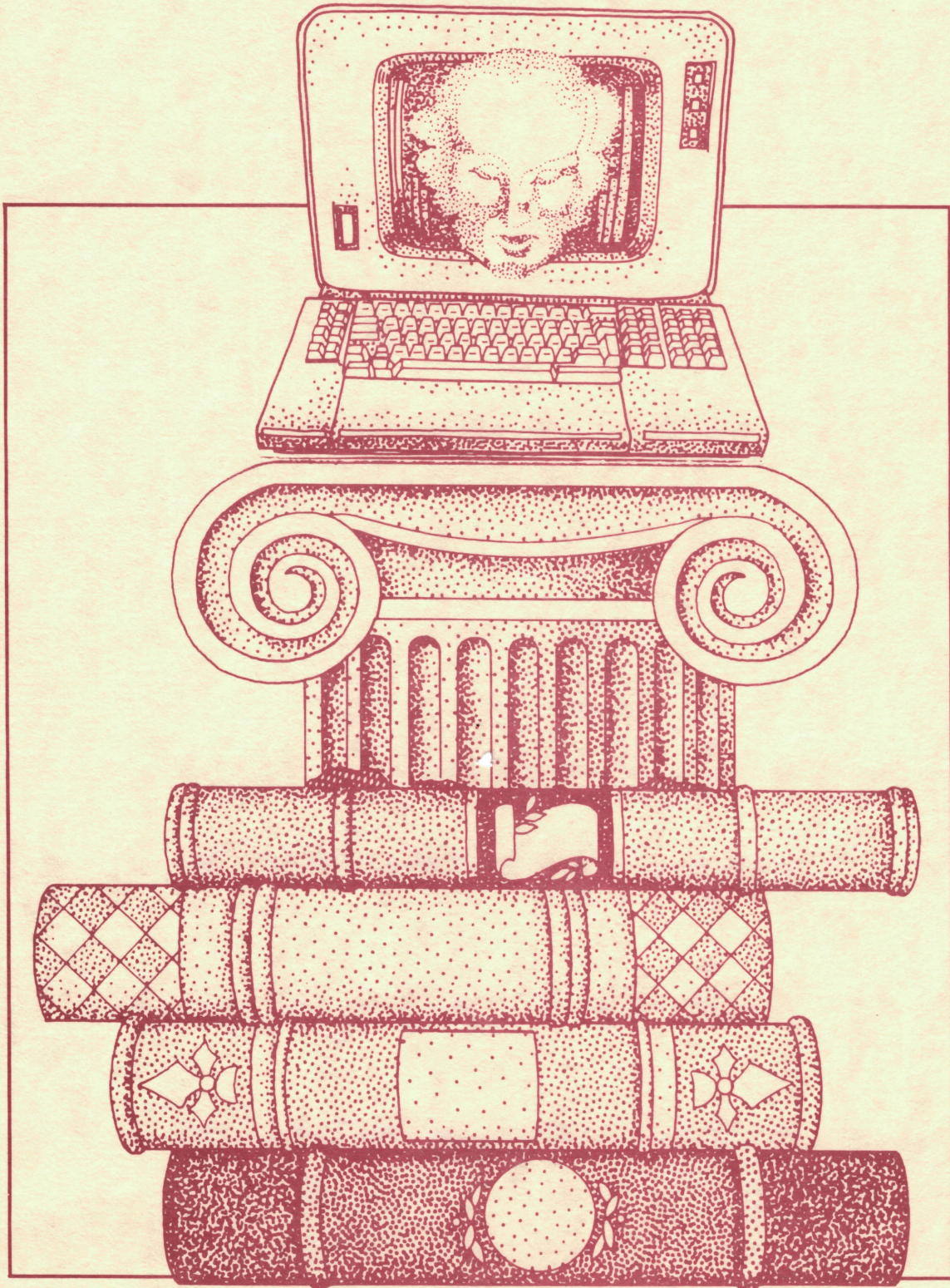


SUNY BROCKPORT '86 SCHOLARS



INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH: CREATING A SINGLE SYSTEM TO SERVE THE MENTALLY ILL
Ann S. Altmeyer, Department of Health Science

A brand new kid is on the block! Funded (approximately 2.3 million) through the Monroe/Livingston Mental Health Demonstration Project, a private, not-for-profit membership corporation entitled, Integrated Mental Health Systems, Inc. (IMH) was established to analyze and solve key problems associated with the care of the mentally ill. This paper explores the project as it is now in the implementation stage, and, if successful, so unique that it may provide a model for New York State and other parts of the nation. The key issue here is can local providers serve the needs of mentally ill patients better than the states?

DIALOGICAL AND MONOLOGICAL CONCEPTIONS OF COMMUNICATION IN CLASSICAL RHETORIC
Floyd D. Anderson, Department of Communication

Many contemporary social and behavioral science theories assume a lifeless, deterministic, "monological" conception of communication in which listeners, "passive" servo-mechanisms who lack the freedom to make choices or render judgements, are "conditioned" and manipulated into obeying the whims of clever and often "hidden" persuaders. In recent years, however, numerous rhetorical and communication theorists have advocated a view of communication as "dialogical," as a two-way or co-active endeavor between speaker(s) and listener(s). This presentation outlines the origins of both the "dialogical" and the "monological" paradigms of communication in classical rhetorical theory and urges contemporary theorists to make greater use of classical conceptions in refining their own views.

THE 'SELF-MANAGED SOCIETY' IN SOCIALIST FRANCE
William G. Andrews, Political Science

The French Socialist Party, after its reform by Francois Mitterrand, made its concept of a participatory, or "self-managed", society, a key element in its program. Upon taking control of the national government in 1981, it proceeded to implement that concept through a veritable torrent of laws and decrees. In practice, however, those texts have had little concrete effect in giving reality to "self-management" ideals.



SUNY CABLE NEWS: AN INFORMATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE
Virginia M. Bachelier Department of Communication

A videocassette presentation of student efforts on weekly cable television news production. SUNY Cable News is completely student produced and is cablecast on the educational access channel of Brockport Cable. In addition to cassette newscasts, this presentation will allow viewers to suggest story ideas for future editions of the program.

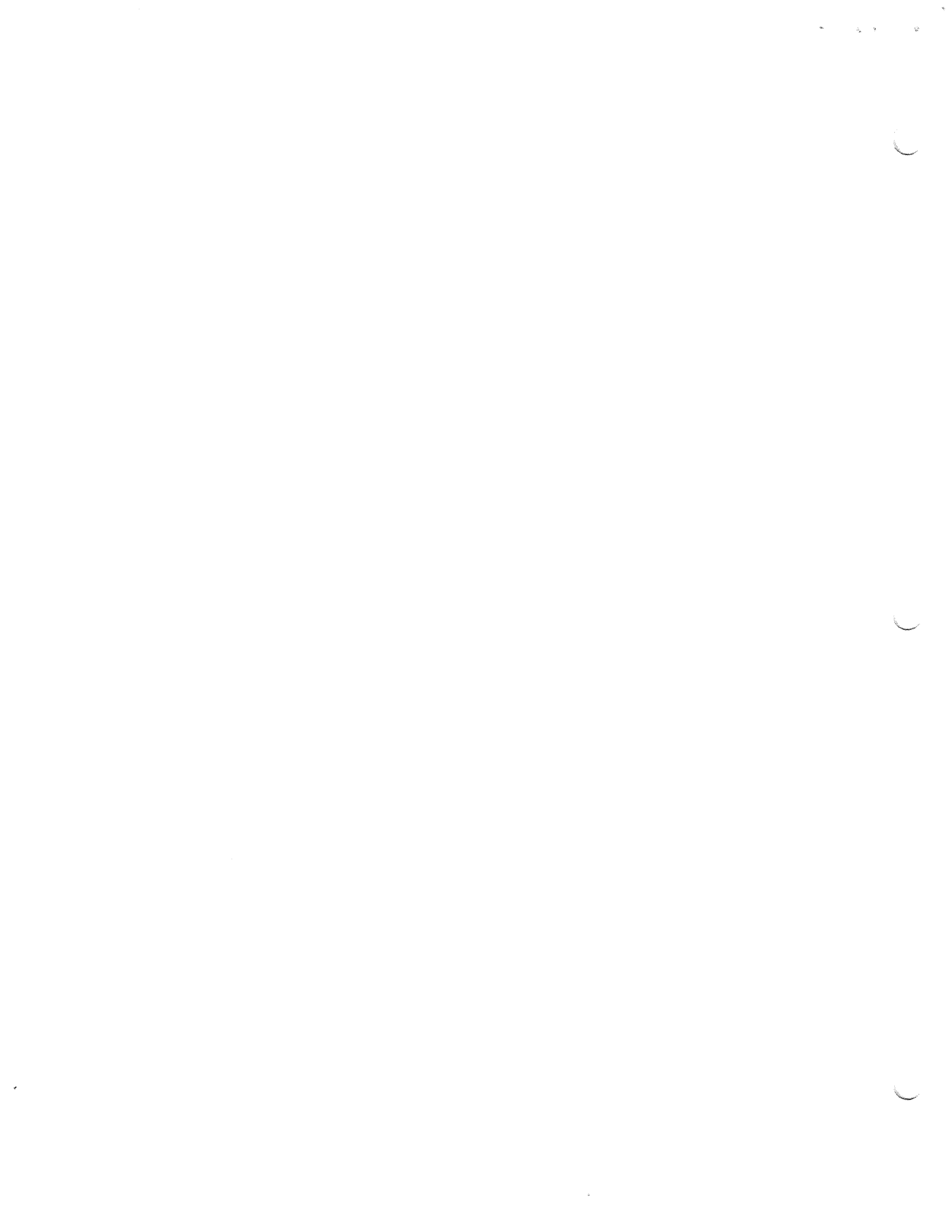
ROBERT WILSON: A CONTEMPORARY THEATRE DIRECTOR
Sri Ram V. Bakshi, Theatre

Mr. Robert Wilson, a teacher, writer, sculptor, painter, designer, architect and theatre director, is well-known for directing history making productions, such as Einstein on the Beach, The Life and Times of Sigmund Freud, The Life and Times of Joseph Stalin, Death Destruction and Detroit, Edison, The Knee Plays, and several others. Mr. Wilson has achieved a distinction in the contemporary theatre because of his unique way of visualizing the inner dreams. He analyzes the elements of time and space as a scientist, but he destroys them as a mad artist, and recreates them as an original creator. Being a visual artist himself, he designs his productions so that they seem like painted images in motion. These symbolic movements on the stage evoke thrilling experiences full of spiritual qualities.

FROM HERE TO ETERNITY: TERRORISM IN THE MODERN AGE
Dr. Henri Barkey, Political Science Dept.

The 1980s have so far proved, as did the previous decade, that the problem of terrorism is one that defies a solution, and which by now may have become a permanent feature of the political landscape.

After reviewing some of the causes and explanations advanced to explain the phenomenon of terrorism, this paper will analyze the various types of groups involved in this form of political violence. I will argue that while some forms of terrorism in certain areas of the world have had a long and successful existence, terrorism in general has not had the intended effect its architects envisaged. Nonetheless, the incidents of terrorism over the last decades have been on the rise and are increasingly viewed and supported as legitimate means of achieving power or any other ends. In general, however, the existence, success and longevity of terrorist groups are dependent on their types and support base, and as such, there will always be new organizations and causes emerging.



PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DIABETES THROUGH THE PAIRING OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT DRUG THERAPY AND CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

Bruce S. Baumgarten, Lifetime Assistance, Inc. and Larry Wallnau, Psychology Dept.

Great interest has recently been generated concerning understanding of the body's immune system as related to treatment of diseases such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Several well-known maladies such as Diabetes, Arthritis, Lupus Erythmatosis and related disorders have been linked to Autoimmune responses wherein the body's immune system attacks and often destroys its own tissues and organs, thereby threatening the individual's very life. The drug Cyclosporine has been used for many years to weaken the immune system and prevent rejection of organ transplants.

