louis
Donald E. Sievert (Philosophy), Washington University, St. Louis

MONTANA

Summer Stipends

H. Duane Hampton (American History), University of Montana, Missoula

NEBRASKA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Summer Stipends

Peter Cocozella (Spanish), Dartmouth College, Hanover

NEW JERSEY

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Carl E. Prince (American History), Seton Hall University, South Orange
James H. Stam (History), Upsala College, East Orange
Albert M. Wolohojian (Comparative Literature), Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick

Summer Stipends

Robert S. Freeman (Music), Princeton University, Princeton
Alicia Ostriker (English), Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick

NEW MEXICO

Summer Stipends

Glenn M. Kinden (American History), New Mexico State University, University Park

NEW YORK

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

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Marcus F. Franda (Political Science), Colgate University, Hamilton
Peter H. Hare (Philosophy), State University of New York, Buffalo
Jeffry J. Kaplow (History), Columbia University, New York
Robert N. Keane (English), Hofstra University, Hampstead
Maxim W. Mikulak (History), State University College, Fredonia
Kathleen W. Posner (Art), New York University, New York
Donald M. Roper (American History), State University College, New Paltz

Summer Stipends

William E. Brynteson (History), Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs
David B. Burner (American History), State University of New York, Stony Brook
James F. Cotter (English), Mt. Saint Mary College, Newburg
Thomas E. Hart (German), Syracuse University, Syracuse
Harriett Hawkins (English Literature), Vassar College, Poughkeepsie
Richard B. Kline (English), State University College, Fredonia
Harvey S. McMillin (English), Cornell University, Ithaca
G. Mallary Masters (French), State University of New York, Binghamton
Harry W. Paige (American Literature), Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam
Martin Pine (History), Queens College, Flushing
David B. Potts (American History), Union College, Schenectady
Richard M. Reinitz (American History), Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva
Warren E. Roberts (History), State University of New York, Albany
Ernest Simon (Comparative Literature), Yeshiva University, New York
James K. Somerville (American History), State University College, Geneseo
Alfred E. Vecchio (History), Marymount College, Tarrytown
Larissa B. Warren (Classical Languages), New York University, New York
Kennerly M. Woody (History), Columbia University, New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

James C. Atkinson (French), University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Edward P. Mahoney (Philosophy), Duke University, Durham

NORTH CAROLINA CONT'D

Summer Stipends

Roger A. Bullard (History), Atlantic Christian College, Wilson
Robert M. Calhoon (American History), University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Claude C. Sturgill (History), East Carolina University, Greenville
Arnold H. Taylor (American History), North Carolina College, Durham

NORTH DAKOTA

Summer Stipends

Jackson P. Hershbell (Classical Philosophy), University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

OHIO

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Marcia L. Colish (History), Oberlin College, Oberlin

Summer Stipends

Reed S. Browning (History), Kenyon College, Gambier
Dallas M. High (Philosophy), Hiram College, Hiram
Lorle A. Porter (History), Muskingum College, New Concord
Richard E. Spear (Art), Oberlin College, Oberlin
Ford T. Swetnam, Jr. (English), Ohio State University, Colubmus

OKLAHOMA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

David H. Miller (History), University of Oklahoma, Norman

Summer Stipends

Thomas E. Lyon, Jr. (Spanish), University of Oklahoma, Norman
James I. Miller, Jr., (English), University of Tulsa, Tulsa

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Fellowships for Younger Scholars

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Summer Stipends

Mark B. DeVoto (Music), Reed College, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Edward J. Baskerville (English), Gettysburg College, Gettysburg
Francis X. J. Coleman (Philosophy), Univeristy of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Louis A. Kosman (Classical Philosophy), Haverford College, Haverford
Robert L. Patten (English), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr

Summer Stipends

Gwenn Davis (English), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr
William J. Duiker, III (History), Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Edwin W. Marrs, Jr., (English), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Barbara Ruch (Japanese), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Richard T. Stites (History), Lycoming College, Williamsport

RHODE ISLAND

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Anthony Molho (History), Brown University, Providence

Summer Stipends

Ernest Sosa (Philosophy), Brown University, Providence

SOUTH DAKOTA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Joyotpaul Chaudhuri (Jurisprudence), University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TENNESSEE

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Charles E. Scott (Philosophy), Vanderbilt University, Nashville

Summer Stipends

Addison Y. Gunter (Philosophy), University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Richard C. Lukas (History), Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville
James J. Stathis (English Literature), Vanderbilt University, Nashville

TEXAS

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Charles E. Neu (American History), Rice University, Houston

TEXAS CONT'D

Summer Stipends

Virginia F. Dailey (English), St. Edward's University, Austin
Gerald J. Goodwin (American History), University of Houston, Houston
Carl T. Jackson (American History), University of Texas, El Paso
Frank L. Kersnowski (English), Trinity University, San Antonio
F. G. Stoddard (American Literature), University of Texas, Austin

UTAH

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Thomas M. Reed (Philosophy), University of Utah, Salt Lake City

VERMONT

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Marjorie E. Lamberti (History), Middlebury College, Middlebury

Summer Stipends

Arthur J. Knoll (History), Middlebury College, Middlebury

VIRGINIA

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Laura Anne Laidlaw (Classical Archaeology), Hollins College, Hollins College
David B. Lawall (Art), University of Virginia, Charlottesville
John B. Payne (History), Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg

Summer Stipends

Eugene T. Long (Philosophy), Randolph-Macon College, Ashland
Frank P. O'Brien (History), Hollins College, Hollins College
Dabney Stuart (English), Washington and Lee University, Lexington

WASHINGTON

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

Frank J. Kearful (Comparative Literature), University of Washington, Seattle

Summer Stipends

Thomas L. Hankins (History), University of Washington, Seattle
Anthony P. Via (History), Gonzaga University, Spokane

WISCONSIN

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

William J. Courtenay (History), University of Wisconsin, Madison

Summer Stipends

Robert L. Hohlfelder (History), Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh
William L. O'Neill (History), University of Wisconsin, Madison
Rex A. Wade (History), Wisconsin State University, La Crosse

WYOMING

Fellowships for Younger Scholars

John K. Gruenfelder (History), University of Wyoming, Laramie

END

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

This office often needs information about faculty members for use as a biographical sketch or to write news releases. In order that the requests can be handled promptly, we ask that this form be completed and returned as soon as possible. A black and white glossy photo no larger than 4" x 5" nor smaller than 1 1/2" x 2 1/4" is also desireable. Please type or block print.

Date: APRIL 8, 1965

1. Name WARREN (First) ERROL (Middle) ROBERTS (Last)

2. Current Home Address 5 CATALPA DR., ALBANY 9

3. Date of original appointment 1963

   Rank when appointed ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

   Department HISTORY School

4. Promotions

5. Brief, specific description of present duties INSTRUCTOR IN HISTORY 3, HISTORY 122-3

6. Educational Background:

| Degree | Institution | Year |
|---|---|---|
| BS | USC | 1954 |
| BA | UNIV. OF CALIF. | 1959 |
| MA | " " | 1960 |

7. Teaching or work experience (Professional) _____

8. Military Service: Dates 1954-6 Rank Pfc.

Theatre _____ Speciality _____

9. Professional (Memberships) Fraternitities, Honors, Offices ~~DELTA TAU DELTA~~, PHI BETA KAPPA

10. Foreign Travel EUROPE, 1954-6

11. Articles and Books: Title, Publication, Date. Use separate sheet if necessary.

12. Date of Birth 5-8-33 Birthplace LOS ANGELES

13. Hometown ~~LOS~~ NEWPORT BEACH

High School JOHN BURROUGHS (BURBANK, CALIF.) Graduation 1950

14. Spouse's Name ANNE (wife's maiden name) FINDLAY

Spouse's Hometown LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

15. Names and ages of Children ERIN, 6; JAMES, 4; THOMAS, 3; PETER, 1

16. Parent's names and addresses - (indicate if deceased)

H. CEDRIC, 2205 OCEAN BOULEVARD, CORONA DEL MAR, CALIF.

MILDRED, DECEASED

17. List specific publications you would like included on mailing list for released information beyond Capital District.

18. Additional comments which may be helpful writing release

SUAPIO

George Leonard's recently published book, The End of Sex: Erotic Love after the Sexual Revolution, pronounces the death of the sexual revolution that began in the '60s, and proclaims a return to romance, commitment and erotic love. Sex, the argument goes, was separated from love during the '60s, and people had sex just as they had dinner, the measles or a game of golf; sex was casual, recreational, and the key to its success was learning better techniques. In this shift, Leonard maintains, there were some gains: Society shook free from Victorian restraints and repressiveness, but also there were losses. Reducing the act of love to an arithmetic of physical impulses deprived it of its emotional and spiritual power, thereby depersonalizing this crucial area of human life.

It is hardly surprising that a book that announces the end of sex would have made a considerable impact. Already Esquire magazine has devoted a cover story to it and it is responsible for articles in Reader's Digest, The Futurist, Christianity Today, Yoga Journal, New Age, Forum and the Albany Times Union. It has not been reviewed in historical journals and almost certainly won't be, but it is not without historical interest, for the issues that Leonard discusses are not new. A separation of sex from love, much as that in the '60s sexual revolution, took place two centuries ago. A discussion of one eighteenth-century novel will suggest how sharp that separation was. The story is about a group of aristocrats who spend several days at the country estate of the heroine. All of the men have been intimate (had sex) with each of the women, except for the hero and the heroine. On the first night he appears in her bedroom and after complaining of how chilly he is he undresses and joins her in bed. He explains that he could tell her about recent sexual scandals, but he will do so only if she agrees to gratify him afterwards. She accepts the conditions and both parts of the contract are kept, although in the

case of the latter only under some coercion. The hero has more scandal to narrate, and he and the heroine enter into a similar agreement, which ends with the same results. By that time morning has arrived, servants can be heard in the hall, and the hero scurries back to his room before they arrive there.

