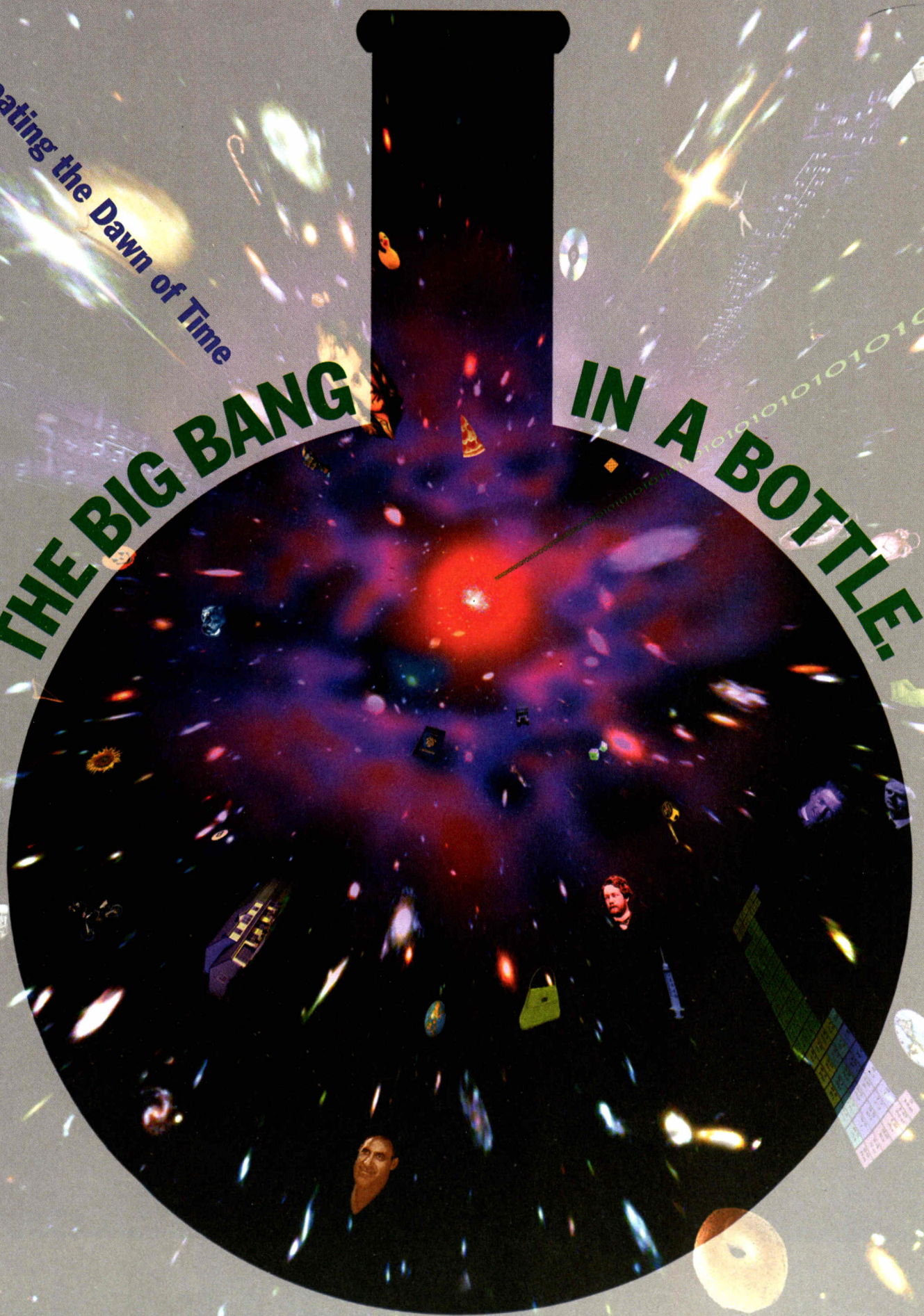


THE BROOK

Recreating the Dawn of Time

THE BIG BANG IN A BOTTLE.



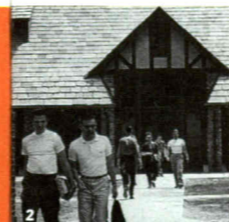
Discovery has been at Stony Brook's core since the start. And each of the now 100,000 of you has given it your own variation through the decades. If you have a special moment in time you'd like to share, send it to us. Reflect, reminisce, and renew your connection to Stony Brook.

1950s



The Keen '50s

Remember when we called everything we didn't like Dullsville? When poodle skirts and pompadours ruled and cars had fins? Car hops, drive-ins, soda jerks, and B sci-fi movies were cool...



1957 Classes begin for 144 students on the 480-acre William H. Coe Estate (Planting Fields) in Oyster Bay [2]. The campus is composed of pre-fab offices, with stables and mansions converted to dorms and classrooms.



- Tuition is free for these groundbreakers, who are studying to become secondary school teachers of mathematics and science. [3]
- Catch a Falling Star dance [1].