Research has been undertaken to use cyclosporine at a critical stage in development to prevent and treat the autoimmune response that produces Type I (formerly called Juvenile) diabetes, by pairing chemotherapy and conditioning procedures.

ULTRAMICROELECTRODES: SMALLER CAN BE BETTER

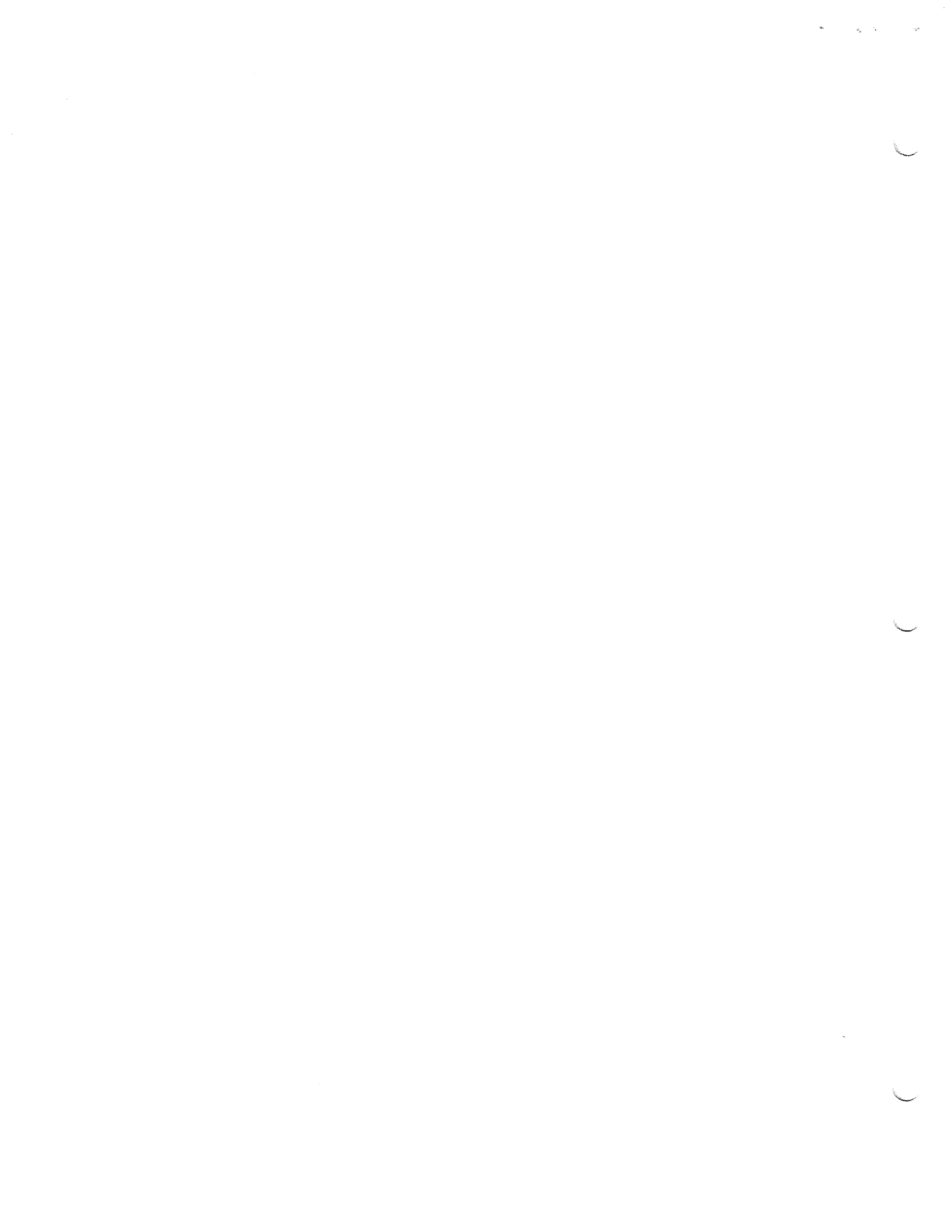
John W. Bixler, Department of Chemistry

The term "ultramicroelectrodes" has been coined to describe electrochemical sensors whose surface area is not greater than a few hundred square micrometers. These tiny electrodes are usually made of a precious (inert) metal or graphite and have some unique and useful properties which are a result of their extremely small size. The advantages arising from these properties will be discussed. Some applications will be described including in vivo neuro-transmitter monitoring in brains, rapid analytical measurements and our recent work which uses ultramicro-electrodes to monitor flowing solutions.

SNAKES AND CLOWNS: THE WESTCOAST HERITAGE OF ART THOMPSON

Margaret B. Blackman, Anthropology

Since the mid-1960s there has been a noticeable revival of the Native arts of the Northwest Coast of North America. Contemporary Northwest Coast Indian artists, while following the traditional styles of their forefathers, are also experimenting with design and with contemporary media such as serigraphy. This presentation provides a discussion of the career and works of one outstanding Northwest Coast Indian artist.



PLAYS FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH: 300 YEARS OF TRANSLATION
Walter P. Bowman, Department of English

Project: To identify translations/adaptations of all plays in English produced/published in French.

Outcome: A book/microfiche listing such borrowings alphabetically by original author with 10 columns of data, for library reference, available to scholars in American, British, Comparative, and French literature. Preceded by a lengthy survey of the results.

Problems: First, locating each of 3,000 French titles. Second, obtaining the data needed for columnar entry, often requiring extensive search for "trifles." Third, transferring typed carded notes to a printable form.

Solutions: To be presented at BS '86 with computer print-out.

TERRORISM: A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE? THE DEBATE & ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR
U.S. Foreign Policy, Henry L. Bretton, Political Science

Examines conflicting contentions for example: there is no objective way to define terrorism; terrorism is just another form of legitimate warfare: what to one government or society is a terrorist, may be a freedom fighter to others: terrorism is a criminal action: terrorism is an act of heroism: terrorism is the only effective weapon of the world's poor and oppressed: terrorism is the instrument of criminal psychopaths or the instrument by proxy of the superpowers: terrorism is the instrument of world revolution: terrorism will cease of abate if and when certain current issues are resolved: terrorism will cease only if and when the the leaders, masterminds, and immediate perpetrators are denied support by certain governments and can be brought to justice under international law.

WAR PLANNING PROCESSES, 1890-1914: GERMANY, AUSTRO-HUNGARY, ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA
Arden Bucholz, history.

Why was World War I so different in reality than the war planner's image of it before it began? In an era of rapid technological change, increasingly complex and costly weapons and the first glimmerings of what is today known as the "information society", the war plans of the major powers were uniformly erroneous, calling for offensives in battles of annihilation. This research is based upon the idea, put forth by Professor George F. Kennan and others, that our present world situation resembles that of Europe in about 1900. The essential framework of war today, especially its size, space and time factors, first confronted war planners in about 1890: armies of more than a million men, campaign areas larger than forty thousand square miles and time pressures so great planners feared that a delay of seventy-two hours would lose the war. Research methodology includes concepts and ideas from catastrophe, knowledge representation, human cognitive processing and organizational theory.



AQUACULTURE IN NYS; ITS STATUS AND FUTURE

Joseph K. Buttner, Department of Biological Sciences

Aquaculture, the controlled cultivation and harvest of aquatic organisms, has a long and proud history in NYS. From constructing the first trout hatchery in the United States to formulating the "New York State Aquaculture Development Plan", NYS has actively promoted aquaculture. Recently aquaculture in NYS has entered a new and exciting phase with state agencies, private culturists and academia cooperating together. The NYS Aquaculture Association was created to promote communication between cooperating groups and to coordinate their efforts. The Association will meet this winter to develop its position on the State Aquaculture Plan and to develop its first list of priorities.

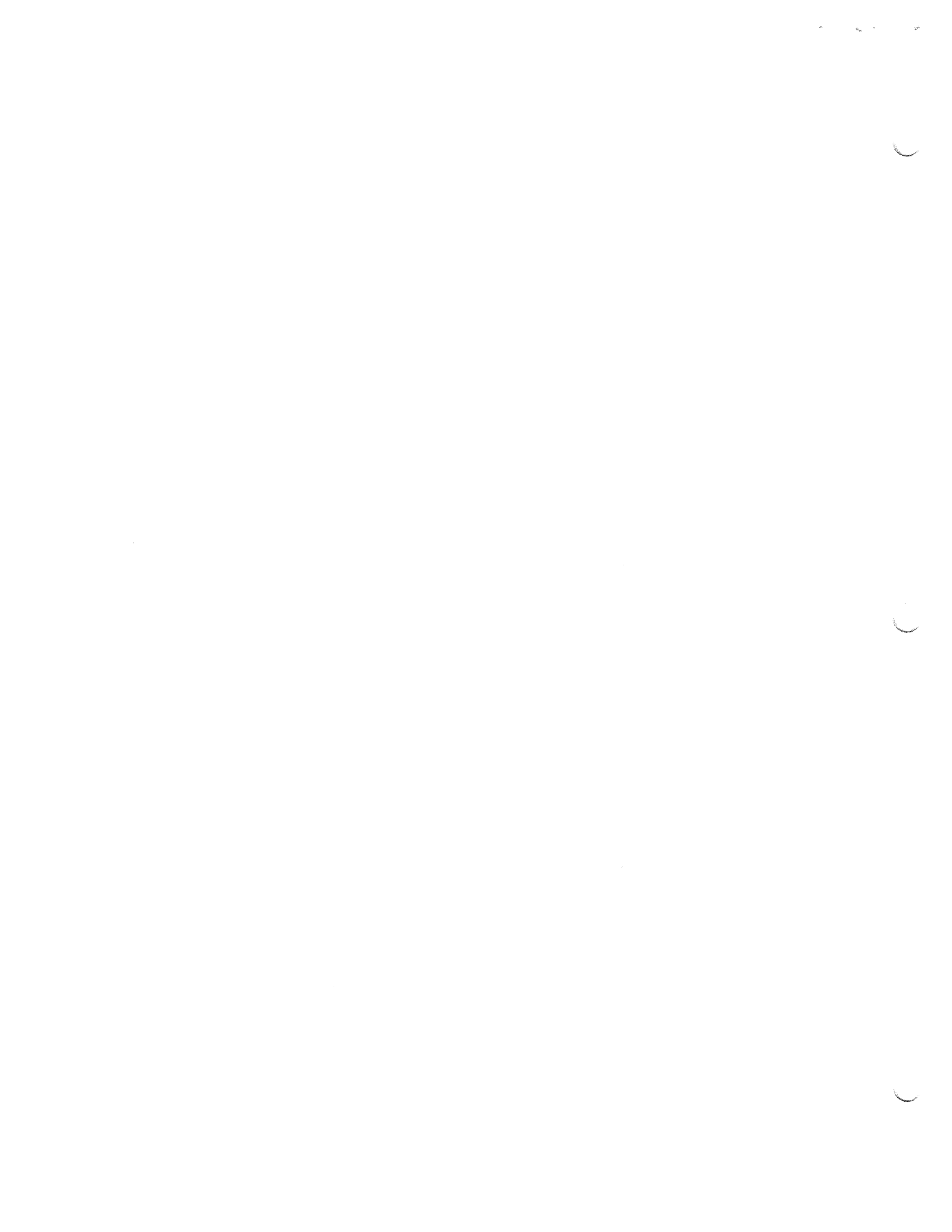
THE NOVELS OF MARY JANE HOLMES: A BROCKPORT UNION CATALOG

Grace T. Carson, Department of English

Mary Jane Holmes, a widely-read late 19th century writer of "women's novels" lived in Brockport for 27 years and upon her death in 1907, carried the name of this village into Notable American Women and The Nation. A close scrutiny of the Holmes novels in four Brockport institutions has revealed an amazing complexity of publishers, datings, bindings and titles. This paper explains the process of compiling a union catalog which organizes this confusion of data in four useful ways. This information is now available to researchers and scholars at the four Brockport locations where collections of the Holmes novels are housed.