The characters of this novel (Crébillon the younger's The Night and the Moment, 1736) follow a sexual code that is typical of eighteenth-century French erotic novels. In this type of literature male and female protagonists are never to fall in love, never to become emotionally involved, and once either wishes to end an affair they are to part with no recriminations and no questions asked. This toleration extends to those who are married: Neither husband nor wife is to be concerned with extramarital relationships, which are the norm. There is complete equality between the two sexes, and women and men alternate taking the initiative and severing a relationship when it becomes tedious. Boredom is a universal condition in the world of these novels, and it is at once the basis of new relationships and the reason for their dissolution.

Sexually jaded, heroes and heroines grow weary of partners who have become mere objects of pleasure and to fill the void they devise clever schemes, such as seducing innocent youths and virtuous married women. Out of this pattern of conduct comes sexual destructiveness, the unleashing of diabolical forces, the frightening specter of sadism. The novels of the Marquis de Sade, written at the end of the eighteenth century, are a final summing up of earlier fictional themes.

How does the sexual conduct in novels relate to the actual life of this period? There is no exact way to answer this question, which is not unlike the question of how accurately today's movies and television shows

mirror contemporary American life. There is evidence outside the novels to suggest that sexual standards had become relaxed, very relaxed by earlier standards. One writer defined love as the meeting of two skins, an attitude that many memoirists assumed as they described their own exploits. To read eighteenth-century memoirists, Casanova being the best known, is to read catalogues of sexual conquest whose ultimate importance lies in their arithemetical extent. Leporello's aria in Mozart's Don Giovanni, first performed in 1787, could very well be about Casanova: "In Italy, six hundred and forty (conquests); in Germany two hundred and thirty-one; a hundred in France; in Turkey ninety one; in Spain already one thousand three." Restif de la Bretonne, a novelist, is said to have fathered twenty illegitimate children before reaching his majority, and during his lifetime won over (had sex with) seven hundred women. If eighteenth-century novels and operas do not mirror contemporary life exactly they do reflect some of the eddies and currents within that society.

There was a strong reaction against the separation of sex from love in the second half of the eighteenth century. The best-known writer who called for a return to romantic love and monogamy was Rousseau, and his voice was seconded by that of Diderot and complemented by a chorus of lesser-known authors. Whereas erotic novels had been the most popular type of fiction (in France) they went into eclipse, as romantic novels, often highly moralistic, became the fashion. It seems that Rousseau struck just the right note when he tried to reinvest sex with love and resanctify marriage. Among his themes were strict marital fidelity, devotion of parents to their children, and the wickedness of promiscuity.

Interestingly, Rousseau and his moralistic followers were not alone in denouncing the type of sexual behavior typical of erotic novels. Those

novels themselves contained the most scathing indictments of a sexual code that had gone awry. Heroes and heroines of erotic novels are depicted as vicious and destructive, and they are duly punished for their sins. Out of pornographic literature came calls for sweeping moral reform. Both Restif de la Bretonne and the Marquis de Sade, the eighteenth century's principal pornographers, described utopian societies in which sexual life was strictly ordered. Restif called for the rehabilitation of marriage and his utopia included regulations that limited the making of love between newlyweds, while the Marquis de Sade describes a perfect society in which youths were raised according to stringent moral standards and carefully prepared for marriage in sexually segregated schools. There is a large dose of Spartan rigor in the utopias of these two authors, an antidote, it would seem, to the manifold problems spawned by a permissive sexual code.

Looking back at the eighteenth-century debate on sex and love from today's perspective is particularly interesting because it foreshadows many issues in our own society. The sexual revolution of the eighteenth century created conditions strikingly similar to those that surfaced in the '60s revolution in America. The split between sex and love, the devaluation of monogamy, and sexual boredom are common to both revolutions, and out of both came a reorientation of values and attitudes, a shift towards romantic love and monogamy.

History does not repeat itself exactly, however, and there are obvious differences between the two sexual revolutions and the periods of reaction that followed. The eighteenth-century revolution was socially limited, taking place within the aristocracy and an upper-bourgeois stratum that accepted the primacy of aristocratic manners and morals. The social framework within which this revolution took place inevitably shaped its contours and contributed to its characteristic forms. Thus, the sexual adventurers of the age tended to

be the members of a leisured aristocracy, and the release of demonic energies resulted not only from sexual boredom but also from the frustrations of a nobility that was essentially parasitical and bitter over the loss of its former power.

Sex and politics were inextricably intertwined in the eighteenth century sexual revolution, just as they were in America in the '60s. The sexual freedom of the '60s was bound up with liberation causes, and the rejection of a "repressive" sexual code and attacks on the family unit were part of larger assaults on other values and institutions. Since the '60s the political climate has changed, and causes that once seemed timely and urgent now appear out of place. Out of the convulsions that racked America have come a series of reevaluations that would render life more normal and stable.

Yet, '60s ideology has lingered on, sometimes, as in George Leonard's call for a return to romantic love and monogamy, where it might be least suspected. Even as Leonard decries the sexual revolution of the '60s he reveals himself as someone who has been influenced by '60s ideologies. Thus, what he is looking for is "a more erotic world," one governed by the same pleasure principle that the sexual revolutionaries he argues against also embraced. The monogamy that he calls for is a "high monogamy" in which two individuals openly reveal themselves and all of their difficulties, fighting through their problems to achieve change. These two individuals are "totally open, honest and psychologically growing," a goal that echoes the ideals of the '60s. Perhaps some individuals can achieve these exalted objectives, but one wonders how many. Most people who choose monogamy, one suspects, will follow the lesser path of "low monogamy" that Leonard looks down on, with its stereotypical behavior, guarding of feelings and emotions, and avoidance of difficulties. Most people living together decade

after decade, having children and getting them through the trials of infancy and the ordeals of adolescence, paying bills, coping with the everyday realities of their jobs, and making the necessary adjustments to one another will conceal problems rather than expose and analyze them, and they probably will try to avoid difficulties. Moreover, they will probably find stereotypical behavior useful and even necessary, a practical way to get through the pressures and burdens of modern life.

Such confinements are not for Leonard, who explains that "I'm not putting down monogamy as my botton line...I'm putting down the personal as my bottom line." Even as we move away from '60s ideologies, it seems, those ideologies remain with us.

dv

# Carefree professor cycles by

Times Union 7/16/94

CAROL DEMARE
writer

SLINGERLANDS — This is how ory Professor Dick Mandell of University of South Carolina t part of his summer vacation: e climbed onto his unusual bike uilt for comfort and speed — rode from Buffalo through ada and into Vermont, arriving ie Capital Region Friday after-n.

t about 3 p.m., he pedaled up to final destination, the Slinger- s home of his friend, University lbany history Professor Warren erts.

he 64-year-old Mandell was ted furiously pedaling the un- ventional cycle on Route 32 in ervliet as he worked his way to erts' home.

'm sort of astonished that it pens, but it's kind of fun when it — someone chasing me down highway (as *Times Union* pho- apher James Goolsby did Fri- ) so they can take a picture of and that extraordinary bicycle," aid.

happened before with news tographers in Kingston, Ontar- nd in his hometown of Colum- S.C., he said.

ince beginning this leg of the ney on June 28 in Buffalo, ndell has covered about 1,100 s over 18 days and loved every ute of it.

e pedaled to Niagara Falls, nto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- l, Quebec and into Weston, Vt., re he visited friends who teach music at a summer camp. He left Vermont for Slingerlands on Friday morning.

Times Union/JAMES GOOLSBY

**DICK MANDELL**, a college professor from Columbia, SC., rode his recumbent bicycle from Buffalo to Canada, through Vermont and into the Capital Region Friday to visit friends in Slingerlands.

He bought the bike — known as a recumbent bike — from a small manufacturer in California.

"I'm semi-reclined. I sort of sit in a chair," he said, and the pedals are up high. The bikes are rare on the East Coast, though more popular in California and in Germany, he said.

He said he was told "they are faster, so I bought one, and they are indeed faster."

"If the wind isn't blowing, and I'm flat I can go 23 miles an hour which is very fast," Mandell said. "That's a little faster than a regular bicycle.

"I'm an elderly gentleman, and I may be an athlete, but I'm still an elderly gentleman," he continued. "And I like to get these little advantages (comfort and speed) when I can ... I can beat younger people who are on conventional bikes."

In 1987 Mandell also traveled across the country on a conventional bike.

Mandell, who plans to fly back to South Carolina Sunday night and have the bike shipped, belies his own description of himself.

The reason he started the trip in Buffalo was because that's where he left his bike after an earlier trip in May from Roanoke, Va. On that rugged 650-mile journey, he crossed the mountains of West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

After that first leg of the trip Mandell said he returned to South Carolina to participate in a triathlon sponsored by the Charleston Triathlon Club.

## BC schedules humanities courses

The Bethlehem Central School District Institute for Lifelong Learning will offer three courses this spring.