1958 Students studying for careers in science, math, and engineering are required to pay annual tuition; \$375 for in-state, \$455 for out-of-state.



1960s



The Far-Out '60s

Do you recall when everything was groovy, fab, and gear? When four guys from Liverpool changed our lives forever and surfing became a way of life?



1961 Students boycott classes for the first time in Stony Brook history, angered at the proposed transfer of key administrators to the new Stony Brook campus.

- Bathroom art ushers in the 1960s [4].
- Mud, mud, everywhere [6].
- The Senior Dance draws only three couples.



1962 The University is housed in geodesic domes [7]. Their tops differentiate them by function: yellow for classrooms, red for faculty offices, and blue for the bookstore and student lounge.

- The campus begins moving into partly completed facilities in Stony Brook in the fall.
- Governor Nelson Rockefeller (right) breaks ground in Stony Brook [5].

- Pioneers at Stony Brook. Sixty-eight seniors graduate in the second graduating class [8].
- The new Stony Brook campus opens with two buildings, a single dorm, and the Humanities building.



1963 Student enrollment is 750.

- More than 90 percent of the 122 faculty are men.

1964 The cafeteria is the center of campus activity in Oyster Bay.

- Freshmen primarily inhabit the lounge dome.

- Stony Brook joins other state-supported institutions by sending a busload of students to Albany in protest of a proposed tuition hike.



- A Playboy Dance, featuring women dressed as Playboy bunnies [10], and a beard contest [9] are held on campus.




- *Newsday* reports the State University of New York at Stony Brook has its first party raid.

- The death of President John F. Kennedy inspires the raising of the first flagpole on campus.

1965 *Specula* reports that the Snack Bar in G Dorm is students' favorite place to meet.

- Campus radio station WUSB moves into a new studio in the gym and extends programming to 24 hours.

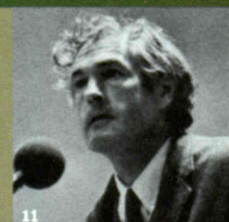
- Students choose the Patriots as the official team nickname. Logo below:



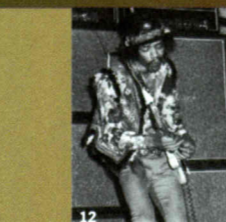
- The men's basketball team gets a home court.

1966 Stony Brook's first four-year class graduates. The first doctoral degree is awarded at commencement.

- Women's intercollegiate sports are born.



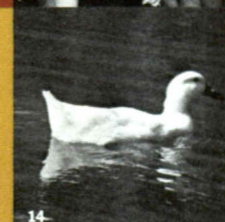
- An IBM computer dance matches couples.
- Timothy Leary [11] speaks on campus.



1968 Stony Brook declares itself a "wet campus," allowing alcohol to be served.

- Vietnam Week culminates in a two-day demonstration in protest of the war, a day of teach-ins [13], and a festival of life.

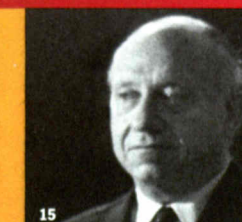
- Jimi Hendrix performs [12].
- Leon the Duck dies [14], leaving the lake bearing his name (now Roth Pond).



1969 *Specula* not published due to "lack of interest."

- U.S. Senator Jacob Javits speaks on campus [15].
- The Stony Brook Affirmative Action Program is the first of its kind in the SUNY system.

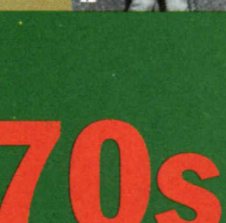
- During a demonstration protesting recruitment, a group of about 200 students detains an Army recruiter in the gym for about three hours.



- In a move that surprises the Stony Brook campus, Suffolk County Judge E. Green sentences 21 students to jail for 15 days and admonishes them to "act like decent citizens instead of animals." [17]



1967 Students protest the Selective Service system on Dec. 7.



The Funky '70s

Remember when you talked jive, wore bell bottoms, sweet soul music got funky, and you found yourself in a disco inferno?



1970 The Student Union opens its doors.

- Cheering for men's basketball [16].
- In separate appearances, Dr. Benjamin Spock [19] and consumer advocate Ralph Nader [20] speak on campus.



- The Patriots win the Knickerbocker Conference Basketball Championship with a 19-4 record.
- Stony Brook's ice hockey club goes 0-15-1 in its first year.
- *Hair* was more than a Broadway hit back then. [18]

- Pink Floyd performs.
- 1971** No *Specula* is published.
- The Stony Brook School of Medicine opens.

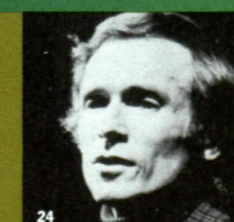
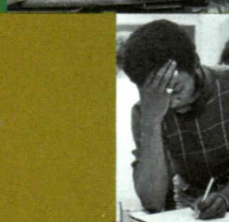


1973

- Commencement camaraderie [21].
- Stu Goldstein [22] becomes Stony Brook's first All-American, earning honors in squash.
- The Fine Arts Center is born.