A REFUTATION OF ROWE'S CRITIQUE OF ANSELM'S ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD, Georges Dicker, Department of Philosophy

In William L. Rowe's "The Ontological Argument," an essay that originally appeared as a chapter in Rowe's Philosophy of Religion and has since been reprinted in several successive editions of Joel Feinberg's Reason & Responsibility (a widely-used anthology designed for introductory philosophy courses), Rowe reconstructs St. Anselm's famous Ontological Argument for the existence of God, criticizes several standard objections to it, & presents an original critique. Although Rowe's reconstruction & his criticisms of the standard objections are judicious, his own critique, I argue, fails to refute Anselm's argument. Rowe's basic criticism is that Anselm's argument proves only that (1) no nonexisting thing is God; it does not prove that (2) some existing thing is God. In attempting to show this, however, Rowe ignores Anselm's premiss that God exists at least "in the understanding." But once that premiss is restored, (2) does follow. I conclude with some programmatic remarks about what a definitive critique of Anselm's argument should do.



CULTURE OF FISH IN RECIRCULATED SYSTEMS

Stephen W. Duda and Joseph K. Buttner, Department of Biological Sciences

Recirculated systems are used to culture fish under controlled environmental conditions. They use little water, require minimal maintenance and can support high densities of fish. A typical recirculated system includes a biological filter, a fish holding unit and a water delivery system. The biological filter converts toxic metabolites excreted by fish (ammonia) to nontoxic nitrates. The water delivery system moves water between the fish holding unit and the biological filter. Recirculated systems in the Fisheries Laboratory at SUNY-Brockport consist of fish holding units (8 X 2 X 1ft.); a biological filter (2.6 ft.³); and PVC piping connected to a submersible pump. Cost of construction materials is approximately \$130. The systems are used to maintain fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas), as part of a project supported by Eastman Kodak. Other fish species can be maintained successfully in recirculated systems (ie. Tilapia, ornamental fish and Trout).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Chris Dumas and Ted Tedrick, Recreation and Leisure Studies

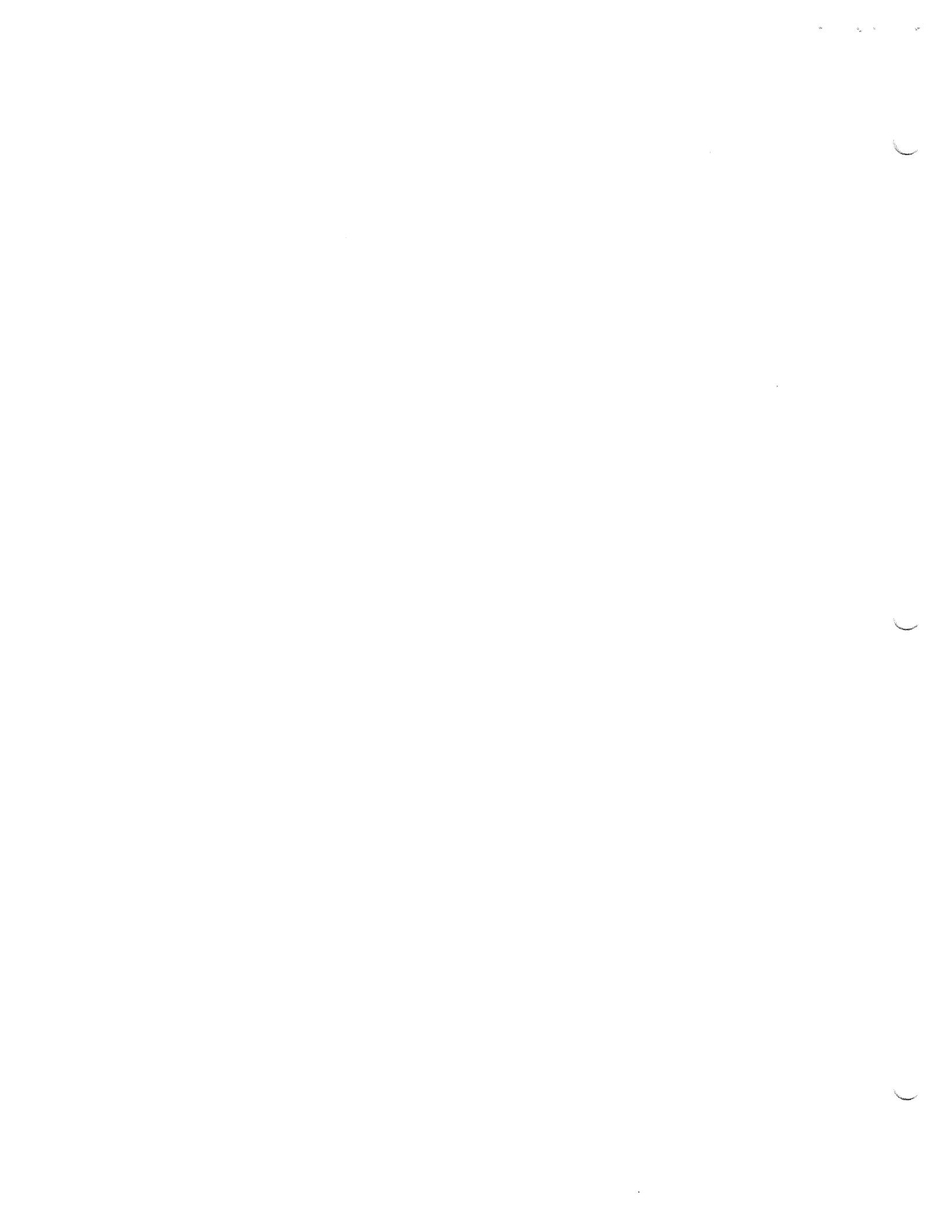
As attendance in outdoor recreation has grown exponentially over recent years, the problems facing resource managers have multiplied and become more crucial, as well. Overuse often signals that strategies must be developed to effectively deal with short and long-term issues.

This project surveyed selected resource managers in the Adirondacks as to the significant problems faced and the constraints they viewed in dealing with the problems. There was agreement that careful planning is a necessity to preserve the outdoor experience as we know it today.

A RIVALRY OF RIGHTS: DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE IN A MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY

Ena L. Farley, Department of African and Afro-American Studies

The notion of competing rights is analyzed and an attempt is made to establish a theory of a hierarchy of rights in this American sphere.



ECONOMICS AND UNCERTAINTY: THE CONTINUING CASE OF PUERTO RICO

Rawle Farley, Business Administration & Economics

In appearance, Puerto Rico emerged as an economic development model by the 1980's. In 1984 the per capita income of Puerto Rico stood at \$3528, a contrast to the 1940 figure of \$121. Population growth had even slowed down. The economy had become structurally changed, dominated by the services and by manufacturing, and not by agriculture. Income distribution had become less concentrated and Puerto Rico had a lower death rate than even continental USA. The per capita income of Puerto Rico was higher than most countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia and better than a few countries in Europe. The Puerto Rican model became incorporated in regional development studies as well as in international development approaches. In fact, however, Puerto Rico in the 1980's continues to face new and serious development dilemmas. This paper assesses these dilemmas affecting Puerto Rico's future economic growth.

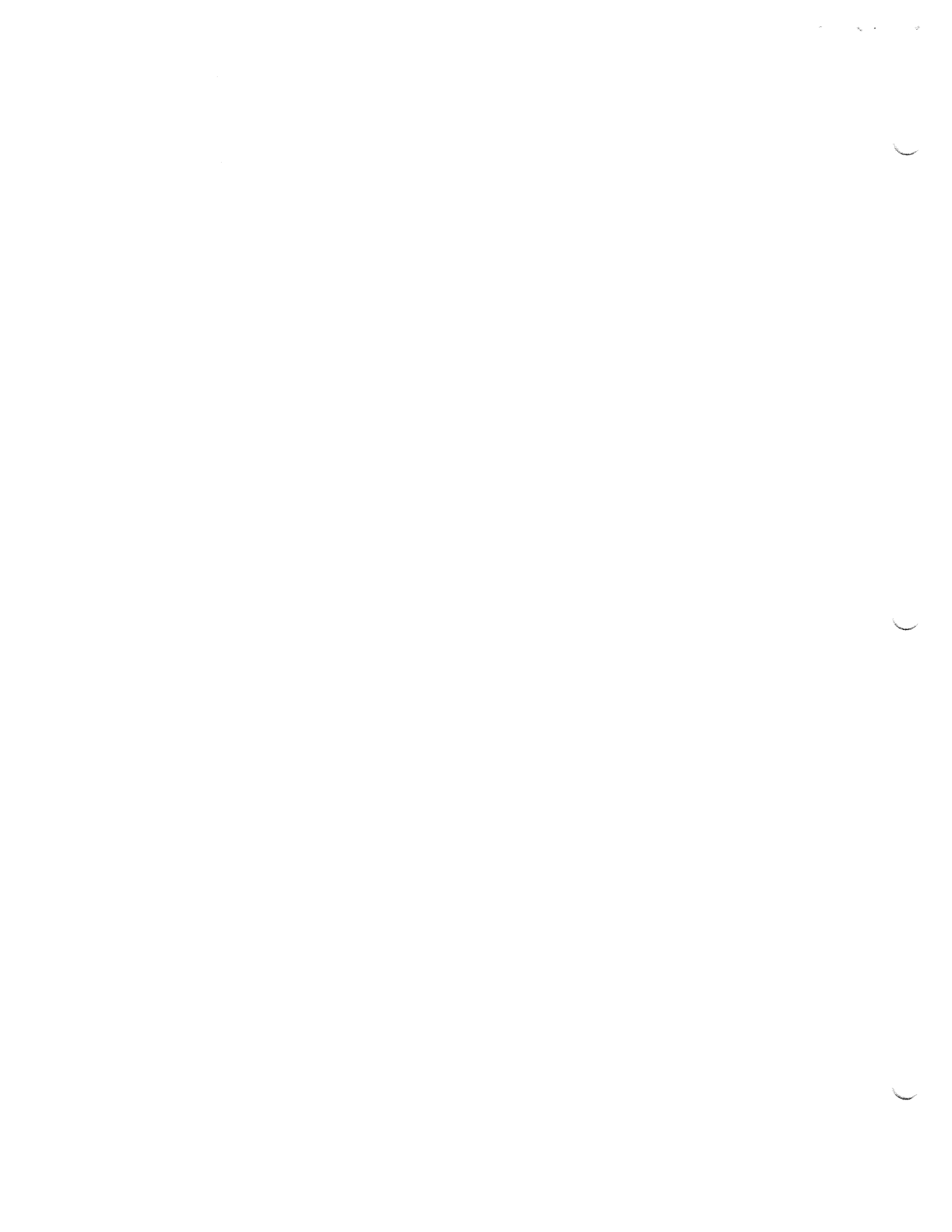
CORAL REEF VITALITY ON SAN SALVADOR ISLAND, BAHAMAS

Thomas A. Ferro, Bio & Esc.

This oral/slide presentation is a summary of the 1986 San Salvador Coral Reef Vitality Survey conducted by Dr. Phillip Dustan. Active research was done by Dr. Dustan, Thomas Ferro and other students between December 1985 and January 1986. A segment on reef ecology will also be incorporated into the short lecture

NEW DANCE, ANCIENT ARCHTYPES Sondra Horton Fraleigh, dance Department

Describes the work of two dance companies seen at the International Festival of New Dance in Montreal, Muteki Sha (the dance of darkness), and Merce Cunningham. Clarifies points of style in dance, and relates highly contrasting expressionist and formalist styles as represented by these companies to mythic archtypes. MutekiSha's expressionist aesthetic is associated with the dark paradigm of myth, the Great Goddess, and Cunningham's formalist aesthetic is related to the archtypes of chance and change embodied in the I Ching.