The three courses are Art as History, taught by Professor Warren Roberts of the University at Albany (Tuesdays); Classics of Short Fiction, taught by Professor Richard Goldman of the University at Albany (Mondays); and Musical Conversations: Beethoven and Romanticism, taught by Professor Max Lifschitz of the University at Albany (Thursdays).

The six-week courses meet once a week during the day. Tuition is $25 for district residents and $32 for non-residents.

For information, call Judith Wooster at 439-3102

Spotlight 2/2/94

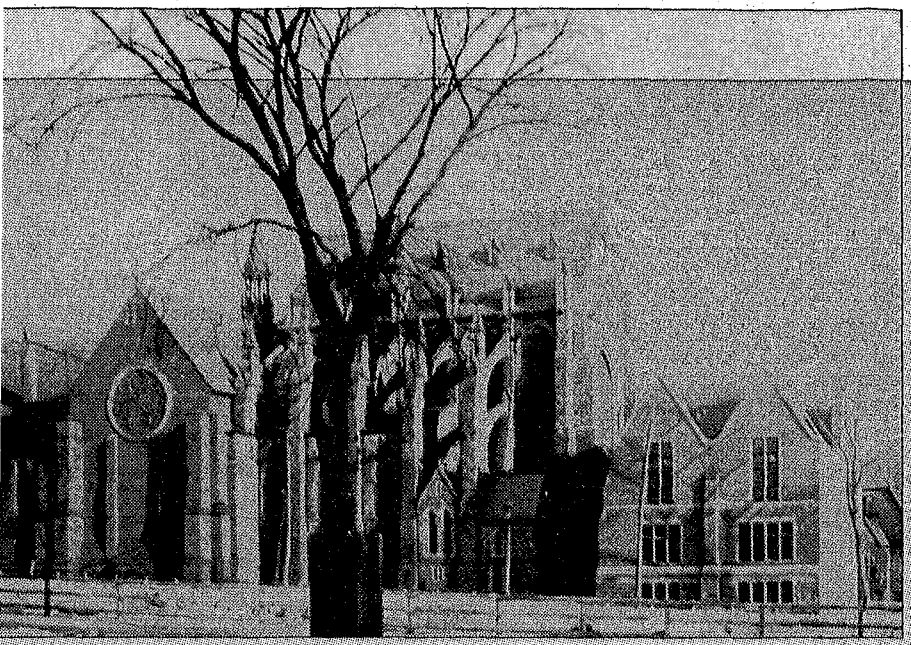
urren Roberts

ITE

# LIFESTYLES

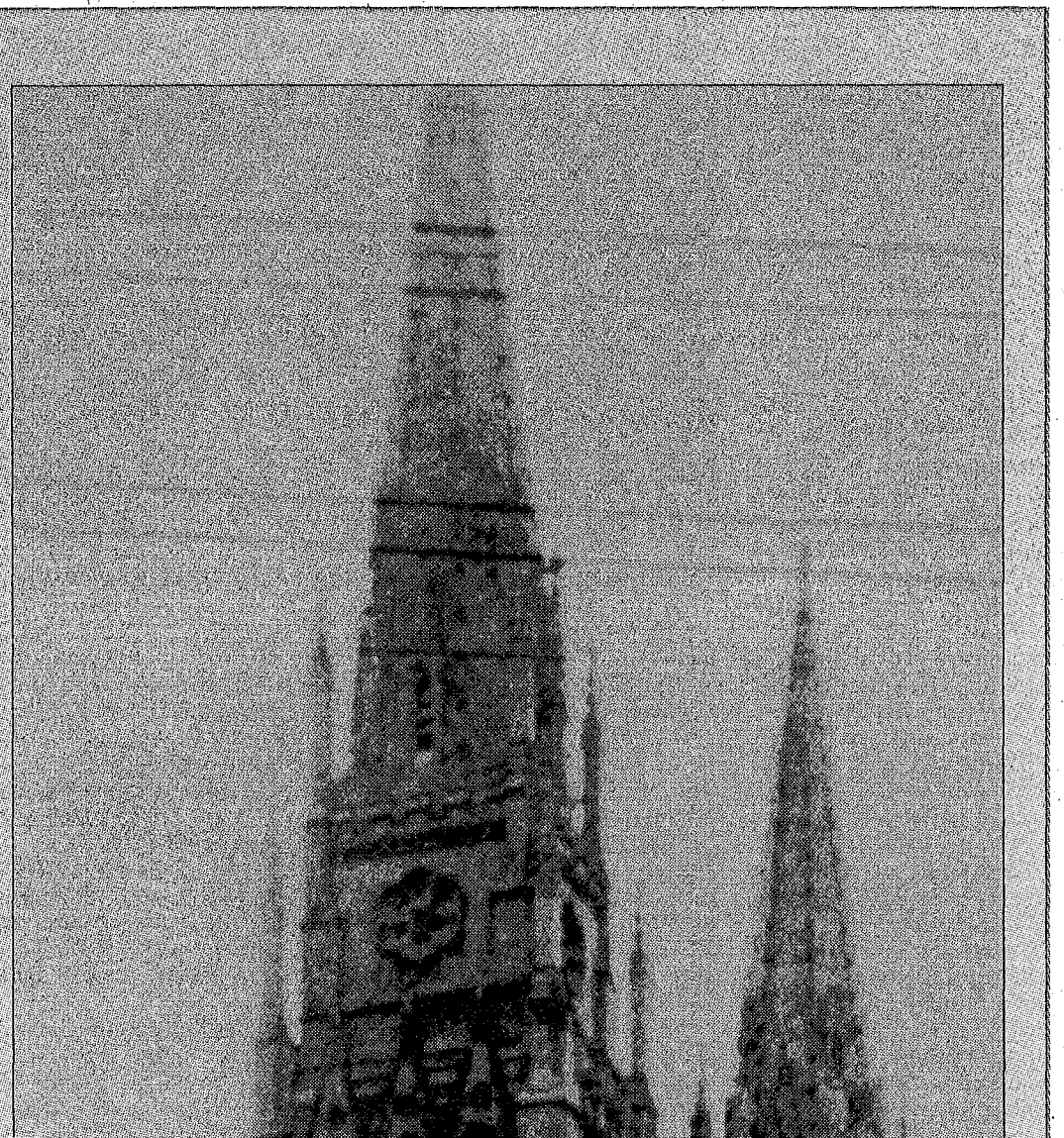
INSIDE





*Courtesy of Visions gallery, Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese*

**of All Saints in Albany was completed in 1888.**



# Towering chievements

# and Episcopal cathedrals

By JEFF WILKIN
*Gazette Reporter*

John McCloskey and William Croswell Doane thought big.

The men were the leaders of two religious denominations in Albany during the 1800s, and they wanted focal points for their congregations.

Focal points meant cathedrals — formidable buildings of stone, with ornate stained-glass windows and wondrous carvings.

Roman Catholic Bishop McCloskey got his building first — the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception — which dominated the Albany skyline when it was built in the mid-1800s. It remains a downtown attraction at Madison Avenue and Eagle Street.

MARC SCHULTZ *Gazette Photographer*

**The Rev. David W. Mickiewicz, curator of "The Cathedral Project" at the Visions art gallery, holds an old cornice from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. A new cornice is behind him.**

Episcopal Bishop Doane got his church 40 years later. The Cathedral of All Saints was the first Episcopal cathedral built in the United States. The giant edifice is at South Swan Street, behind the state Education Building.

The stories behind these two churches are being told this winter at the Visions art gallery, part of the Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany at 40 Main Ave. "The Cathedral Project" details the architecture and construction of these majestic houses of worship.

The idea for the exhibition came from the Rev. David W. Mickiewicz, the project's curator and the administrator at St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church in Amsterdam.

"I have a history with both cathedrals," he said. "I used to sing at [Immaculate Conception] when I was at [The College of] Saint Rose and I was ordained there. All Saints, I've gone to organ recitals and the men and boys choir, singing vespers and stuff. So I've a connection with both churches.

"When I saw that both were being renovated . . . [I realized] they're two great pieces of architecture that most people may not take into consideration."