- Comedian and political activist Dick Gregory performs.
- Student enrollment reaches 12,000. Faculty is at 670.
- Diversity reflects soaring enrollment [23].

1976 The opening of the now-completed Health Sciences Center draws 16,000 visitors.



- A kissing contest is held.
- Billy Joel performs.

1977 Dick Cavett [24] speaks on campus.

- WUSB finds a home at 90.1 FM stereo, broadcasting to 1.5 million Suffolk County residents and parts of Nassau County and Southern Connecticut.

- The Bridge to Nowhere connects the Student Union with the Fine Arts Center and the Melville Library.

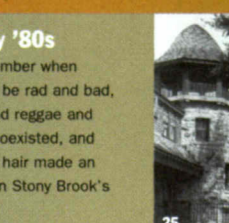
1978 Blues great B.B. King performs on campus.

1979 Six former *Statesman* staffers found the *Stony Brook Press*, a new student newspaper.



The Gnarly '80s

Can you remember when it was cool to be rad and bad, when punk and reggae and heavy metal coexisted, and purple spiked hair made an appearance on Stony Brook's campus?



1980 University Hospital opens.

1981 A 24-hour dance marathon is held.

- First campus-safety walking patrol is sponsored.
- The Go-Go's perform.
- A pie-eating contest is held.

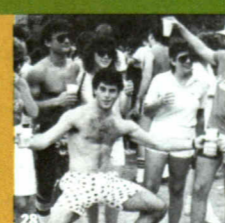
- Sunwood [25], the 40-room Tudor mansion that served as a summer home for Ward Melville's parents, burns.

1983 Twenty-five years after its creation, Stony Brook has 96 buildings on 1,100 acres.



- Stony Brook students protest Reaganomics.
- Billy Idol performs. [26]
- Novelist James Baldwin speaks. [27]

1985 Eddie Murphy performs at the Staller Center.



1986 Stony Brook students travel to Albany to lobby against the proposal to raise the drinking age to 21.

1988 Fine Arts student [29].

- "Boxer Rebellion" Stony Brook style [28].



1989 Honors College introduced.

- SUNY goes Division I with women's soccer and men's lacrosse [30].



1990s

1990 The new Indoor Sports Complex is completed.

- The Red Hot Chili Peppers perform at the Staller Center.
- Production of *Romeo and Juliet* [32], starring Roland Gift (right) of Fine Young Cannibals.

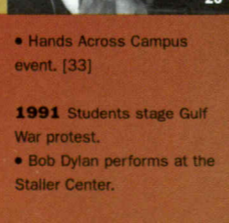
The Phat '90s

Tatoos and tongue rings became the norm, glam rock gave way to grunge, rap and hip-hop went mainstream, and a thing called Woodstock 2 gave mud new meaning for Stony Brook students.

- Hands Across Campus event. [33]

1991 Students stage Gulf War protest.

- Bob Dylan performs at the Staller Center.

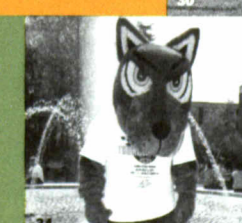


- Students protest Red Cross's refusal to accept blood donations from people of Haitian origin.
- The Long Island State Veterans Home is completed.
- The 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet [31] visits Stony Brook.

- Homecoming theme "Under the Big Top" draws a crowd of 1,684, which is the biggest homecoming crowd to date.



1992 Halloween is celebrated with the "Terror in Toscanini" program, featuring three back-to-back horror movies in the Toscanini Study Lounge. Everyone came "dressed to kill."



1994 Stony Brook athletic teams adopt the moniker of "Seawolves" [34].

- An ICDN participant [35].

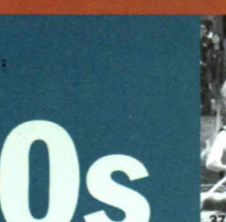
1996 FDA approves ReoPro, SUNY's first therapeutic drug.



1998 Stony Brook signs joint venture to manage Brookhaven National Laboratory with Battelle Memorial Institute.

1999 Physica Professor C.N. Yang [36], a Nobel Prize winner, retires.

2000s



The New Millennium

Will we call the decade the zero-zeros, and will we ever forget the endless gloom and doom about Y2K leading up to the year 2000?

2000 The inaugural Fountain Festival [39], drawing more than 3,000 faculty, staff, and students, celebrates the completion of Stony Brook's new fountain and the landscaping of the Academic Mall.



2001 Three Doors Down performs the first pop concert in ten years at the Indoor Sports Complex [38].

- The Roth Regatta [37]—in its 12th year!



by Arlen Feldwick-Jones

Quarks Matter

Stony Brook-Brookhaven Collaboration Goes Off With A Bang

HUNDREDS OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST PHYSICISTS CONVERGED AT STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY TO ATTEND THE QUARK MATTER 2001 CONFERENCE, CO-HOSTED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY.

In the Beginning . . .