THE EVALUATION OF PRODUCTIVITY PARAMETERS AS FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Barry Fry, Department of Biological Sciences

The major objective of this project is to determine how two productivity parameters that are commonly used in aquatic research respond to environmental perturbations such as increasing phosphate levels, introduction of toxic chemicals, and increasing densities of zooplankton. If these parameters prove to be reliable functional indicators, their use may simplify the process of monitoring aquatic systems. Unialgal cultures will be used for tests which will involve the use of radioactive carbon labeling and an artificial light incubator to measure production of carbon by the algae under controlled light conditions.

TRANSFER RNA PROCESSING

James P. Fulginiti and Larry K. Kline, Department of Biological Sciences.

Transfer RNA molecules are transcribed from DNA into precursor molecules which are subsequently trimmed at both the 5' and 3' ends to produce mature transfer RNA molecules capable of accepting amino acids for utilization in cellular protein synthesis. The processing reactions are catalyzed by specific enzymes currently under study. The preparation and use of cloned RNA genes and their transcription in cell-free systems will be described. The resulting precursors are then used to detect processing nucleases and for assays to purify the processing enzymes. The methods utilized and current results on the detection on 3' processing nucleases will be described.

THE ROBERT FROST BIOGRAPHY: A NEW SOURCE

Philip L. Gerber, English

The official biography of Robert Frost, America's most admired poet, appeared in three large and infinitely-detailed volumes between 1966 and 1976. Lawrance Thompson worked directly with Frost on this task for twenty-four years prior to the poet's death in 1963. But no biography, apparently, is ever wholly complete. I have interviewed a man whose parents were intimate with Frost from the days in the 1890s when they and Frost and his wife-to-be, Elinor White, were classmates in high school. In the interview, Mr. William Jewell provides important data on Robert Frost's life not heretofore seen in print. It both adds to and refutes the portrait provided by Lawrance Thompson. I shall speak of this interview and illustrate the various stages of its preparation from the time of taping in May 1984 until its publication by New England Quarterly in March 1986.



ECOLOGY OF SMALLMOUTH BASS IN LAKE ONTARIO AND TWO TRIBUTARIES

Glenn P. Gerber, James M. Haynes, Joseph K. Buttner; Biological Sciences

As part of environmental impact studies required to license Somerset Station, a 625 megawatt, coal-fired power plant that began operating in Niagara County on the southern shore of Lake Ontario in 1984, thermal histories and behavior of adult smallmouth bass were examined from April to October, 1985. Movements, temperatures and diel activity patterns were compared in two tributaries and in Lake Ontario for two smallmouth bass populations, one potentially exposed to thermal discharges from Somerset Station (experimental fish; Eighteen Mile Creek, Niagara Co.), the other not exposed to power plant discharges (control fish; Sandy Creek, Monroe Co.). Differences between bass populations were few, indicating that Somerset Station has little influence on smallmouth bass ecology in Lake Ontario.

CHAUCER AND CANON FORMATION IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

David G. Hale, Department of English

Canon formation is an important research topic in current literary theory. Chaucer is widely regarded as the first major English poet. I am exploring why English emerged as a literary language in the late fourteenth century, why Chaucer was quickly recognized as "the father of English poetry," and what are the social, political, and philosophical implications of these events.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS OF THE 1950S IN RADIO PROGRAMMING: THE MANIPULATION OF POPULATIONS THROUGH MUSIC, NEWS, AND PROMOTIONS

Claude R. Hall, Department of Communication

Format radio has undergone extensive modifications since the Fathers of Top 40--Gordon McLendon and the late Todd Storz, along with the late Bill Stewart--formulated and developed the essence of radio programming that saved it from "death by television" in the 1950s. This paper will explore those early days of format radio and trace its evolutions and revolutions through Ron Jacobs and Bill Drake (who refined various format concepts), Murray the K (Kaufman) and Tom Donahue (who brought FM radio into the mainstream), and L. David Moorhead, Buzz Bennett, Jack McCoy, and Lee Abrams (who made major contributions to research methodologies and psychological programming applications).



MOVEMENTS OF TROUT NEAR A LAKE ONTARIO POWER PLANT

James M. Haynes, Joseph K. Buttner, Glenn P. Gerber, Biological Sciences

As part of environmental impact studies to license Somerset Station, a 625 megawatt coal-fired electrical generating facility that began operating in Niagara County on the southern shore of Lake Ontario in 1984, thermal histories of adult brown and rainbow trout encountering the plant were examined in 1984-85. Temperatures and positions occupied by fish were transmitted by radio and recorded by a computer controlled receiving system installed at Somerset Station or by airplane elsewhere along the southern shore. Averaged over species and seasons, trout encountered Somerset Station on an average of once every 25.5 ± 7.8 d (average encounter time = 6.3 ± 3.9 h); however, they encountered heated water (> 2 C above ambient) on only $14.8 \pm 8.0\%$ of the occasions when temperatures were recorded. Somerset Station has little apparent attraction for adult trout in Lake Ontario.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN FOR PROFIT

Prof. Kenneth J. Herrmann, Jr., Social Work

This presentation will explore the commercial sexual exploitation of children in this country and abroad. This includes child prostitution, child pornography, and child trafficking for sexual purposes. Presentation will include the use of video tape and slides. Actual case examples of victimized children, law enforcement complicity and corruption, and efforts to assist such children will be shared. The effects on exploited children and society and suggested interventions will be included. NO ONE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 WILL BE ADMITTED TO THIS PRESENTATION.

VIC HOLYFIELD AND THE CLASS OF 1957

William Heyen, Department of English

I'll talk a few minutes about how, after twenty years' dedication to the lyric poem, I managed to free myself to write a novel. Audience willing, I'll then read a section or three from Vic Holyfield and the Class of 1957, which will be published in June.



FILMS OF THE FORTIES: THE USES OF FILM FOR AN HISTORIAN
Sumiko Higashi, Department of History and Film Studies Program

Although historians use film as documentation about socioeconomic and cultural developments in their teaching and research, use of the moving image involves unresolved methodological problems. For the most part, historians employ a reflective model and pay scant, if any, attention to the formal properties of film. Such an approach has been criticized by film theorists who assert that film does not necessarily reflect the "real world. Using models that foreground formalism, film scholars study film as a representation, an ideological construct, and focus upon the production of meaning resulting from specific cinematic processes. Although they have proved enlightening, film theorists and critics may in turn be criticized as ahistorical.

Since the wartime forties has served as a magnet for studies by both historians and film critics, scholarship in their respective fields provides a point of intersection to speculate about conflicting methodologies. Specifically, this presentation will include footage from a top-grossing, forties film to inquire about the validity of formal analysis for film research as conducted by historians.

JAMES A. BLAND: AMERICA'S PIONEER BLACK SONGWRITER
WILLIAM R. HULLFISH, THEATRE

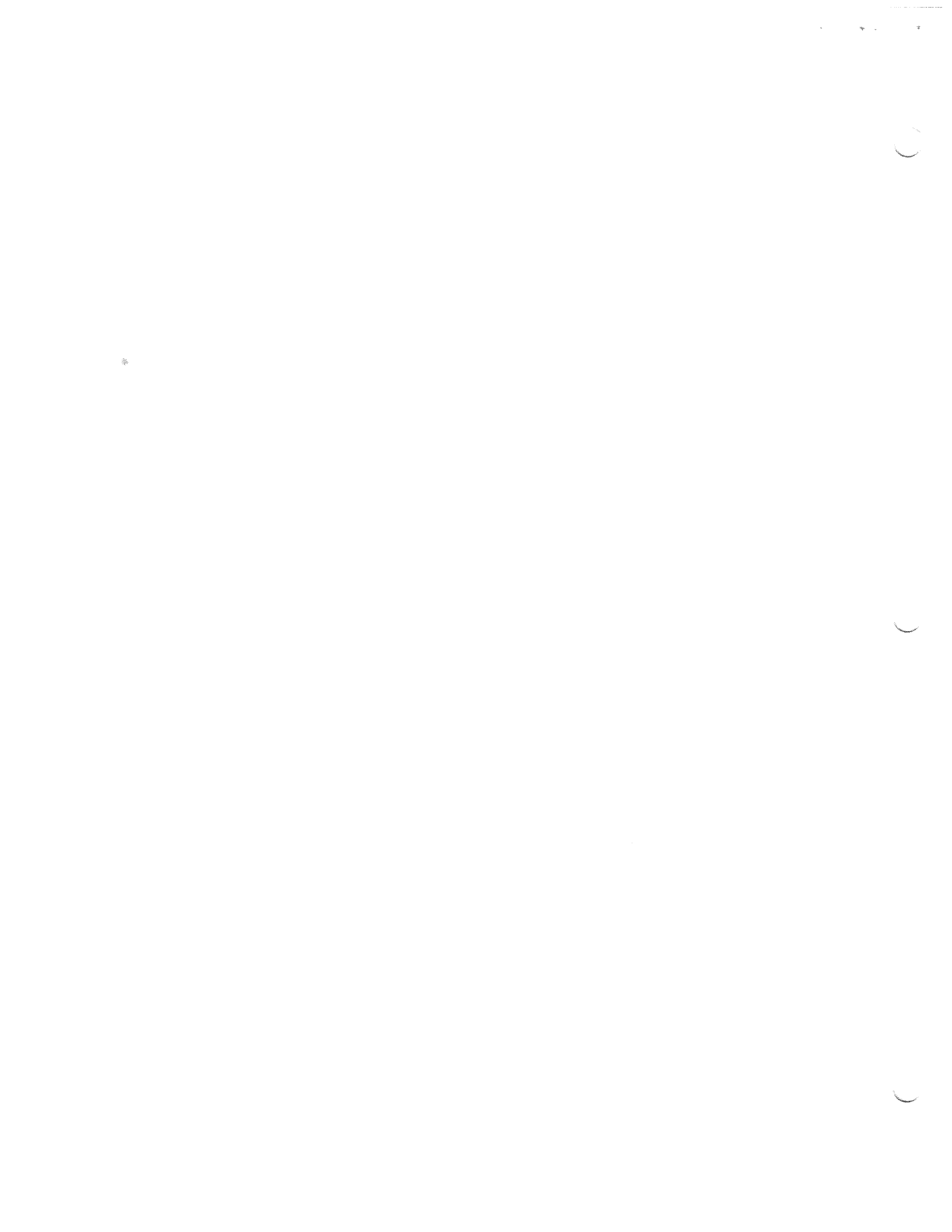
James Bland, composer of "Oh! Dem Golden Slipper s" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," was American's first commercially successful black songwriter. Because Bland wrote for minstrel shows, a form of entertainment based on caricatures and stereotyped portrayals of blacks, he has been criticized by both white and black writers. This paper refutes the criticism of Bland through an in-depth analysis of his music and lyrics.

EDITING BROCKPORT WRITERS FORUM INTERVIEWS

Earl G. Ingersoll

English

The presentation focuses upon the problems and rewards of editing videotaped interviews with contemporary writers in the Brockport Writers Forum Archive. The presenter has edited over two dozen transcripts, about 25% of which are scheduled to appear in journals during 1986.



RATIONAL-EMOTIVE SPIRITUAL THERAPY: A COGNITIVE PSYCHOSPIRITUAL
APPROACH TO COUNSELING

Rosenna Jackson and Muhyi A. Shakoor, Department of Counselor Ed.

Stimulated by the Rational Emotive Therapy (RET) of Albert Ellis (1962), Rational Emotive Spiritual Therapy (REST) is a psycho-spiritual cognitive approach. It suggests that the psychological make-up of human beings includes a spiritual factor. REST holds as its primary assumption that human beings, without awareness of the spiritual factor, do everything to avoid pain and suffering in dilemmas of dailing living. This orientation constitutes neurosis. Psychological disturbances are in fact psychospiritual disorders. Mental health in the fullest sense, is therefore only possible through acknowledgement of the spiritual factor and the role of suffering in psychological growth and development.