## Fantastic sight

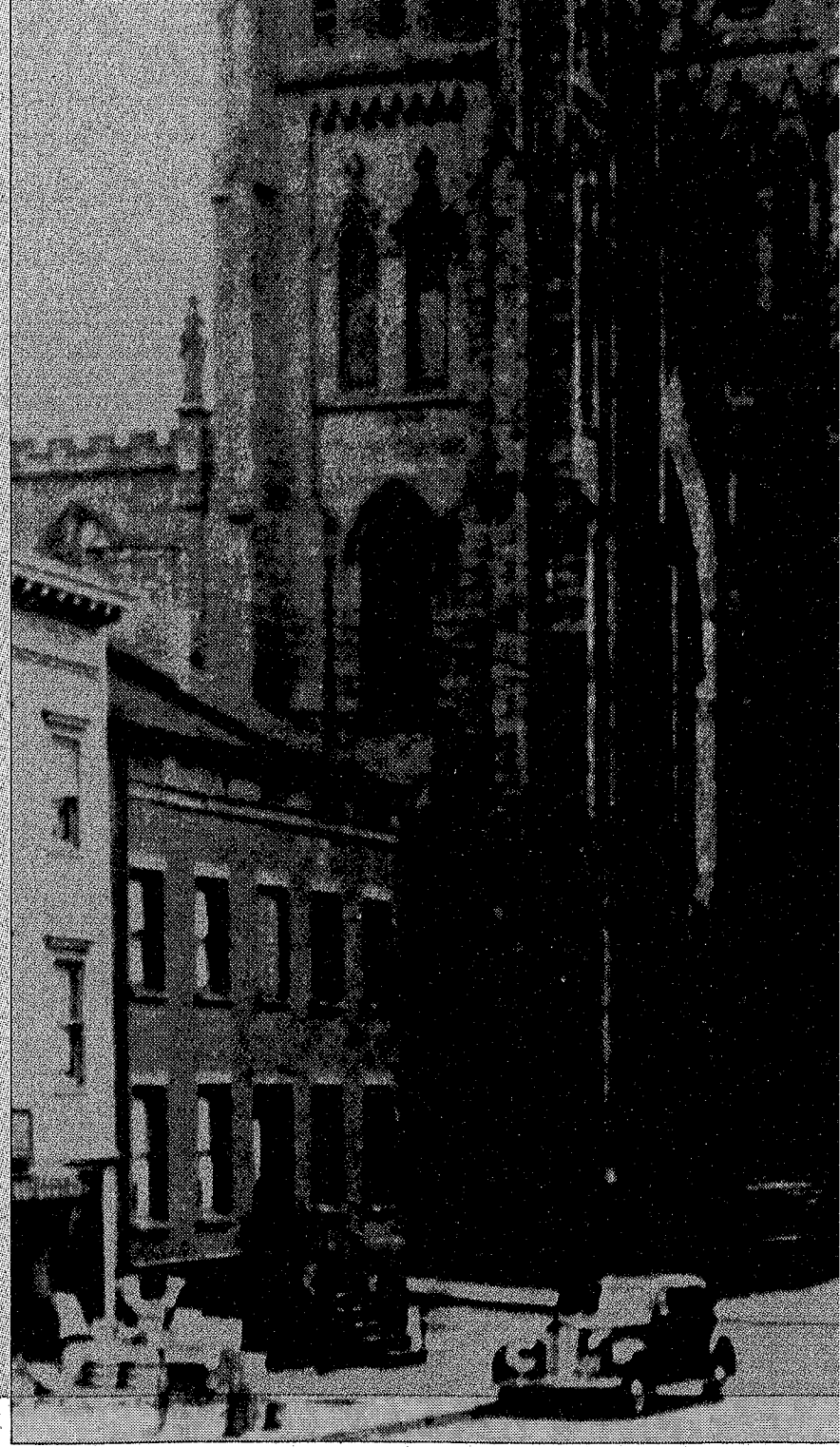
Most people may not know the stories behind the bricks, either. Mickiewicz said McCloskey, who served as Albany's first bishop, from 1847 through 1864, knew there were a lot of Irish immigrants coming to the city. He also wanted to do something about anti-Catholic sentiment in the area.

"He wanted to show Catholics aren't the enemy. We want to be part of this community," Mickiewicz said. "So the cathedral was built primarily by the Irish immigrants who dug the trenches and did the work."

Patrick Charles Keely, an Irish immigrant who built 500 churches during his lifetime, was chosen to build Immaculate Conception. The job began in 1848 and was finished by 1852.

The completed building was a fantastic sight,

**See COMPLETION, Page D2**



*Courtesy of Visions gallery, Pastoral Center of the Roman Ca*

**The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Albany was finished by 1852.**

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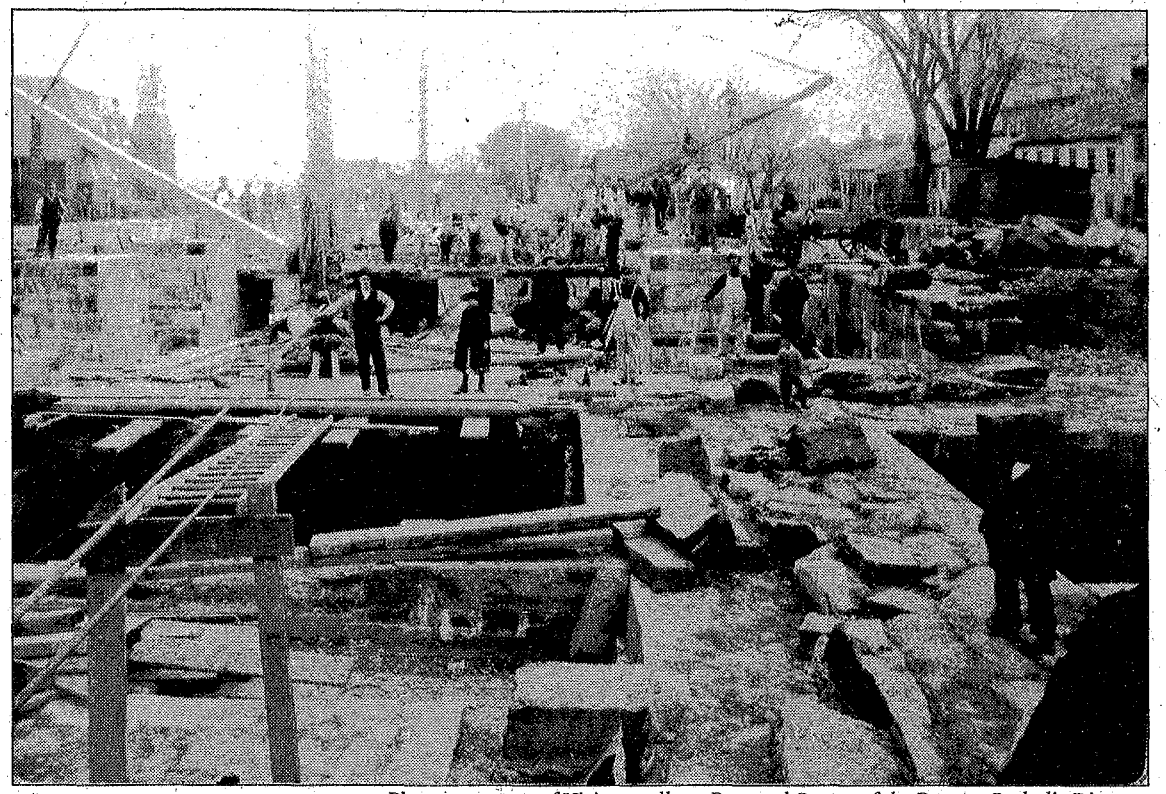
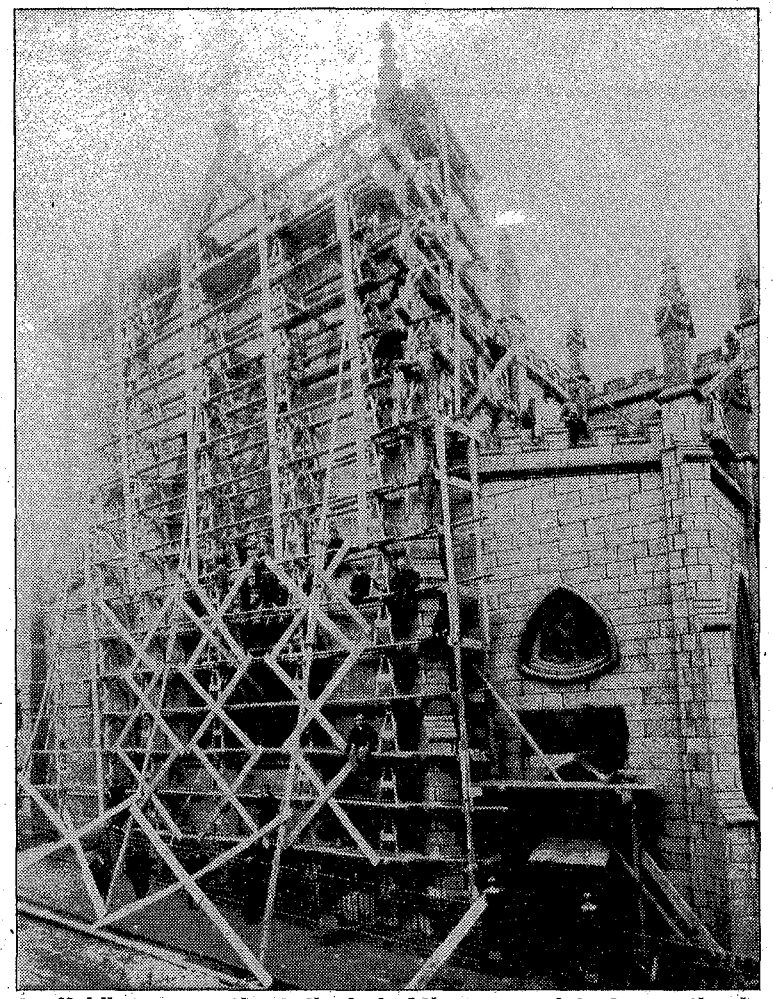


Photos courtesy of Visions gallery, Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese

**An early stage of construction at the Cathedral of All Saints in Albany.**



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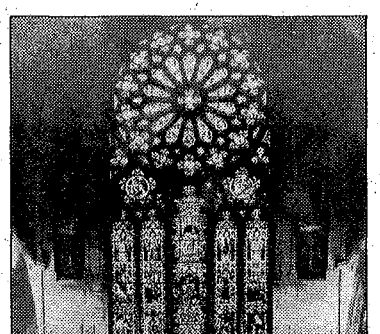

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*Reach Gazette reporter Jeff Wilkin at 395-3124 or at wilkin@dailygazette.com.*

**William Croswell Doane, the Episcopal bishop of Albany from 1869 to 1913, was a driving force in the construction of the Cathedral of All Saints.**

**Stained g the interi All Saints.**



# Mom shouldn't be defensive about her son's stron

## ANNIE'S MAILBOX

**Dear Annie:** I'm a father and single parent. My young adult daughter has Down syndrome, as does a male friend of hers, "Randy."