To understand why nearly 700 physicists from 35 countries visited Stony Brook University for a cold week in January, we have to go back to the dawn of time—to the Big Bang. There is agreement that the first moment of the Universe began with this momentous event. In the first few microseconds after the Big Bang, all matter is thought to have existed in a “soup” called the quark-gluon plasma (QGP). This soup, composed of quarks, gluons, and other particles such as electrons, muons, and photons, was incredibly hot: more than a trillion degrees. As matter expanded and cooled, the quarks and gluons froze together to form the protons and neutrons in the atoms of ordinary matter. Electrons, muons, and photons survived the cooling expansion phase and formed the atoms and molecules that comprise the universe we observe today.

But why is this so interesting? As Lawrence Krauss—renowned physicist, science populist, and featured speaker at the Quark Matter Conference—remarked, “Every single particle in your body and in the universe has a direct ancestor at the birth of the universe. You are part of the world.”

Long Island is now the center for relativistic heavy ion physics.

—Provost Robert McGrath

Free the Quarks

“For some 13 billion years the quarks and gluons have remained locked together, seemingly forever inseparable,” said Stony Brook University physicist and Brookhaven National Lab Director John Marburger. To date, the QGP has remained a theoretical idea—no one has ever seen a free quark. But thanks to the world's newest and most powerful Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, known as RHIC (pronounced “Rick”), scientists may finally unlock the secrets of the QGP. Through RHIC, physicists are literally recreating in the laboratory—for the briefest of moments—the Big Bang, in an effort to gain an understanding of the relationship between the most fundamental constituents of matter and the complex array of particles and nuclei that make up our universe.

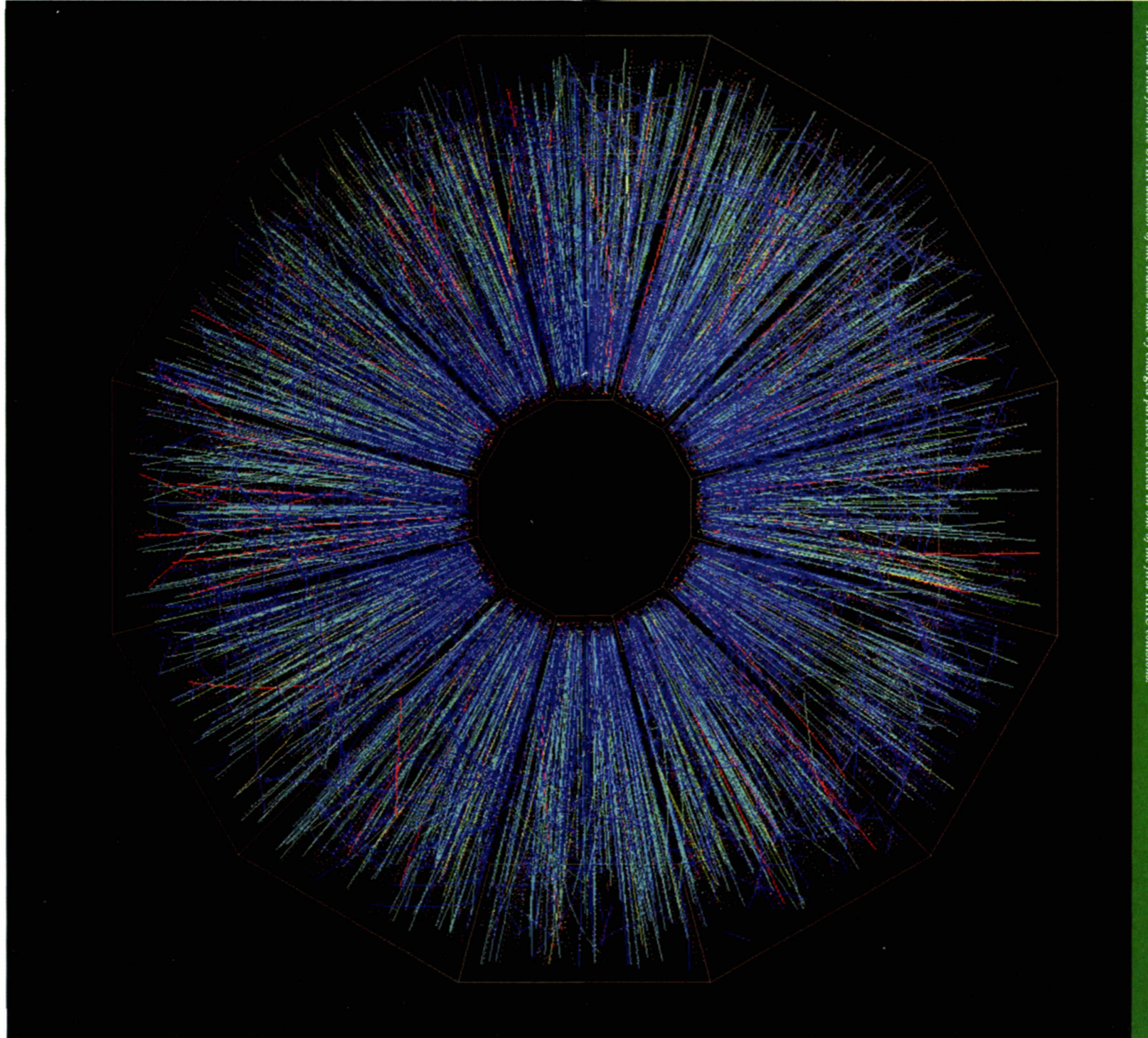
After only a three-week experimental run at reduced power, RHIC had already produced the highest density of matter ever created in an experiment, at least 70 percent higher density than in similar experiments at CERN, the European laboratory for particle physics. “It worked extremely well and met all expectations,” said Dr. John Harris, a Yale University physicist, Stony Brook alumnus ('78), and spokesman for the STAR experiment. “It points in the right direction,” he said, to suggest that plasma may already have been created in the collider.