THE ERWIN CHARLES SIMANTS MURDER TRIAL

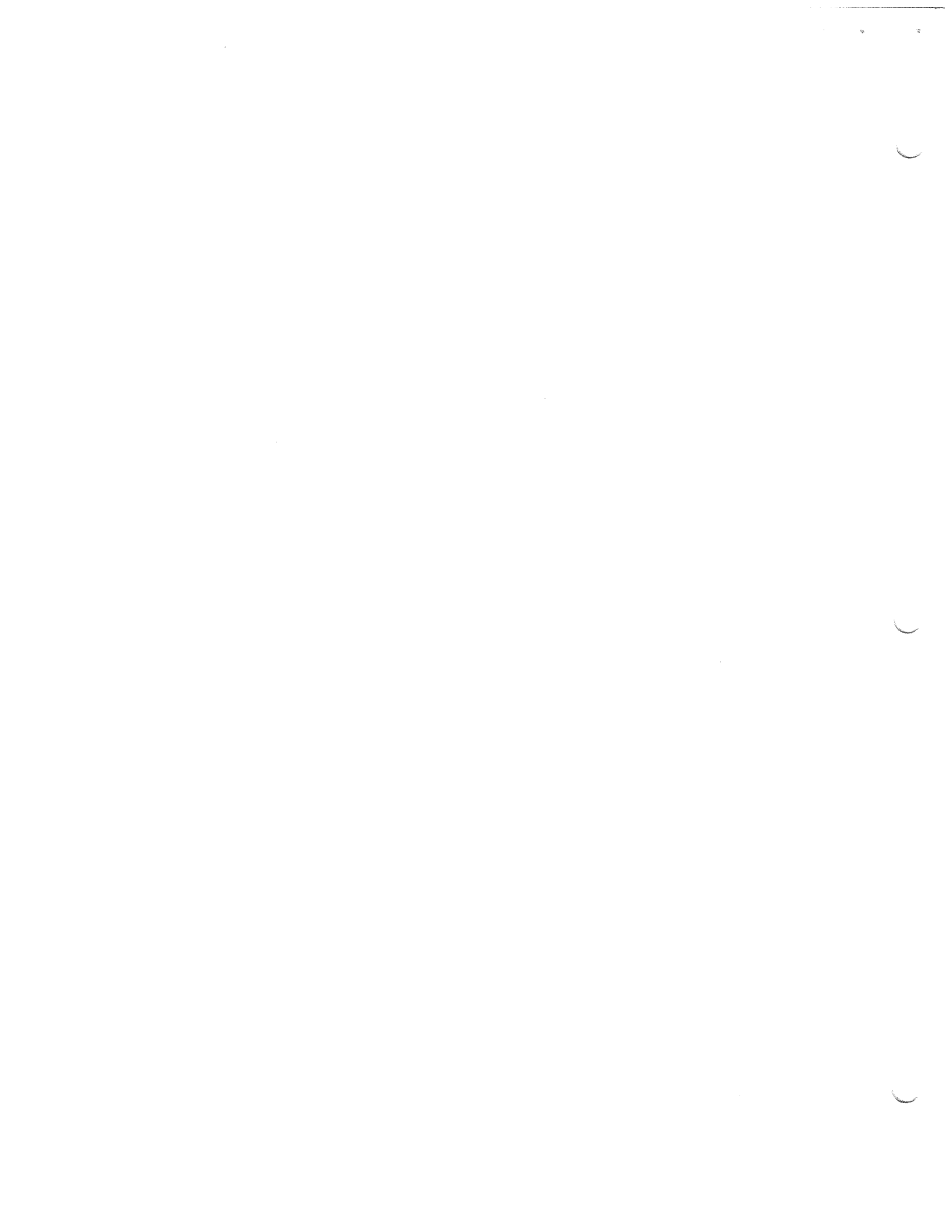
Peter E. Kane, Communication

This case deals with mass murder and rape in a rural area of Nebraska. The crime, the reporting of the crime, the efforts of local judges handling the case to provide Simants with a fair trial, and the subsequent reviews of these judicial actions by higher courts are reviewed. While the audience originally concerned with the case and its outcome were residents of southwest Nebraska, the case now has a concerned audience in the legal community where it is known as Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart (427 U.S. 539 [1979]) and has led directly to two other major decisions by the United States Supreme Court dealing with free press/fair trial problems. Few of the legal scholars who now study these cases would recognize the names of either Erwin Charles Simants or his victims.

WHAT ABOUT THOSE COMPETENT BYSTANDERS?

Constance Koenig-McIntyre - Physical Education/Sport

Recent studies of boys' and girls' participation styles in physical education classes identify a broad range of differences when students are engaged in team sports at the middle school level. A large percentage of unskilled learners demonstrate a variety of avoidance behaviors during game play or skill development activities rather than remaining on task. The instructional strategies suggested in this paper are intended to decrease differences in participation styles and to increase academic learning time (ALT) and skill development in the learner.



SURVIVAL AND GROWTH OF FISH CULTURED IN CAGES SUSPENDED IN PONDS

Sarah M. Kuss and Joseph K. Buttner. Department of Biological Sciences

Between July-October 1985 channel catfish, black/brown bullhead, and bluegill sunfish were isolated by species and cultured in nine cages (9.3m³) suspended in three ponds. Seven cages (3 channel catfish, 3 bullhead, and 1 sunfish) were placed in McCargo Lake (3.31 ha) and 1 cage of bullhead was placed in each of two baitfish production ponds (0.12; 0.28 ha). Fish were fed Purina Trout chow #6 and water chemistry was monitored weekly. Bullhead survival in McCargo Lake was poor (16%, S.D.=14%), but averaged 74% (S.D.=15%) in baitfish ponds. Catfish survival in McCargo Lake averaged 25% (S.D.=7%). Most mortalities occurred within 2 weeks of stocking and were probably related to transport and stocking stress. Average weight gain of catfish and bullheads that survived was 118-307%. Sunfish survived in McCargo Lake (71%) and increased in weight (15%). Data collected indicate that fish will survive and grow when cultured in cages in upstate New York, but survival and growth are influenced by species cultured, handling stress and water chemistry.

TURNING POINTS IN MODERN WAR

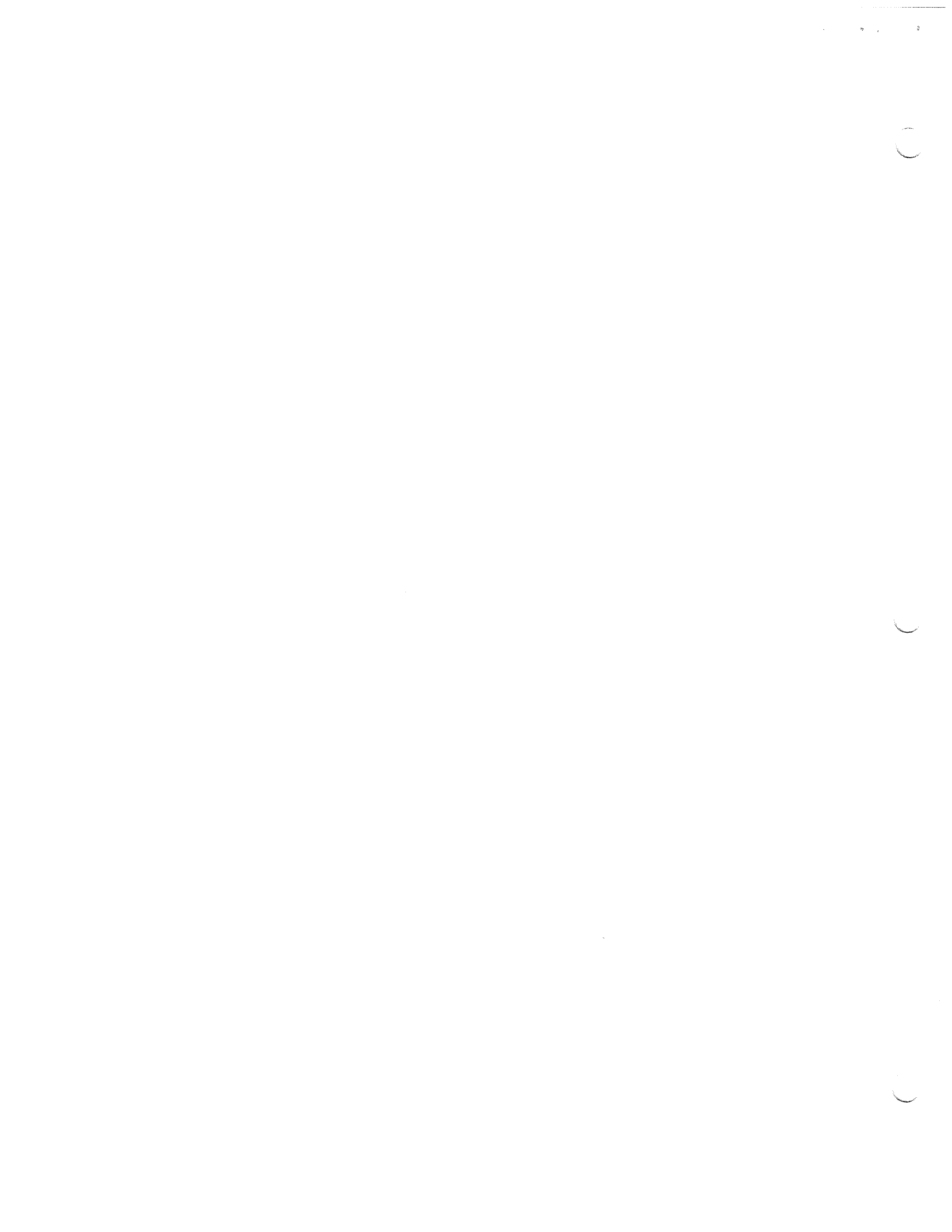
John F. Kutolowski, Dept. of History

Many different factors have shaped the outcome of wars during the past 200 years. The turning points of these wars are highly complex, more than just military. The conventional view is that turning points involve a shift in strategic balance with the winner assuming the strategic initiative which irrevocably culminates in ultimate victory. The focus is always on a great battle. My thesis generally accepts the conventional definition, but attempts to explain in depth why and how the military turning point occurs; it focuses on political, including psychological, aspects, as well as economic and social features. A military turning point is usually a defensive victory, not an offensive one (which normally constitutes a "decisive" point).

"LOCALISM AND SEXISM: DO COSMOPOLITANS DO IT BETTER?"

Edward C. Lehman, Jr., Department of Sociology

Some social scientists find it useful to classify individuals as either "locals" or "cosmopolitans", based on the extent that they view the world in local parochial terms, identify with their local community, and place primary value on local relationships and events. Locals have been found to be relatively prejudiced, closed-minded, politically conservative, ethically concrete, etc., while cosmopolitans manifest opposite traits. This study asks whether locals and cosmopolitans also differ in the extent to which they are sexist in attitudes and actions. Data from a national sample of British church members indicate ways in which the "localism" concept helps explain differences in receptivity to the entry of women into the ordained ministry.



EFFECTS OF PERIMETER SEWER CONSTRUCTION ON CONESUS LAKE

Theodore Lewis and Joseph Makarewicz, Department of Biological Sciences

In the early 70's, a perimeter sewer was constructed along the shoreline of Conesus Lake to slow the cultural eutrophication of the lake. In particular phosphorus and nitrogen inputs and concentrations were of concern because of the limiting nature of these elements. During 1985, phosphorus and nitrogen concentrations were monitored and are compared to previous conditions in the lake.