Each month, there is a dance for the mentally disabled in our area. Usually, Randy's mother and I alternate driving them to and from the dance. Last month, when Randy came to the door to get my daughter, I noticed a horrible odor, but I didn't say anything.

When I picked the kids up from the dance, the smell in the car was so bad that my daughter let down her car window.

After some hesitation, I called Randy's mother and told her about the odor. She said, "OK," but soon called me back, saying there was something seriously wrong with me and our 23-year friendship was over.

Should I have kept my mouth shut? — Confidential in Connecticut

**Dear Confidential:** You did nothing wrong. Let's hope this woman simply was having a stressful day. It would be a shame to lose a 23-year friendship because she was too embarrassed to understand that you were trying to help her son.

Please phone her and give her a chance to reconsider her harsh reaction.

**Dear Annie:** My mother-in-law recently was moved to an assisted-living facility that specializes in the care of Alzheimer's patients. She was seen by several specialists who all agreed Mom is no longer able to take care of herself.

For her own protection, she needed constant supervision. The facility she moved into is very nice. She has a private room, and the wonderful staff attends to her every need.

The problem is that some of her children are in deep denial about her need to be there and it has torn the family apart. One daughter will call and say: "Mom, you don't need to be in that place. You ought to be in your own home."

Comments like that keep Mom from adjusting to her new surroundings and make her angry at those siblings who agonized over the decision to place her there.

They keep her riled up to the point where she calls the other siblings and leaves hurtful messages on their answering machines.

The siblings now refuse to talk to one another about their mother because every conversation ends in a full-blown argument. This was once a very close-knit family, and it is devastating for all concerned to see what is happening.

Can you help us? — Sad Outsider in Washington

**Dear Washington:** Our hearts are breaking for you. The siblings need to get out from the middle of this argument. Enlist the help of those specialists and have them explain to the recalcitrant siblings why your mother-in-law needs to be in the care facility.

Unless one of the kids is willing to take Mom into his or her own home, they should not encourage her confusion and anger. Once they understand how much har might be r

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# Carefree professor cycles by

Times Union 7/16/94

BY CAROL DEMARE
Staff writer

SLINGERLANDS — This is how history Professor Dick Mandell of the University of South Carolina spent part of his summer vacation:

He climbed onto his unusual bike — built for comfort and speed — and rode from Buffalo through Canada and into Vermont, arriving in the Capital Region Friday afternoon.

At about 3 p.m., he pedaled up to his final destination, the Slingerlands home of his friend, University at Albany history Professor Warren Roberts.

The 64-year-old Mandell was spotted furiously pedaling the unconventional cycle on Route 32 in Watervliet as he worked his way to Roberts' home.

"I'm sort of astonished that it happens, but it's kind of fun when it does — someone chasing me down the highway (as *Times Union* photographer James Goolsby did Friday) so they can take a picture of me and that extraordinary bicycle," he said.

It happened before with news photographers in Kingston, Ontario, and in his hometown of Columbia, S.C., he said.

Since beginning this leg of the journey on June 28 in Buffalo, Mandell has covered about 1,100 miles over 18 days and loved every minute of it.

He pedaled to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and into Weston, Vt., where he visited friends who teach music at a summer camp. He left Vermont for Slingerlands on Friday morning.

Times Union/JAMES GOOLSBY

**DICK MANDELL**, a college professor from Columbia, SC., rode his recumbent bicycle from Buffalo to Canada, through Vermont and into the Capital Region Friday to visit friends in Slingerlands.

He bought the bike — known as a recumbent bike — from a small manufacturer in California.

"I'm semi-reclined. I sort of sit in a chair," he said, and the pedals are up high. The bikes are rare on the East Coast, though more popular in California and in Germany, he said.

He said he was told "they are faster, so I bought one, and they are indeed faster."

"If the wind isn't blowing, and I'm flat I can go 23 miles an hour which is very fast," Mandell said. "That's a little faster than a regular bicycle.

"I'm an elderly gentleman, and I may be an athlete, but I'm still an elderly gentleman," he continued. "And I like to get these little advantages (comfort and speed) when I can ... I can beat younger people who are on conventional bikes."

In 1987 Mandell also traveled across the country on a conventional bike.

Mandell, who plans to fly back to South Carolina Sunday night and have the bike shipped, belies his own description of himself.

The reason he started the trip in Buffalo was because that's where he left his bike after an earlier trip in May from Roanoke, Va. On that rugged 650-mile journey, he crossed the mountains of West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

After that first leg of the trip Mandell said he returned to South Carolina to participate in a triathlon sponsored by the Charleston Triathlon Club.

Times Union 4/16/98
ALBANY, NEW YORK

OUT AND ABOUT

# Common bond brings together boyhood friends

By KATE GURNETT
Staff writer

Compassion, in a world seemingly hooked on scorn, is one of the **Rev. Joseph Girzone's** missions. Last week the Altamont author paid a visit to the Albany Police Department, bringing a gift of his best-selling Joshua books, parables about Jesus in the modern world.

The gift was for Detective **Lt. Edmund P. Flint,** a rare bird of a hard-boiled, smoky-voiced cop known to give groceries to downtrodden city residents — folks you don't usually read about in the paper unless they're arrested or injured. At 72, Teddy Flint still works into the wee hours of the night, after his shift ends, as a constant aid and companion to former prostitutes, sick cops and other forgotten souls who have surfaced throughout his 46 years on the force.

Girzone wondered if Flint would recognize him. They were altar boys together 50 years ago at Sacred Heart Church in North Albany. Flint — who will recite Shakespeare, or the details of a curious autopsy from the 1960s, at the drop of his own fedora — left North Albany to join the seminary, but later became Albany's high priest of police work.

"I just found out what a beautiful, caring person he has been and it made a profound impression on me," Girzone said. "They love him down in the South End. He is a beautiful example of what a Christ-like policeman could be. If all policemen were like that, you'd have a lot less crime. It would change the whole complexion of our neighborhoods."

Given Flint's memory, Girzone should have figured he'd be recognized the minute he walked into the detective office on Morton Avenue. "I went in to surprise him," he said, "Ted walks in and says, 'Hey, Joe Girzone!' So we just sat down and started talking about old times."

In the future, Girzone, whose father was the neighborhood butcher, plans to cook a special protein-free spaghetti dinner for Flint, a meat-and-potatoes Irishman who has been on a restricted diet due to his own health problems. "He won't even remember protein when I get done," said Girzone.

• • •

If you're gonna party in southern Louisiana, you'll probably catch a crawfish boil: a steaming heap of red crawlers piled on old newspaper and dotted with yellow corn on the cob. Next month, Cajun chef **Andre Begnaud** will bring the boil to Schenectady. *That's right, cher!* Begnaud, a protege of New Orleans chef Emeril Lagasse (of TV Food Network fame), has cooking credentials that run from the Big Easy's Commander's Palace and Emeril's to Mark Miller's Coyote Cafe in Santa Fe, N.M.

Growing up in Lafayette, La., Begnaud (the French say *"Ben-no,"* Cajuns say *"Beg-no"*), ate pecan pie in lieu of birthday cake and grooved on crawfish etouffee. Today, he makes his own boudin (a highly spiced rice, chicken and pork or seafood concoction wrapped in a sausage casing).

He'll name his new restaurant the Mello Joy Cafe, for his granddaddy's old Lafayette, La., coffee company. It will open on Jay Street at the site of the former Caffe Dolce, which closed last year. He'll serve beignets and chicory-flavored coffee straight from the Cafe du Monde on the banks of the Mississippi.

All of which sort of begs the question: Why Schenectady?