Each of the four experiments at RHIC—BRAHMS, PHENIX, PHOBOS, and STAR—is designed to study different aspects of the collisions. PHENIX, which weighs 3,000 tons, is the largest experiment. It is designed to detect fewer and lighter particles than STAR. PHOBOS, one of the two smaller detectors, is designed to study a large number of collisions and to develop a broad overview of consequences. BRAHMS, the other small detector, examines a small number of charged particles as they pass spectrometer detectors at a specific set of angles during each collision.

While scientists caution that more complete data is needed, the first results provide tantalizing evidence that future experiments at full power may bring the mysteries of the transition to QGP to light. New data may provide insight to the compressed matter at the center of exploding stars called supernovas, super-dense remnants of collapsed stars called neutron stars, and cosmic rays.

Worlds Collide

John Marburger reflected on the incredible synergy behind RHIC's success: “The results are [the outcome] of an extraordinary collaboration of many researchers and many nations. This conference will help us understand the beauty of the intricate substrata that make up our universe.”



An end view from the STAR detector of the tracks made by charged particles created in one of the first RHIC collisions.



A view of the PHENIX detector under construction. It weighs about 3,000 tons.

Technology, and Princeton University—that run federal laboratories. Brookhaven Lab supports 700 full-time scientists and hosts more than 4,000 visiting researchers a year. The involvement of more than 1,000 scientists from around the globe in RHIC's four experiments is reflective of the enormous international effort and support behind the Stony Brook-Brookhaven collaboration. President Shirley Strum Kenny told the Quark Matter crowd, “By integrating education and research, Stony Brook and Brookhaven join together to create a very special opportunity.”

RHIC is now operating at full design specification, and the scientific community is eagerly anticipating new results about the QGP. While no one knows what scientists will discover, the Stony Brook-Brookhaven experiments and their groundbreaking results underscore why quarks matter.

On the cover: Can you find René Descartes, Paul A.M. Dirac, Albert Einstein, Leonhard Euler, Enrico Fermi, Richard P. Feynman, Carl F. Gaus, Werner Heisenberg, Felix Klein, and Isaac Newton?

“It is truly a time for celebration,” said Provost and physicist Dr. Robert McGrath. “Conference attendance rose from 100 people in 1980 and 250 in 1983 to the nearly 700 here now.” He lauded the role Stony Brook University has played in the development of the field. “While Stony Brook is a remarkably young university, we're proud to have been in the relativistic heavy ion business for a large fraction of the field's history.”

Stony Brook faculty and students are at center stage of an exciting international research effort. Stony Brook physicist and conference co-chair Michael Marx said there was a large contingent of Stony Brook faculty, postdocs, and students at the conference. “On the last day three-quarters of those presenting were past and present Stony Brook people. The successes of the Stony Brook and Brookhaven Lab collaboration have really put Stony Brook and Brookhaven on the map,” he added.

A Special Opportunity

Selected to manage Brookhaven Laboratory, in partnership with Battelle Memorial Institute, Stony Brook joins an elite group of universities—including the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Chicago, Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of

Fast Facts

“Completed in 1999 by the U.S. Department of Energy, RHIC is the world's largest superconducting accelerator producing high-energy collisions of “heavy ions.”

“RHIC aims to recreate some of the conditions of the early universe by colliding two crisscrossing beams of gold ions (atoms without electrons) traveling in an enclosed tunnel 2.4 miles in circumference at nearly the speed of light.

“The temperature inside a RHIC collision will be more than 1 trillion degrees—40,000 times hotter than the center of the sun.