THE PRIME 9955 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRAPHICAL KERNEL SYSTEM

Yao-Tang Liao, Department of Math/Computer Science

After some six years long developing process the Graphical Kernel System (GKS) has finally emerged as an international sound standard for computer graphics. GKS provides a functional interface for computer graphics programming. This interface is a set of basic function useable by a majority of graphics-producing applications. GKS implementation undertaken at SUNY College at Brockport is based on ANS GKS level 1b. Subset level 1b supports all output primitives and attributes, basic segmentation, and request mode input. The Prime 9955 is the host system for this project. The graphics devices supported by our GKS system include four types of interactive displays with non-standard input devices, color plotters, and PCs. The concept of device independence can thus be demonstrated. The language used to implement the GKS normally is the same as the application language at user interface level. For program portability issue and for adopting the methodology of modular and structured system design, Pascal is chosen as the system implementation language. Once the system is fully operational other high-level language interface can be provided to conform GKS's language independence design goal.

GEOLOGY OF THE ROCHESTER GORGE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Richard M. Liebe, Earth Sciences, SUNY Brockport; Thomas X. Grasso, Geosciences Dept., Monroe Community College.

The Rochester Gorge, Rochester, NY, is the best and most accessible lower Paleozoic section in Western New York. The rocks exposed in this post-glacial section of the Genesee River represent approximately 50 million years of sedimentation during latest Ordovician and Silurian time along the seaward margin of the ancient Queenston Delta. The source of these deltaic sediments were mountains formed along the eastern border of the Laurentian (North American) Plate during a collision event known as the Taconic Orogeny. Fluctuations in sealevel along the westward and northern margins of the delta led to the wide variety of sedimentary environments (beach, tidal flat, offshore bar, etc.) and sedimentary features (ripple marks, cross-stratification, fossils, etc.) now recorded in the rocks of the gorge. Historically, the Rochester Gorge is important as James Hall's (1839) type section for the first formally designated rock unit in North America, the Rochester Shale.



STORIES TITLES TELL

Martin S. Lindauer, Psychology

Titles attract and guide readers in very direct ways. But titles also operate on a more subtle level: the sight and sound of their letters also connote meanings. The non-literal implications of language were investigated with Hungarian short story titles. Although this type of literary material is ostensibly incomprehensible to Americans, it nevertheless ought to convey the creativeness of writers' expressions and the telegraphic power of the short story form. The symbolic meanings of unfamiliar verbal material were successfully demonstrated: Readers were able to match Hungarian titles with their correct English equivalents. This was true whether the titles were read or heard (or both). The comprehension of verbal text does not depend solely on its literal qualities; an undercurrent of meaning resides in the sensory impact of words. Follow-up research on the effect of titles on the comprehension and enjoyment of prose will also be reported.

THE HEART OF MATHEMATICS: PROBLEM SOLVING

Richard T. Mahoney, Mathematics/Computer Science Department

The learning of mathematics by means of problem-solving activity is exciting, gripping, permanent, deep and available to the "average person". Further, the thinking skills developed thereby carry over to all intellectual areas.

George Polya's Four-Step Method of Problem Solving will be illustrated by the presentation of the solution to a challenge problem taken from a current national mathematics journal. "How to get started" will be emphasized.

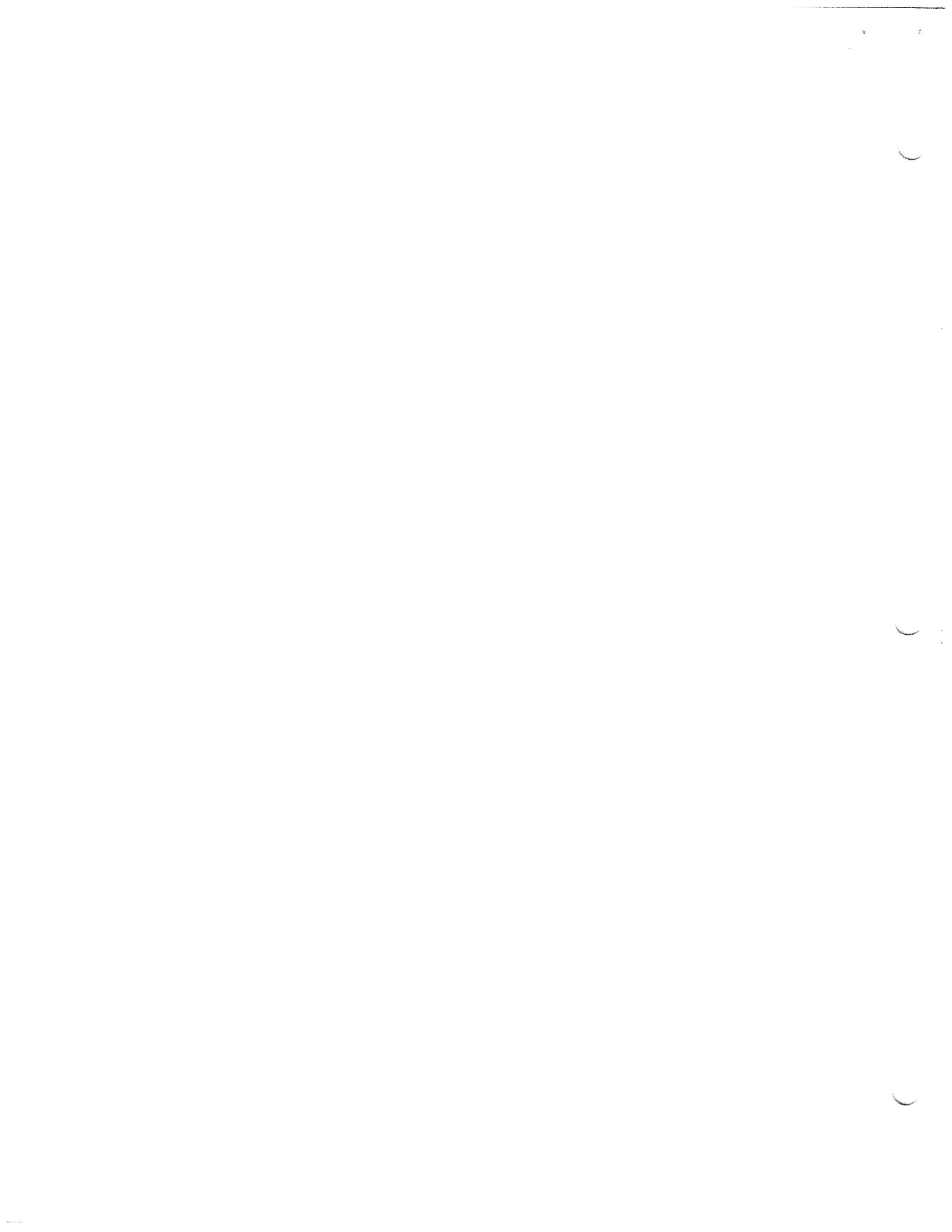
NOISE AND LAWLESSNESS IN THE FLOOD STORIES

John Maier, Department of English

"Literary Criticism" has had two very different meanings for biblical scholars & literary critics. Now literary criticism of the Bible is linking the two humanistic disciplines. The Flood Story in Genesis provides an illustration of the linkage.

The presentation will propose new approaches to the understanding of the biblical text. In particular, the presentation will outline two approaches thought to be in opposition to one another: the so-called Documentary Hypothesis, in which the biblical text is analyzed into different strands coming from different traditions; & Rhetorical or Aesthetic Criticism, which examines the literary designwork of the biblical story (and in the case of the Flood finds a very coherent, well-designed & single rather than multiple story).

The presentation will also suggest the importance of earlier Flood stories (mainly from the Mesopotamian tradition) and later Flood stories (from Nag Hammadi) to our understanding of the biblical account of the Flood.



THE SUMMER MONSOON IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA
JEFFREY M. MASTERS EARTH SCIENCES

In July and August, the desert Southwest experiences a rainy season similar to the Asian monsoon. Approximately one half of the entire year's precipitation falls during these two months. As part of a Ph.D. thesis, I designed an experiment to measure the chemical properties of rain and dew in the remote Southwestern desert, in an attempt to characterize the natural sources of acid rain. The experiment was performed in July and August of 1984 in the Santa Rita mountains thirty miles South of Tucson. The results of the experiment and a description of the Southwest monsoon are presented.

DIVORCE AND SCHOOLING: IMPLICATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

Mary Margaret M. Mazzella ; Educational Administration

The impact of this social phenomenon on various aspects of schooling will be examined. These aspects include: learner's self-concept; teachers' concept of divorced children; age-differentiated effects; long term effects; and responsiveness of the educational system. Intervention strategies for educators will be offered for consideration. Audience will participate through self-assessment, discussion, and a question and answer period.

SPORT AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC'S MARXIST MISSION IN AFRICA
Thomas D. McIntyre, Department of Physical Education and Sport

In the mid-1980's, the German Democratic Republic is actively engaged in the advancement of Marxist revolutionary change throughout the Third World. Recently the East German presence in Africa has become an invaluable adjunct of Soviet foreign policy toward that volatile region. The focus of this study is to document, using unclassified State Department materials, how the GDR political elite use the sport institution as a vehicle to build a Marxist-Leninist infrastructure in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola.

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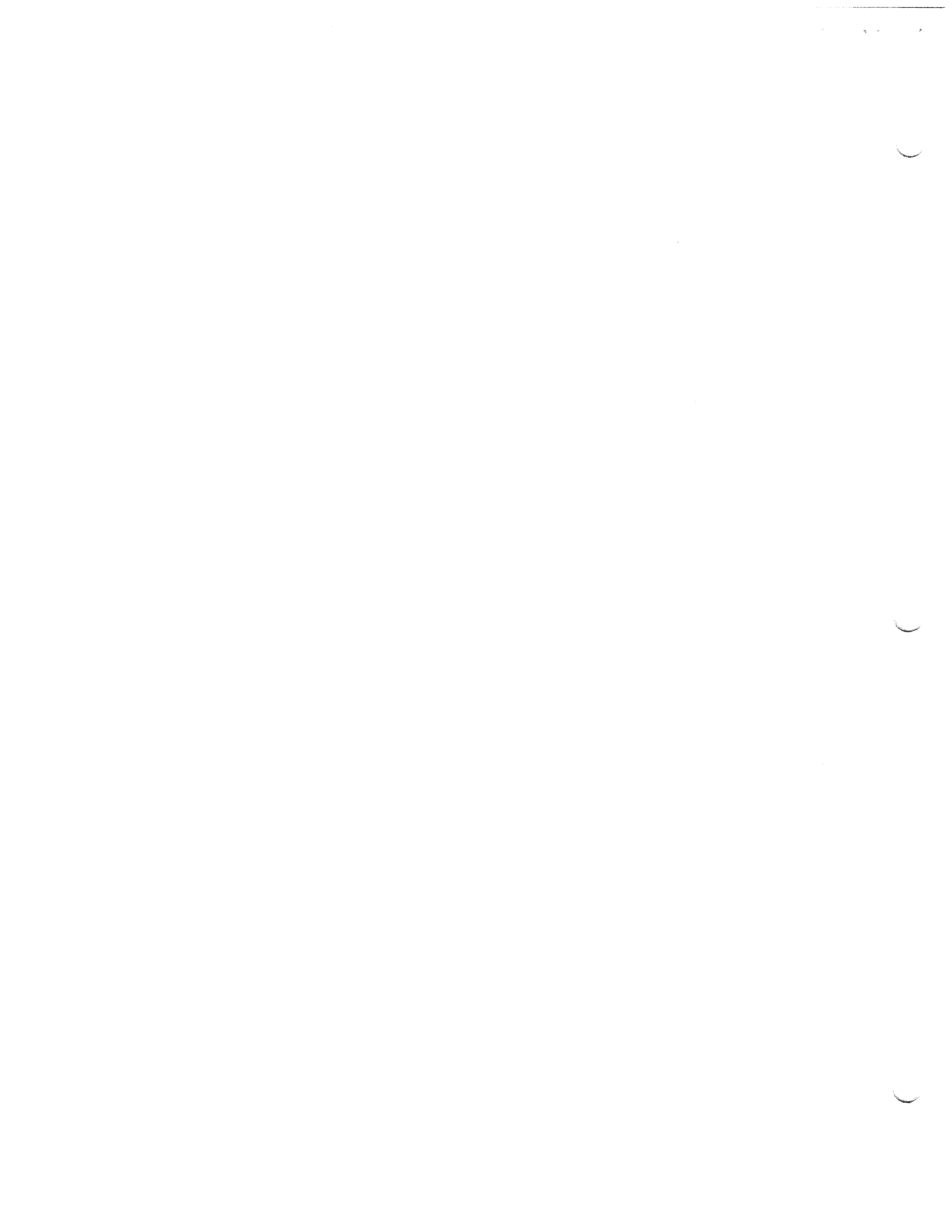
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THE RECOVERY OF LAKE ERIE FROM CULTURAL EUTROPHICATION

Joseph C. Makarewicz, Department of Biological Sciences

In the 1960's Lake Erie was the focal point of the environmental movement. In response to the general public, Federal and state legislation was passed to clean up the lake. Evidence from a 1983 plankton study suggests the diversity of phytoplankton species to be similar to earlier years. However, abundance of algae has decreased dramatically in all three basins suggesting the phosphorus ban has succeeded in limiting plankton growth.