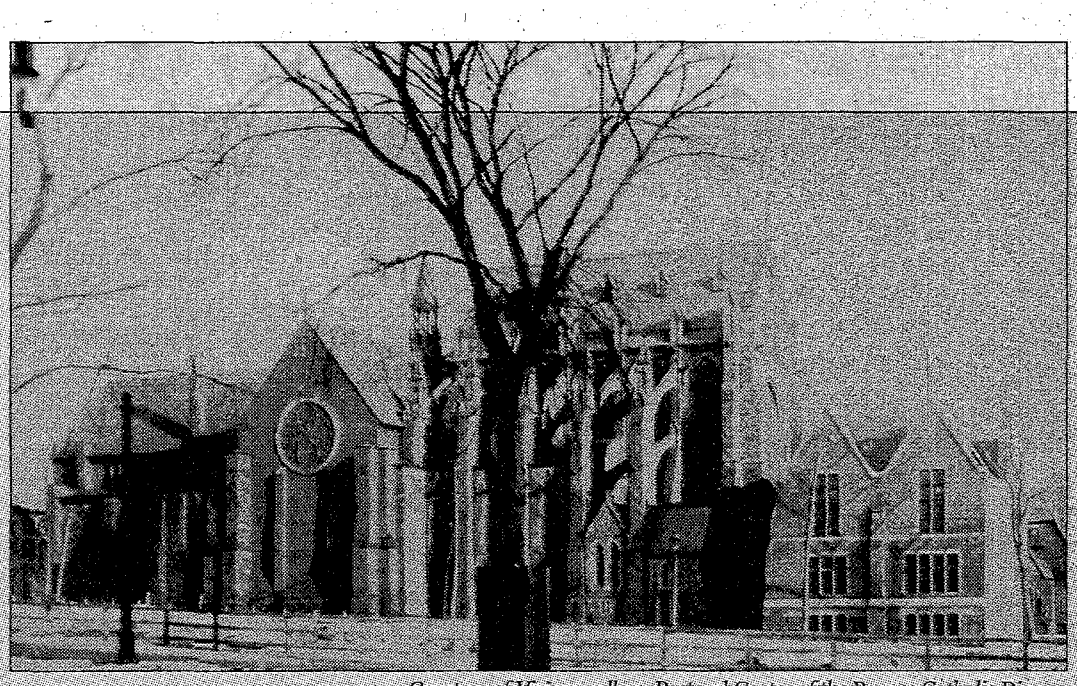
Begnaud's wife, **Laurie Farrel,** a graduate of Burnt Hills High School, was homesick and the couple wanted a smaller spot to raise their son, Rene, 5, and daughter, Cassandra, 3. Farrel's mother, Emily Farrel, owns the adjacent Magik Herb shop on Jay Street and the Caffe Dolce building.

"Schenectady is primed for growth right now," said Begnaud, sounding like a real out-of-towner. "People say I'm nuts, but it has definitely already hit bottom and

Please see FRIENDS D4▶

# LIFESTYLES





Courtesy of Visions gallery, Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese

**The Cathedral of All Saints in Albany was completed in 1888.**

# Towering Achievements

## *Exhibit pays tribute to history and architecture of Catholic and Episcopal cathedrals*

By JEFF WILKIN
*Gazette Reporter*

John McCloskey and William Croswell Doane thought big.

The men were the leaders of two religious denominations in Albany during the 1800s, and they wanted focal points for their congregations.

Focal points meant cathedrals — formidable buildings of stone, with ornate stained-glass windows and wondrous carvings.

Roman Catholic Bishop McCloskey got his building first — the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception — which dominated the Albany skyline when it was built in the mid-1800s. It remains a downtown attraction at Madison Avenue and Eagle Street.

MARC SCHULTZ *Gazette Photographer*

**The Rev. David W. Mickiewicz, curator of "The Cathedral Project" at the Visions art gallery, holds an old cornice from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. A new cornice is behind him.**

Episcopal Bishop Doane got his church 40 years later. The Cathedral of All Saints was the first Episcopal cathedral built in the United States. The giant edifice is at South Swan Street, behind the state Education Building.

The stories behind these two churches are being told this winter at the Visions art gallery, part of the Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany at 40 Main Ave. "The Cathedral Project" details the architecture and construction of these majestic houses of worship.

The idea for the exhibition came from the Rev. David W. Mickiewicz, the project's curator and the administrator at St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church in Amsterdam.

"I have a history with both cathedrals," he said. "I used to sing at [Immaculate Conception] when I was at [The College of] Saint Rose and I was ordained there. All Saints, I've gone to organ recitals and the men and boys choir, singing vespers and stuff. So I've a connection with both churches.

"When I saw that both were being renovated . . . [I realized] they're two great pieces of architecture that most people may not take into consideration."

### Fantastic sight

Most people may not know the stories behind the bricks, either. Mickiewicz said McCloskey, who served as Albany's first bishop, from 1847 through 1864, knew there were a lot of Irish immigrants coming to the city. He also wanted to do something about anti-Catholic sentiment in the area.

"He wanted to show Catholics aren't the enemy. We want to be part of this community," Mickiewicz said. "So the cathedral was built primarily by the Irish immigrants who dug the trenches and did the work."

Patrick Charles Keely, an Irish immigrant who built 500 churches during his lifetime, was chosen to build Immaculate Conception. The job began in 1848 and was finished by 1852.

The completed building was a fantastic sight,

See COMPLETION, Page D2

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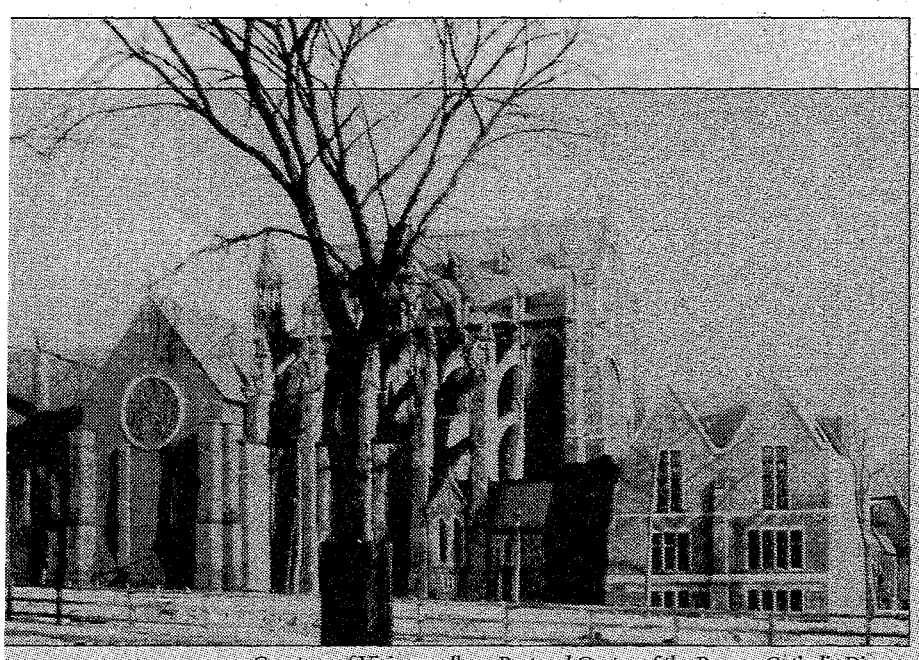
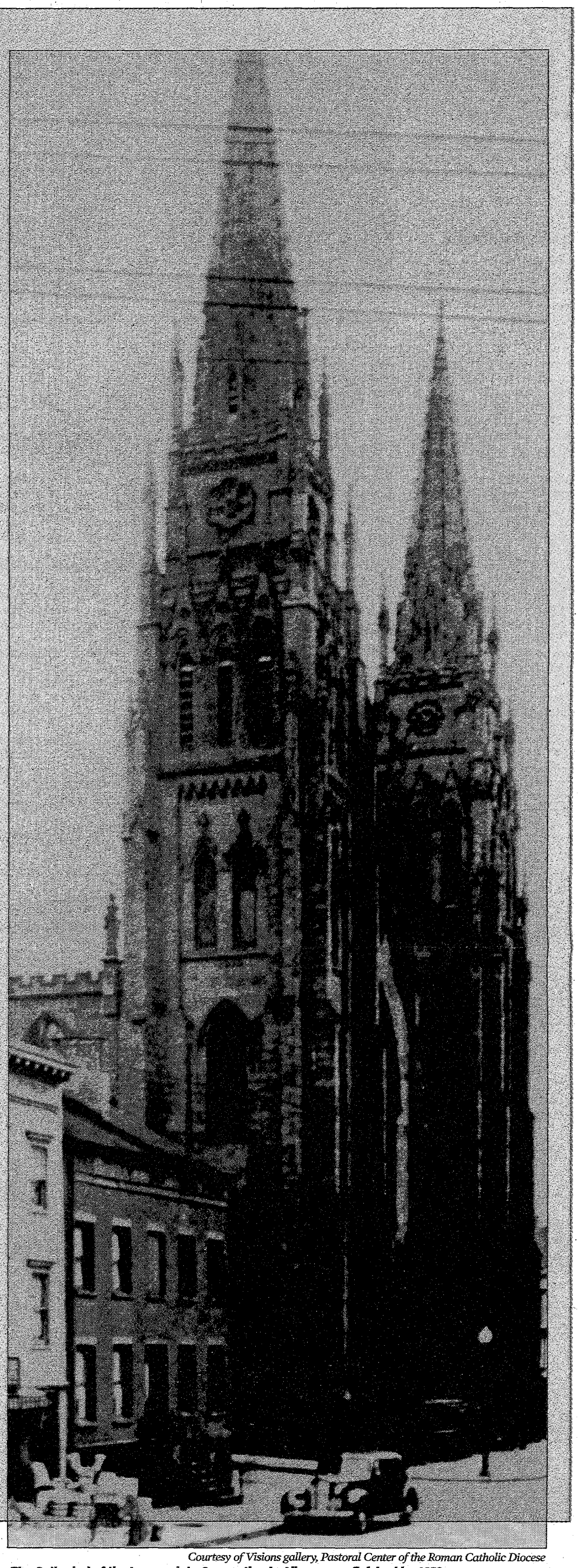


Courtesy of Visions gallery, Pastoral Center of the Roman Catholic Diocese of All Saints in Albany was completed in 1888.