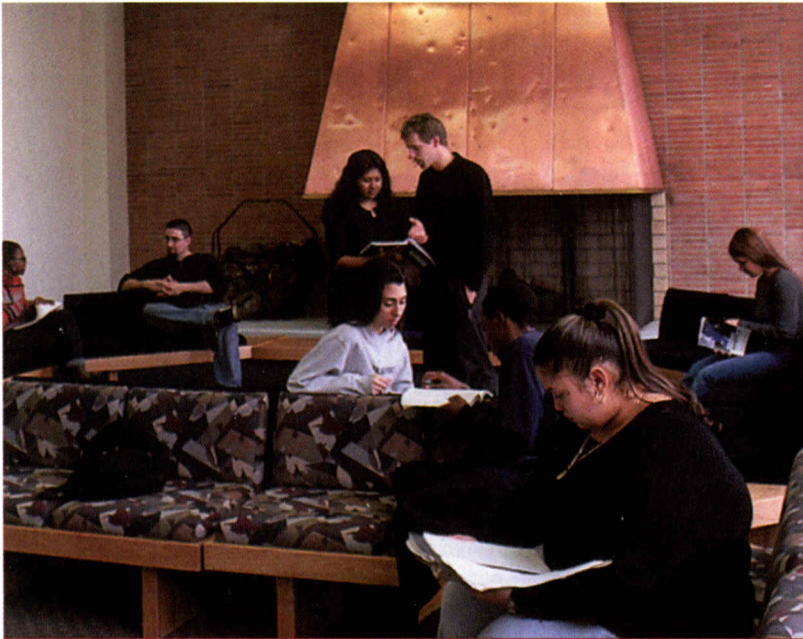
“Bunches of accelerated gold ions are directed by 1,740 superconducting magnets cooled by liquid helium to about 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

“The six points at which the two RHIC rings intersect produce thousands of collisions each second.

“If quark-gluon plasma is formed in a RHIC collision, it will last less than ten millionths of a billionth of a billionth of a second.

by Howard Gimple

Residence Halls Transformed



Fireside lounges are popular gathering spots for students.



Students have access to cutting-edge computing facilities.



Campus residents enjoy state-of-the-art fitness centers.



Residential quads offer exciting dining choices with an international flavor.

When President Shirley Strum Kenny arrived at Stony Brook in 1994, a 12-year plan had begun to refurbish many of the campus residence halls. She was determined not only to continue the process, but to accelerate it. She declared, "We will create a supportive environment for both graduate and undergraduate students. We will renovate the dorms, and we will do it in five years." The result was the most comprehensive renovation of a residence hall

system ever attempted in American higher education, completed a full seven years ahead of the original schedule in December 2000. Under the \$80 million project, all 26 residence halls—which cover more than 1.5 million square feet and accommodate more than 6,000 undergraduates—were renovated. The revitalization has transformed Stony Brook's residential environment into one of the premiere housing programs in the country.

by Sherrill Jones

If the Shoes Fit— Dance!

What do you do with 15,000 pairs of new shoes? That was the quandary faced by Amy Sullivan, Associate Professor in the Department of Theatre Arts and Artistic Director of the Sullivan Dance Project, several months ago. Fina Dancewear, a national distributor of dancewear located on Long Island, donated the children's dance shoes, leaving Sullivan to solve the Cinderella-like mystery of how to match local children with the shoes.

Sullivan found a solution. In the spirit of President Shirley Strum Kenny's 2001 Year of Community Service, she teamed up with local community organizations and The Shoe Project, a program created by Sullivan, to provide dance instruction and dance shoes to children, teens, and adults who otherwise would not have the opportunity or means to study dance. This collaboration led to "The Great Giveaway: A Day Celebrating the Gift of Dance for Our Communities" at Stony Brook University on February 10.

The day of the event, a palpable sense of excitement and expectation filled the air in the auditorium of the Student Activities Center as more than 100 children from the Long Island community awaited the gift of shoes. President Kenny welcomed the children. "The arts are the best way to communicate, to learn from one another, and to impart wisdom," she said. With her opening remarks, President Kenny joined artists, educators, and donors in celebrating and demonstrating how the arts can link community, educational, and professional goals. Formalities over, and with new shoes on their feet, the young recipients were eager to start dancing. Many did so by participating in dance classes that were offered on campus as part of the festivities.

Inspired by dance and the challenge set forth by the Year of Community Service, alumna Teresa Divan (1988) also wanted to give back to her community. Divan, a former student of Sullivan's, received her master's degree in dance education from Columbia University in 1992.

In collaboration with staff at the Roanoke Avenue Elementary School in Riverhead, New York, Divan sought to add dance to the daily curriculum. In step with Stony Brook's philosophy of teaching as a collaborative, reciprocal process, Divan's lesson plans for the second- and third-graders of Roanoke Elementary are interactive, engaging the children through both movement and dialogue. "It is important for the kids to be part of the creation process as opposed to simply memorizing or mimicking the steps," Divan said.

With teachers like Divan, dance has a firm foundation on Long Island. In addition, with the aid of ongoing dance classes and dancers recruited to assist in instruction, The Shoe Project will enable children in community centers from Huntington to the East End to learn a variety of dance styles, from ballet to Latin, jazz to tap. "By creating opportunities in the arts for people from all social and economic backgrounds, we hope to continue our work that is built on the philosophy that dance is a birthright and that experiences in physical, creative work can contribute to the thinking and development of all persons," Sullivan said.

Through the help of The Shoe Project and dedicated dance teachers like Divan and Sullivan, the children of Long Island are learning a valuable lesson— from the feet up.