BI-CULTURALISM IN BELGIUM: ITS POLITICAL AND SOCIETAL EFFECTS

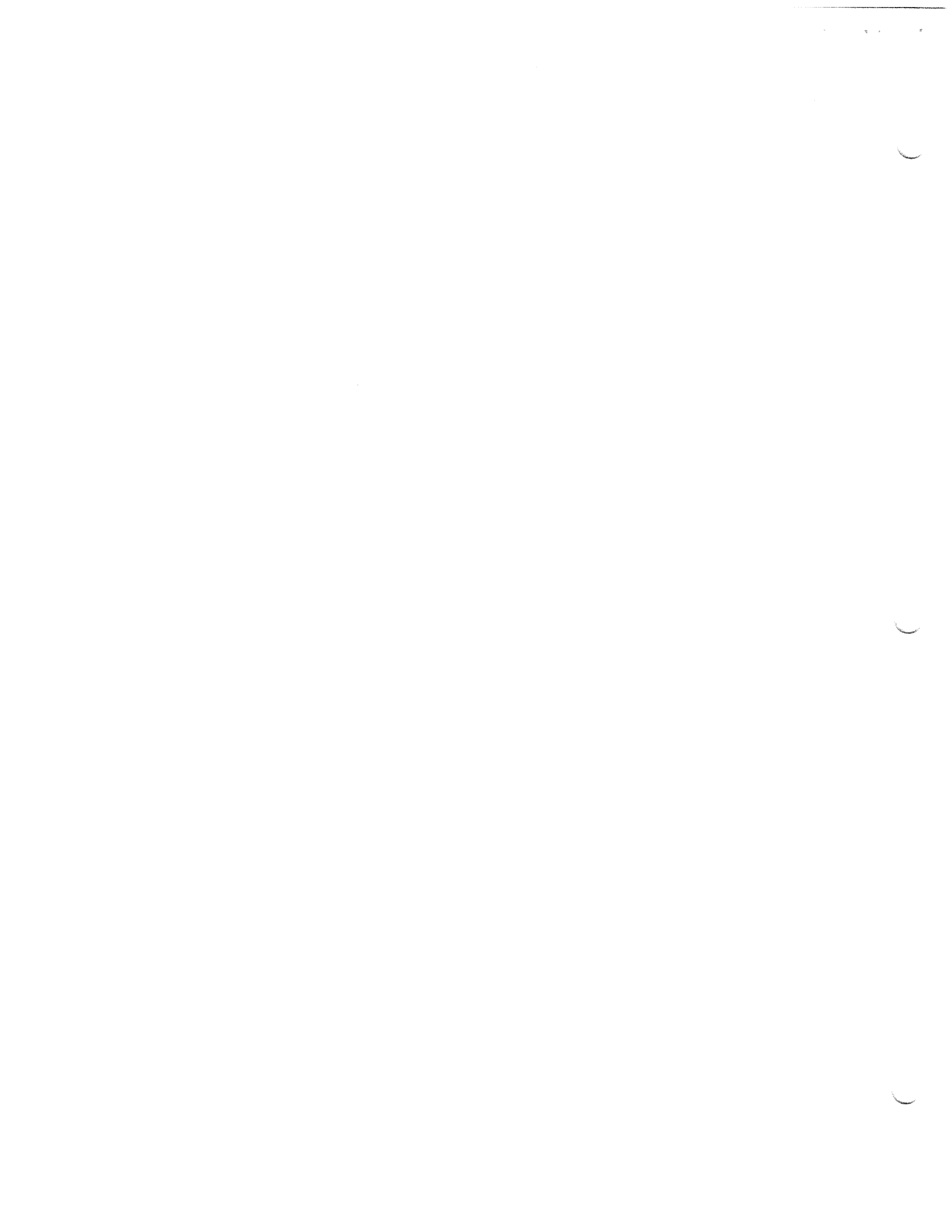
Lisa S. Mangan -- Political Science

Bi-culturalism in any nation endangers the political and societal stability because of each culture's determination for self-preservation. Belgium has historically suffered from conflicts between its two major cultural communities, Flanders and Wallonia. However, in recent years using superordinate goals, the people of Belgium have begun building a national Belgian unity with the hopes of internal peace.

THE POSTIVE FUNCTIONS OF POVERTY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

John K. Marah, Department of African/Afro-American Studies

Poverty in any society is generally construed to be disastrous for the macro society at large and especially for the particular families categorized as poor. This presentation argues that poverty in America has been institutionalized and in many ways benefits the Upper and Middle classes. This presentation describes and discusses ten ways in which the poor help the rich.



COMMON ELEMENTS IN THREE HIGH CLAN SCHOOLS
Lionel Metivier, Department of Educational Administration

The purpose of the presentation is to report findings from a research project designed to identify high clan schools and to investigate their essential ingredients. "Clan" is used to describe a cultural rather than a rational view of these organizations.

RESPONSE OF THE BRACKISH WATER MUMMICHOG, FUNDULUS HETEROCLITUS, TO DIFFERENT SALINITIES. Michael Nead, and Joseph K. Buttner, Department of Biological Sciences

The mummichog is a brackish water fish found along the Atlantic coast. To determine the effect of fresh, brackish and marine water on the mummichog a short term and long term study was conducted. Oxygen consumption of 15 fish (5 at each salinity) for 2.0-2.5 h at 20 C averaged 0.18-0.19 mg O₂/g fish/h for all salinities. Survival of fish (21 at each salinity) for 50 days without food at 13.2-17.0C was 100% in brackish water, 95.2% in marine water and 76.2% in fresh water. Greatest loss in weight (24%) was observed for fish in fresh water; fish in marine and brackish water lost 15.4% and 8.4% body weight, respectively. It appears that the mummichog can tolerate short term exposures to fresh water, but excessive weight loss and mortalities occur sooner than in brackish and marine water when exposure is prolonged.

WHEN DOES LIGHT NOT TRAVEL AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT?

Thomas W. Noonan, Physics Dept.

It is well known that light in Einstein's theory of gravity (the general theory of relativity) need not travel at a uniform velocity due to the distortion of space-time which is an essential feature of his theory. What is less well known is that a pulse of light may not stay together. Some parts of the pulse may go slower than others again due to the distortion of space-time. The task of finding a test which can be applied to a given space-time to determine whether or not a light pulse stays together (i.e. satisfies Huygens' principle) is an unsolved problem in the mathematics of partial differential equations.



EFFECTS OF SODIUM ON GROWTH AND NITRATE UPTAKE IN ANABAENA FLOS-AQUAE

Diane Oleson, Department of Biological Sciences

Sodium has a demonstrated effect on blue-green algal growth. The effect of various sodium levels on growth and nitrate uptake are examined for a nitrogen fixing blue-green alga, Anabaena flos-aquae. The level of sodium required for optimum growth is dependent upon previous nutritional history and level of nitrate supplied. Some possible implications in natural systems are discussed.

BROCKPORT COLLEGETOWN USA (videotape)

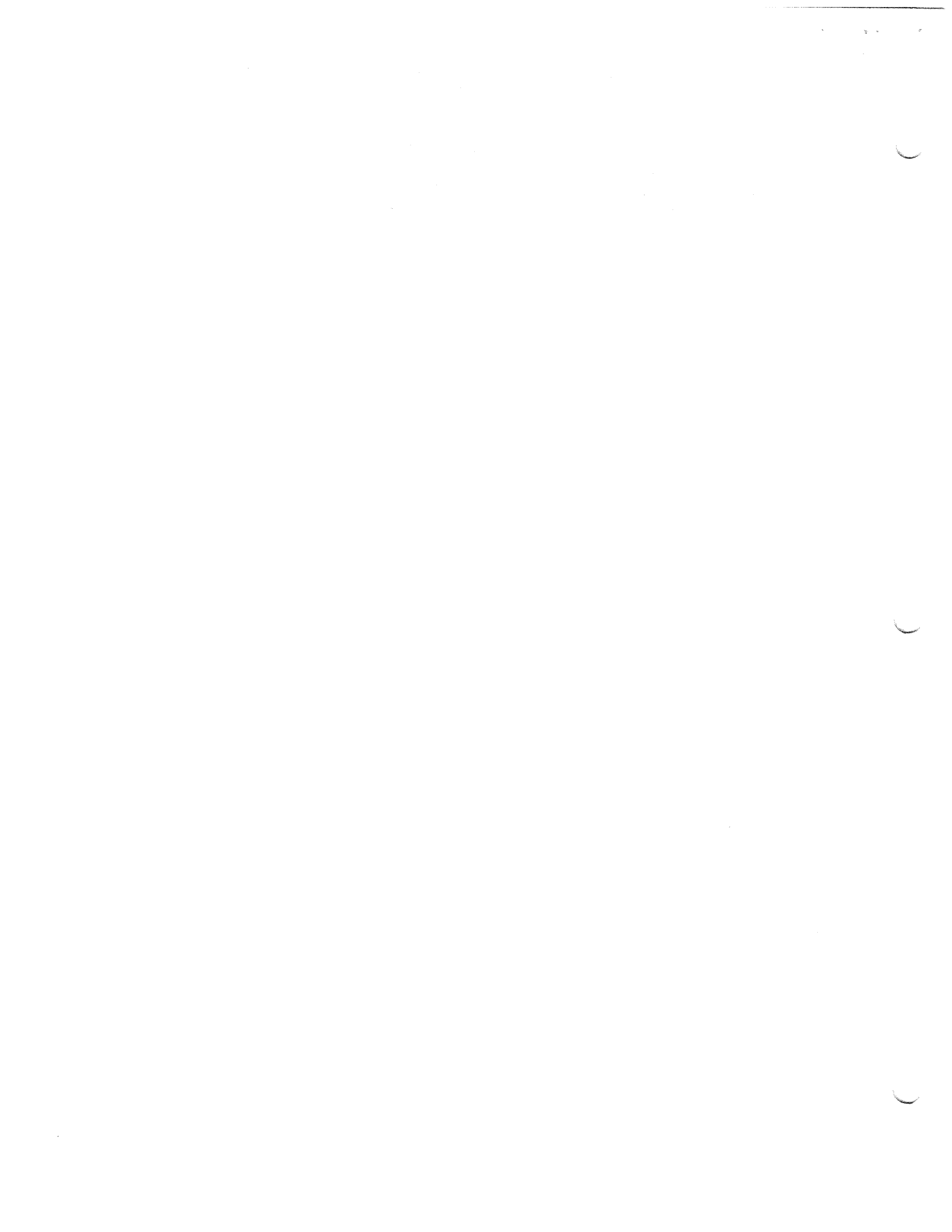
Bernard Petit Foreign Language Department

Informal interviews and vignettes shot in Brockport on campus and in the community in order to give French people an idea of what life is like in a small American town where a college plays such an important role.

The footage is an outgrowth of the videographer's work in France producing tapes for teaching French language and culture, and will be presented by him in France a few weeks before Brockport Scholars Day.