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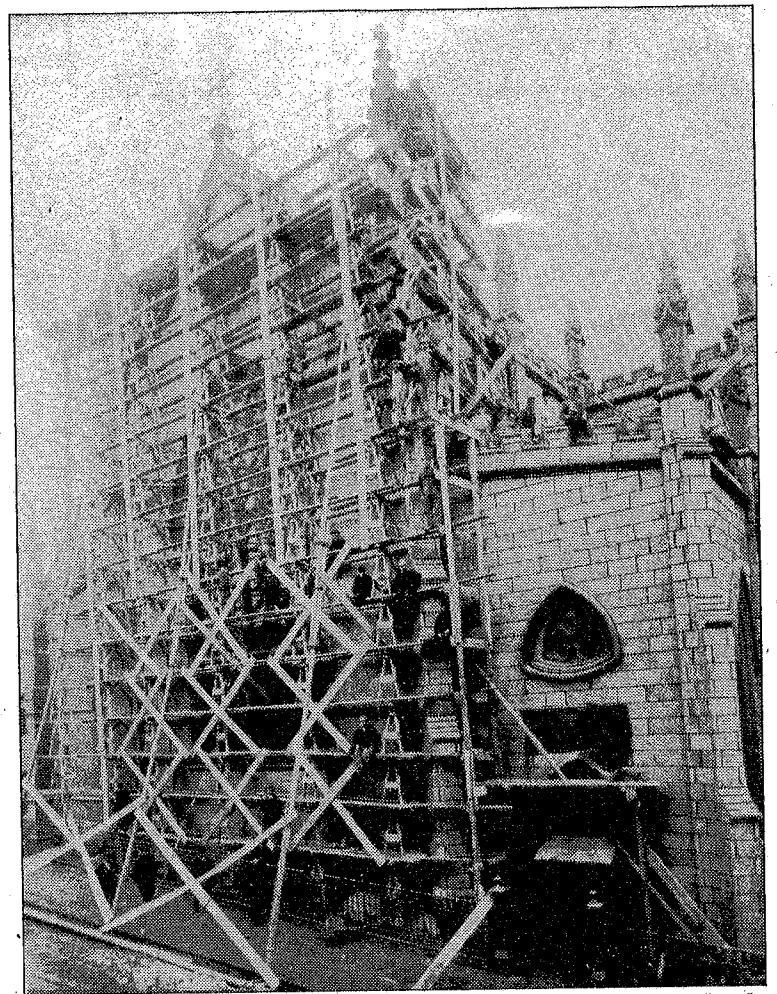

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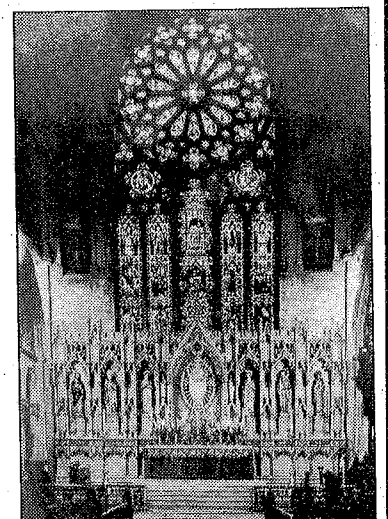

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# Completion of two cathedrals fulfilled visions of bishops

**Continued from Page D1**

with the 210-foot-tall north tower. (The south tower would be added later.)

Warren Roberts, a history professor at the University at Albany, has written about Immaculate Conception.

"This building, daring and adventurous at the time of its construction, is now dwarfed by the Corning Tower, done over a century later and is as much an embodiment of the age which it issued as the cathedral was an embodiment of its age," he wrote.

"So there they are, on opposite sides of Madison Avenue, the tallest building of 19th century Albany and the tallest building of 20th century Albany."

## Competing interests

Doane had plans for a traditional medieval English keep at the site — a church, convent, school, hospital and other community buildings.

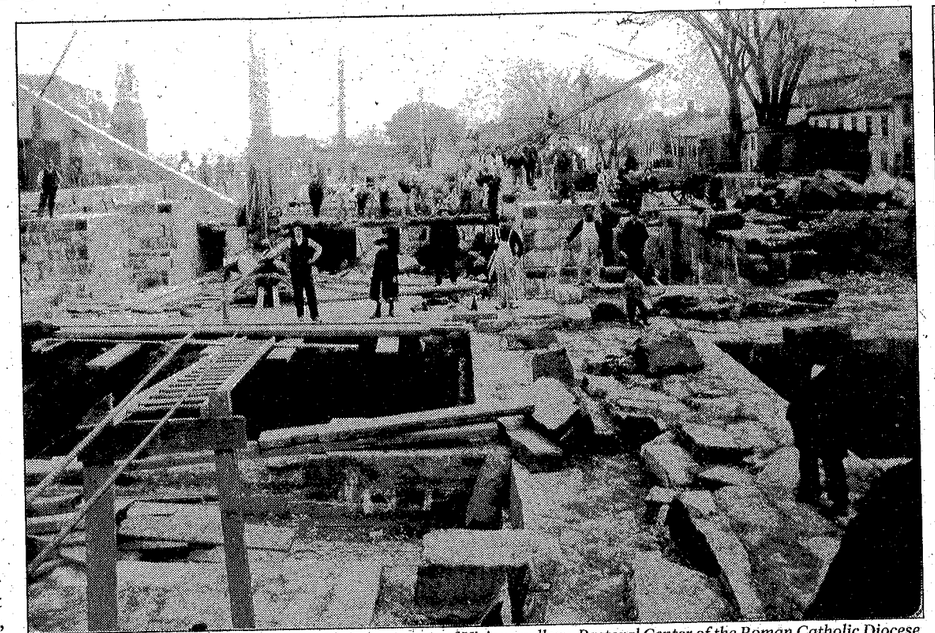
"He got the cathedral," Mickiewicz said.

And controversy. Doane, who served as the city's first Episcopal bishop from 1869 until 1913, did not get along with Andrew Sloan Draper. Draper was the state's first education commissioner, and he had plans of his own.

"Bishop Doane has an option on land all along [the church] for his concept of keep," Mickiewicz said. "He goes to England, the option comes up and he's not around to take it. Draper takes it . . . to build his state education building.

"Doane comes back, and the only thing he could do is have some control over how high the state Education Building was going to be."

Mickiewicz added that people can walk down Washington Avenue in front of the massive Education Building and never realize there's a massive church behind it. And thanks to Draper, the side of the church blocked by the Education Building never receives sunlight.



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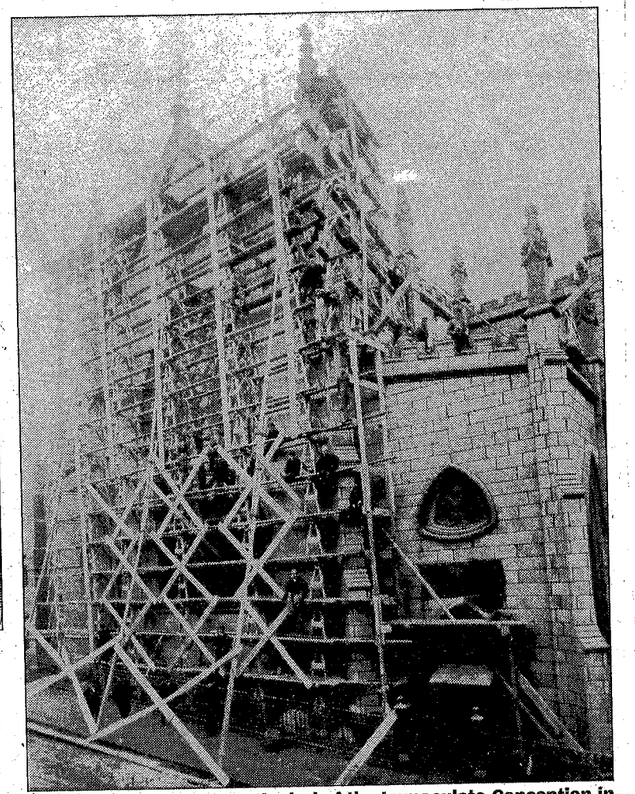
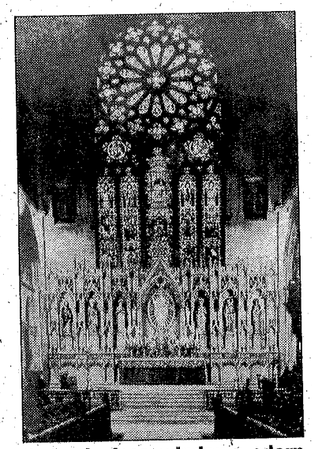
*Reach Gazette reporter Jeff Wilkin at 395-3124 or at wilkin@dailygazette.com.*



**Scaffolding covers the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Albany during its construction.**

**William Croswell Doane, the Episcopal bishop of Albany from 1869 to 1913, was a driving force in the construction of the Cathedral of All Saints.**



**Stained glass windows adorn the interior of the Cathedral of All Saints.**



# Mom shouldn't be defensive about her son's strong odor

## ANNIE'S MAILBOX

**Dear Annie:** I'm a father and single parent. My young adult daughter has Down syndrome, as does a male friend of hers, and from the dance. Last month, from the dance, the smell in the car was so bad that my daughter let down her car window.

After some hesitation, I called Randy's mother and told her about her need to be there and it has torn the family apart. One daughter will call and say: "Mom, you don't need to be in that place. You ought to be in

much harm they are doing, they might be more supportive.