For more information, contact Amy Yopp Sullivan at (631) 632-7392 or aysullivan@notes.cc.sunysb.edu.



All rooms have a telephone and high-speed Internet and cable connections.

Nuts, Bolts, and a Whole Lot More...

- + 150,000 square yards of new carpet, which took 13,550 hours to install
- + 126,000 square feet of refurbished closet space
- + 49,000 pieces of new bedroom furniture
- + 8,500 pairs of new drapes
- + 7,500 new mattresses
- + 7,500 recycled bed frames
- + 7,000 new closet doors
- + 61 living rooms converted to complete kitchens
- + 26 renovated elevators
- + 26 new pool tables
- + 18 large-screen TVs
- + 8 new elevators added to Mendelsohn and H Quads
- + 8 projection TVs
- + 6 new fitness centers
- + 6 new computing centers
- + Improved security with card access entry in all buildings
- + Converted bed spaces to accommodate residents with disabilities

Lost and Found—30 Years Later

During the renovation, a man's wallet was discovered behind an old heating unit. The former student was located, notified, and his wallet was returned. He lost the wallet in his room in James College in the spring of 1972 and said he was thrilled to get it back because it contained irreplaceable documents and family photos.

Join Us Under the Big Top This Fall

At Alumni Homecoming
October 19-21

Come to the Reunion Tent—See old friends and make new ones.

Reunite with former classmates and professors; view campus memorabilia. Bring the kids. Enjoy the brand new activity center for children, located under the big top at the football field.

Cheer for your Seawolves football team.

Head for the reunion tent at the football field to watch our Seawolves take on the Monmouth Hawks.

Catch the pep rally, parade, and street fair.

Join the festivities on Friday night. A variety of campus groups—among them, sororities, fraternities, and clubs—will display floats and banners, all vying for the top prize. Get in a festive mood with clowns, rides, and cotton candy.

Breakfast with the President.

Start your Saturday at an informal VIP Breakfast with President Kenny as she shares her visions for the University.



WIN A TRIP TO THE BAHAMAS
Enter to win a free trip to a Caribbean paradise and lots of other great giveaways and prizes under the reunion tent.

Groove to the sounds of the Neville Brothers.

On Sunday night, see the legendary Cajun-style funk and soul band, the Neville Brothers, perform at the Staller Center. Tickets are available through the Staller Center Box Office.

Tour new facilities.

See where important discoveries take place and get a glimpse of cutting-edge technologies. At the new Biology Learning Laboratories, for example, witness a multimedia display chronicling the 40-year history of the Biology Department at Stony Brook.

Root for our Riding Team.

On Sunday, all are invited to Smoke Run Farm on Hollow Road in Stony Brook, as the Stony Brook Riding Team hosts its intercollegiate horse show, rain or shine. Free.

Take fountain photos.

Stroll by our campus centerpiece on the Academic Mall. Bring your camera and start your own annual tradition.

Come Home to Stony Brook!

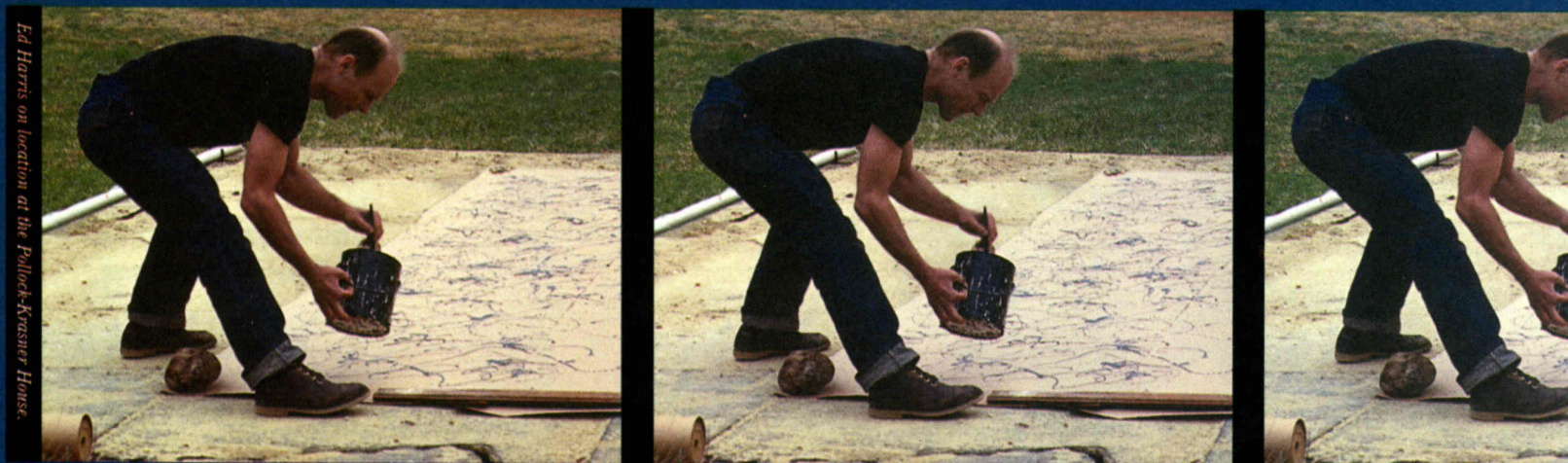
Registration is free before October 1. For a complete listing of events with detailed information, log on to www.alumni.sunysb.edu, or call 1-877-SEAWOLF.