BIRTH OF A LEGEND: THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND THOSE FORTY-FIVE SPARE WORDS
Fredric A. Powell, Department of Communication

An examination of the political, economic and social forces that culminated in the framing of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Prominence is given to "the self-righting principle" of thought, faith in the "free flow of information," the democratic assumption and "the image of the marketplace" as forces in the framing of the First Amendment.



THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT: THE RHETORIC OF AGITATION
Bill W. Reed Department of Communication

Following the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, Colonial America found herself in a stronger political, social, and economic relationship with England. For the first time the Colonies had been able to unite successfully behind an issue and act effectively to have a grievance removed.

It is the purpose of the study to examine the use of several media of communication that helped influence public opinion: Newspapers, other print media, and sermons. This paper will demonstrate that Anti-British opinion was repeatedly expressed in all major colonial communication media, helping to shape public opinion "justifying" the Stamp Act rebellion. The action of "justification" was the first step down the slippery slope toward open rebellion and revolution several years later.

THE ABUNDANCE AND PRODUCTION OF MYSIS RELICTA IN LAKE ONTARIO

Mary Shea, Department of Biological Sciences

The estimation of production in aquatic ecosystems aids limnologists in the understanding of the status of a body of water and trophic structure of the lake. Mysis relicta, a large zooplankton species of Lake Ontario, is an important food resource for several species of forage fish. A seven month study revealed apparent optimal thermal preferences. Productivity in shallow water (35 m) was low ($0.26\text{g}/\text{m}^2/7$ months) as compared to a cooler deep water system ($1.45\text{g}/\text{m}^2/7$ months).

WATER CHEMISTRY CHANGES IN CONESUS LAKE AND ITS INLET STREAMS

Mary E. Small, Department of Biological Sciences

Due to annual circulation certain chemical changes occur within a lake. pH, alkalinity, conductivity, sulfate and dissolved oxygen were monitored over three seasons. The lake is stratified and dissolved oxygen concentration decreases in the summer. Sulfate concentration decreases considerably in the hypolimnion during the summer at Station 20. pH in epilimnion reaches 8.3 indicating a high primary productivity.



JOHNNY CAN LEARN TO READ: A REVIEW OF TWO NATIONAL REPORTS
Arthur Smith, Department of Education & Human Development

This session will present a review of two national reports on reading published within the past year. On Becoming a Nation of Readers, a publication of the National Academy of Education, summarizes and critiques recent research in the area of reading processes and reading pedagogy. The second report presents the findings of the fourth series of national testing in reading and literacy since 1971. This is part of a larger effort at monitoring of school progress conducted by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

BOUCHAYET ET VIALLET: AN INDUSTRIAL DYNASTY OF GRENOBLE
ROBERT J. SMITH HISTORY DEPARTMENT

The relatively slow pace of economic development in France has been governed by many factors, but not the least of these is that businesses are often tightly run and owned by one or two families. The Etablissements Bouchayet et Viallet is a good example. Founded in 1870 as a forge to produce iron heaters, later it was constructing huge dams and installing hydroelectric systems throughout the world. But in 1965, its creativity spent, it went out of business. This paper describes the enterprise, explores the mentality of the two families' four generations of leaders, and suggests why the firm did not survive.

PHILATELIC MIXTURES AND MULTIMODAL DENSITIES

Charles J. Sommer

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science

In the nineteenth century, postage stamps were often printed on a deliberate mixture of paper types, each having its own thickness characteristics due to poor quality control in paper manufacture. The importance of paper thickness in philately is demonstrated by the difference in catalog value for a stamp printed on thicker-than-usual paper. Yet, stamp catalogues are typically vague when it comes to characterizing paper thickness. A specific series, The 1872 Hidalgo Issue of Mexico, is examined as it possesses the above features, has an extensive literature of its own and is a stamp issue for which a large data set is available. Statistical methods, including nonparametric density estimation and Silverman's test for multimodality, are employed to analyze the data on paper thickness and resolve the philatelic question of how many different paper types were used to print this issue of Mexico.



THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF RAPE VICTIMIZATION
John R. Stensrud, Department of Sociology

This paper examines the problem of variations in risk of rape victimization with regard to the ecological structuring of routine activities and the victimogenic factors possessed by rape victims. It analyzes official crime report data gathered from the Buffalo Police Department for the calendar year 1975. The results from this analysis show that: 1) non-white females are disproportionately victimized; 2) that women between the ages of 15-24 are at significantly greater risk of victimization than either their younger or older female counterparts; 3) that patterns of high risk to rape victimization are associated with specific locational boundaries within the city; and 4) that individual risk to rape victimization seems to be explained by an analysis of routine activities of victims in which rape victimization is seen to require the convergence in space and time of likely offenders, suitable targets and the absence of capable guardians against crime.

A NATIONAL INVESTIGATION OF WORKLOAD AND RELATED PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS WITHIN TWO YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

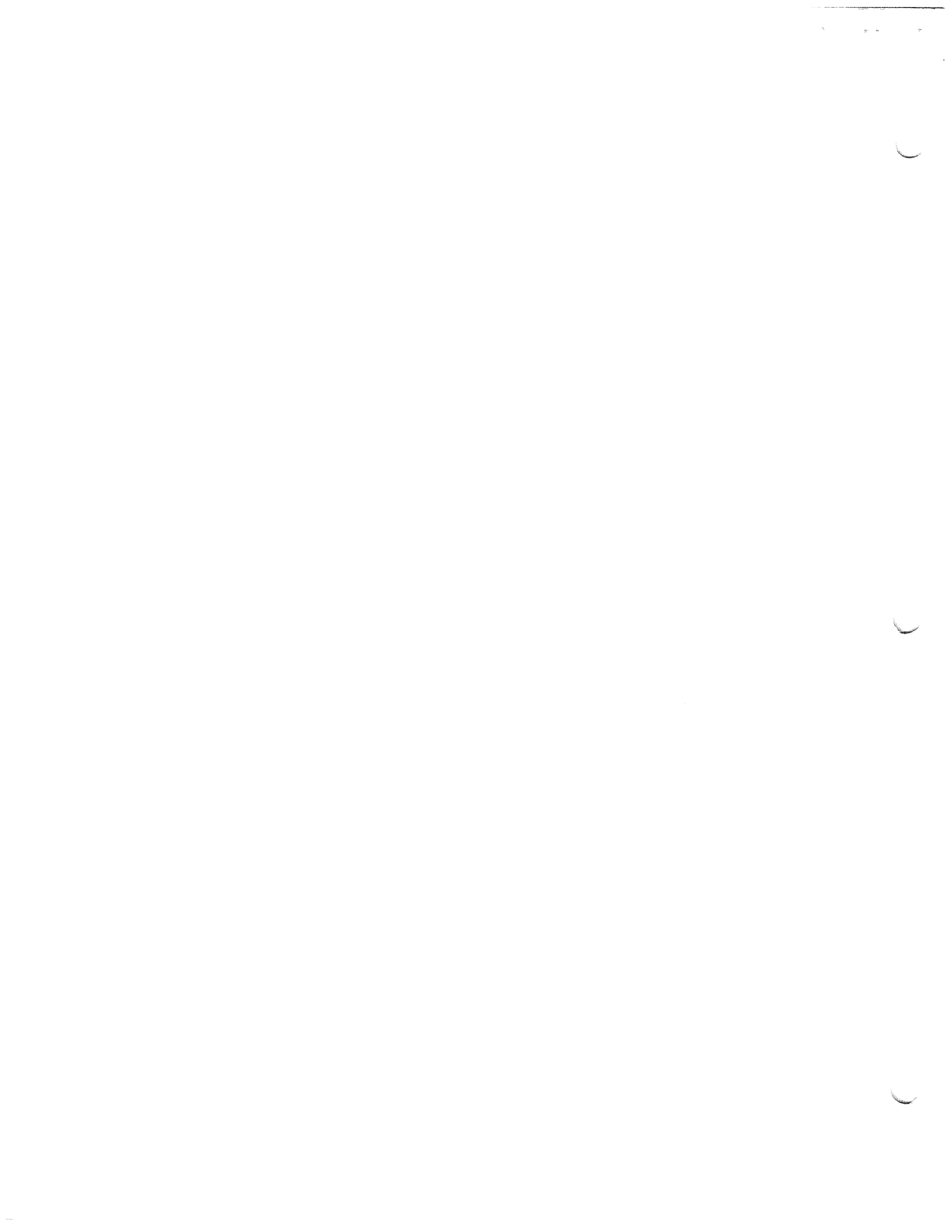
Dr. William F. Stier, Jr., Physical Education and Sport

A national investigation of two year community and junior colleges was concluded in 1985. The study sought to ascertain the present status of policies, practices and procedures pertaining to workload and other personnel matters. A research instrument developed by the researcher for a similar investigation with four year institutions was reviewed and a revised questionnaire was created. This survey instrument was mailed to 300 randomly selected two year colleges. The response generated included 167 useable instruments for a 55% rate of return. The scope of this study included an examination of eight specific areas within the physical education departments studied. A detailed presentation will be made of the findings of this investigation within the areas of personnel policies, practices and procedures within selected physical education departments.

SALT LEVELS IN HANNA CREEK

Greg Teall and L. Houston, Department of Biological Sciences

Salt is used on roads for deicing purposes throughout the northern United States. Salt contamination has become an increasing problem in the past 25 years due to increasing amounts of salt used and improper storage. The cause of high salt levels in Hanna Creek, an inlet to Conesus Lake, was investigated by tracking sodium and chloride levels upstream into the watershed. The source of salt in Hanna Creek appears to be runoff from the deicing salt pile belonging to the New York State Department of Transportation.



CONTINUING EDUCATION AND NURSING HOME ACTIVITY STAFF
Ted Tedrick and David Jewell, Recreation and Leisure Studies

Attendees (n = 34) at a recent continuing education program for activity personnel in nursing homes were queried as to personal and institutional attitudes about continuing education activities. Pertinent background characteristics such as the length of service, type of institution, and educational levels of respondents were collected. A prioritization of continuing education needs showed programs related topics to be of greatest concern. Activity personnel were least concerned about budget issues and training other staff and volunteers. The role of activity leaders in assisting terminal clients and their families will be discussed.

NARRATIVE VOICE IN THE BOOK OF RUTH
Vincent L. Tollers, Department of English

A recent scholarly trend is to place people, events, or records within a context, often using them to illustrate the system in which they function. In other words, literary scholars have reversed the traditional technique of using a knowledge of history to test the validity and veracity of the work; we have begun to accept that the inherently "truthful" work will lead us back to the context in which it was created. By studying the relationship between the author of the Book of Ruth and its original audience, we can get closer to its initial meaning and the context out of which it came.

COMPUTER INTERFACING AND PROTOCOLS
David M. Wetchler, Randall W. Stahl, Math/Computer Science Department

There are a wide variety of computers which must communicate in a common form, this is known as a communication protocol. This presentation surveys some of the data communication protocols and their uses. One of the protocols called , the X-modem protocol, will be discussed in detail. The authors are in the process of implementing this protocol for the PRIME 9955. The implementation details, the problems encountered and the use of this application will be explained.



PHYSICAL FITNESS AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE AUDITORY IMPAIRED
Joseph P. Winnick and Francis X. Short

This study compared the physical fitness of adolescents with auditory impairments from institutionalized and non-institutionalized educational environments. Subjects were 599 institutionalized resident (IR), 318 institutionalized non-resident (IN), and 128 non-institutionalized (NI) adolescents. All subjects were administered the six-item UNIQUE Physical Fitness Test battery. Data were analyzed using multivariate ($p < .05$) and univariate ($p < .01$) ANOVA techniques. Results indicated institutionalized subjects generally outperformed non-institutionalized subjects on four of the six items in the battery. No significant differences were found for skinfolds ($p = .268$) or for sit and reach ($p = .019$). Although some isolated differences were noted between IR and IN subjects, no significant differences between these groups were found for the majority of the comparisons made.