**Dear Annie:** This is for "Losing It in California," who is caring for her husband's 4-year-old

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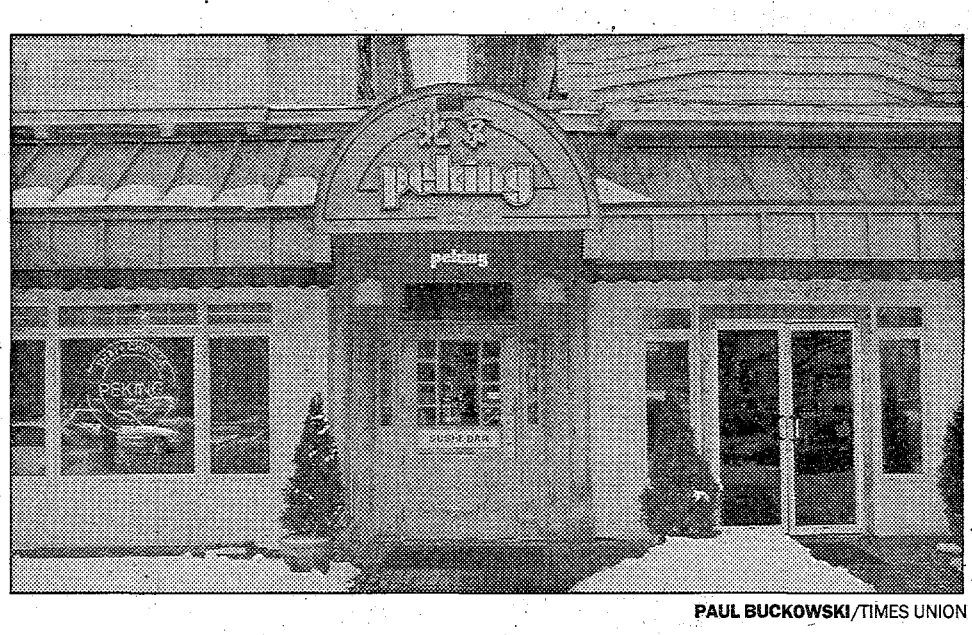

**LILY PAK,** the owner of Peking Restaurant on Madison Avenue in Albany, said the number of colleges in the area has helped increase diversity.

PAUL BUCKOWSKI/TIMES UNION

# More ingredients in the melting pot

***Variety adds spice to area as a wider spectrum of humanity now calls the Capital Region home***

BY PAUL GRONDAHL
STAFF WRITER

It wasn't too long ago when eating ethnic in the Capital Region meant chicken chow mein takeout from a Chinese restaurant or ordering a gyro at the local diner, run by Greeks.

Boccie ball at the Italian American Community Center qualified as an exotic sporting event.

Yet in recent years, almost imperceptibly, an abundance of the world's cuisine has been simmering on our doorstep: Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, Indian, Middle Eastern, Caribbean, South American, African, Indonesian and more.

If the adage "We are what we eat" holds true, the cultural identity of the Capital Region has gone from a short-order menu to a full international buffet.

While the overall number of foreign-born residents is still relatively small, the cumulative effect of newly arrived ethnic groups represents the blossoming of a zesty spirit that spices up a heretofore homogeneous population.

For Jaruloch Whitehead, who was born in Bangkok, Thailand, the best measure of this trend is *gailan,* so-called Chinese broccoli.

The vegetable, a cross between broccoli and collard greens, is stir-fried, added to a spicy gravy and served over noodles in a popular Thai dish she makes often.

"I had a tough time finding *gailan* for a long time," said Whitehead, a certified public accountant and business consultant from North Greenbush who has lived in the States since 1980. "I used to carry bags of groceries back on the plane from California or drive to Boston or New York. Now, there are several Asian markets in this area that carry *gailan.*"

Whitehead, whose American husband, David, is a pharmaceutical company lobbyist, remembers when there were no Thai restaurants in the region; now there are a handful.

"The world's becoming a smaller place," she said. "Seeing more of an international flavor in this region reminds me that we're all citizens of the world."

You'll find the evidence in small gestures, among the daily rhythms and social fabric of the area.

The Spanish-language Mass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany, once a rock-ribbed Irish parish, draws the largest attendance on Sunday.

A popular cricket league that holds matches in Albany's Lincoln Park draws players from Guyana, the West Indies, Australia, England, India and Pakistan.

There are a dozen African hair-braiding shops along the length of Central Avenue. There are a similar number of Puerto Rican bodegas, Pakistani variety markets and Guyanese greengrocers.

"There are a flood of choices now, and I just hope the area can support all the ethnic restaurants and markets opening up," said Lily Pak, owner of Peking, a Chinese restaurant in Albany that was one of the first when her parents opened it in 1972. "We're lucky to have all the colleges and universities. That's what gives us our diversity. And then some of the students like living here, see it's a good place to raise a family, and they stick around after graduation."

This ethnic flowering has occurred in a flash, historically speaking.

For its first 350 years of development after European contact, the Capital Region was home to a small, static cluster of ethnic groups: Dutch, English, Irish, German, Polish, Italian, French and Scandinavian.

This Eurocentric keyhole perspective has broadened into a wide-angle portrait of humanity in the past few decades. It has been fueled by international students at area colleges and universities; a growth in technology and professional research jobs; a second-tier migration of foreign-born people from New York City drawn upstate by cheaper rents and quality-of-life issues.

**DEANDREA SHEPARD** braids Cliff Ketter's hair at Impressions Hair Design on Centra

"People come and go at a pace now that was unimaginable a century or two ago," said Stefan Bielinski, founder and director of the Colonial Albany Social History Project at the State Museum in Albany. "We've got a new melting pot that has more ingredients than ever before."

One gauge for Bielinski is that among his neighbors off Russell Road in Albany are Albanian refugees.

"Albanians living in Albany," he said with a chuckle. "Go figure."

The demographic churning continues to accelerate. "It's almost to the point where you can compare the change of the first 100 years in the Capital Region to the past 100 days," Bielinski said.

Nowadays, when a natural disaster, war or political crisis creates headlines around the world, it's almost a certainty that it will directly affect emigrants living in the Capital Region. Such was the case in the Dec. 26 tsunami, which caused death and devastation for relatives of local residents who grew up in Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and India. The same was true for the war in Iraq, elections in Afghanistan and political protests in Ukraine.

"The face of the region has changed in many ways, outer and inner, since we arrived," said University at Albany history professor Warren Roberts, who moved here in 1963 from California.

"On balance, I think the change is for the good," he said. "But there are minuses in terms of the demolition of important buildings. Those are irreparable losses to our cultural heritage."

New York City's ethnic spillover is the Capital Region's gain.

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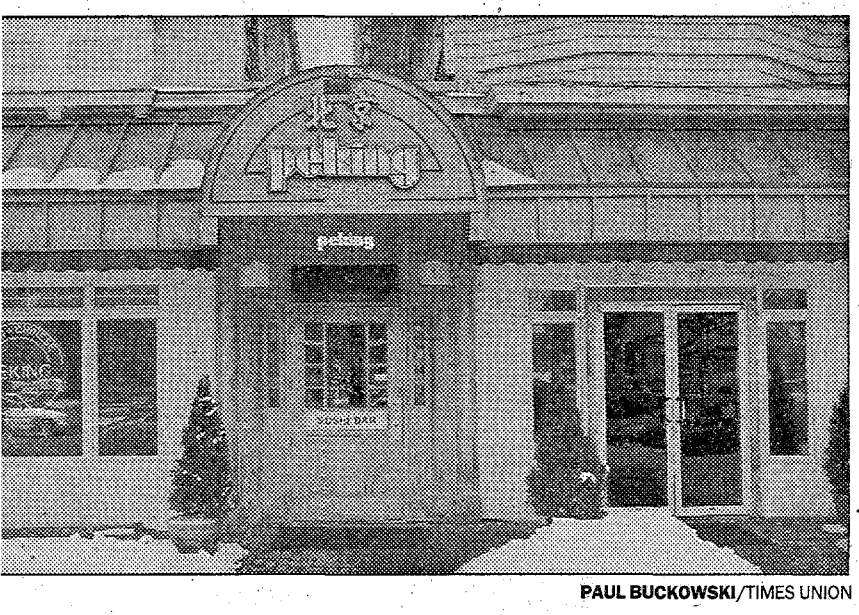
**DAN SPICER,** left, and his daughter, Erin Dolan-Spicer, attend a 2001 St. Patrick's Day Mass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany.

▶ *Paul Grond
at 454-5623 o
pgrondahl@ti*



PAUL BUCKOWSKI/TIMES UNION

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New York City's ethnic spillover is the Capital Region's gain.

"You're seeing more and more foreigners moving up here because New York is getting tough," said Charles Paul, of Guyana, who owns S&A West Indian Grocery on Central Avenue in Albany. "You feel more secure here. There's a better quality of life. You get out of the hustle and bustle of the big city. And you've got open space. You've got to remember that many of these people grew up in rural villages."

There's still one thing that many foreigners will never warm up to in these parts: the weather.

Said Whitehead, the transplanted Thai: "I go home to visit my friends, who live in a tropical climate, and they ask me: 'Why are you there? Aren't you sick of the winters?' "

▶ *Paul Grondahl can be reached at 454-5623 or by e-mail at pgrondahl@timesunion.com.*

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s daughter, Erin Dolan-Spicer, attend a ass at St. Patrick's Church in Albany.