ALUMNI HOMECOMING 2001 • FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

by Howard Gimple

An Untamed Passion for Discovery

Two Films Portray Creative Giants with Stony Brook Roots



Ed Harris on location at the Pollock-Krasner House.

PATRICIA WRIGHT BRAVED AN AMAZON JUNGLE AND DISCOVERED A NEW SPECIES OF LEMUR. JACKSON POLLOCK BRAVED THE WILDERNESS OF HIS IMAGINATION AND FOUND A REVOLUTIONARY WAY TO PAINT.

What drives exceptional people to venture into new territory to make discoveries that rock the foundations of their disciplines? Two highly acclaimed new films with connections to Stony Brook—*Me and Isaac Newton*, directed by Michael Apted, and *Pollock*, directed by Ed Harris—answer this question in provocative ways.

Art's *Enfant Terrible*

Ed Harris, the star and director of *Pollock*, shot much of the film at Stony Brook University's Pollock-Krasner House in East Hampton. Harris, in a tour-de-force directorial debut, portrays abstract expressionist icon Jackson Pollock as a violent man, barely able to keep his seething rage and unbridled paranoia under control. With the help of his wife, Brooklyn-born artist Lee Krasner (played by Marcia Gay Harden, whose performance earned her an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress), Pollock rose to the pinnacle of the New York art scene in the early '40s. In 1946, to escape the chaos of the city, the couple moved to the late 19th-century homestead in East Hampton.

Amid the rural tranquility and natural beauty of the salt marshes of Accabonac Creek,

Pollock developed the poured-painting technique that brought him worldwide fame.

Harris spent years thinking about how he would capture the essence of Pollock—the artist and the madman—and even taught himself to paint in Pollock's style. "I spent time painting and trying to understand emotionally what it is to be a painter," said Harris. "I had to go with what touched my soul and what made sense to me both emotionally and intellectually."

Harris shot many scenes on location at Pollock's former home and studio, including the incidents preceding his fatal car crash in August 1956, which were re-enacted where they actually happened, in Pollock's own backyard. The property, which is now the Pollock-Krasner House and Study Center, remains today much as it was when the artists lived there.

Champion of the Rainforest

Patricia Wright, whose work in the rainforests of Madagascar and whose discovery of the Golden Bamboo Lemur are featured in *Me and Isaac Newton*, is a professor of anthropology at Stony Brook. She is one of seven exceptional scientists profiled in this documentary by the director of *Coal Miner's Daughter* and *Gorillas in the Mist*. Her burning curiosity about a pair of pet monkeys brought her first to the jungles of the Amazon, then to the rainforests of Madagascar. She was the first to identify the Golden Bamboo Lemur (*haplemus aureus*), a previously

unknown lemur species, in 1986.

Not content just to make anthropological history, the professor set out to save the rainforests that housed her discoveries. "When the timber exploiters came to destroy the forest, I became a conservationist," Wright explained. "I saw 100-foot-tall trees crashing down all around me." When Wright won a MacArthur Fellowship in 1989, she donated the entire \$500,000 award to create the Ranomafana National Park, providing a protected habitat for lemurs and thousands of other rainforest animals.

Pollock and *Me and Isaac Newton* are cinematic portals to the inner workings of the creative soul. As brilliant as the minds they portray, these extraordinary films capture the spirit of discovery. While the forces that shaped Patricia Wright and Jackson Pollock were different, these films demonstrate the unmistakable courage and spirit of adventure of both as they ventured into uncharted territory.



Professor Patricia Wright with director Michael Apted.

by Arlen Feldwick-Jones

Community Checkup

Stony Brook's Mini-Med School Offers Free Lectures

WHAT DO EVOLUTION AND SEX HAVE TO DO WITH BAD KNEES? HOW DOES STRESS ADVERSELY AFFECT MIND AND BODY HEALTH? THESE AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED QUESTIONS WERE AMONG THE TOPICS DISCUSSED LAST FALL AT STONY BROOK'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Mini-Medical School was launched in response to the community's desire for health-related information and to help participants sort through and understand the enormous amount of medical material prevalent in the mass media. "Its aim was to help the community to understand disease and to take personal responsibility for their own well being by changing their habits," said Program Coordinator Barbara Katz.

Initial response was overwhelming: More than 350 people wanted to enroll for the 150 slots. Free lectures were held for two hours every Wednesday evening for seven weeks. After completing the series, graduating participants were awarded a certificate of achievement: their very own mini-medical degree.

Topics for the Mini-Med School were based on the curriculum used by the School of Medicine for students in their first and second years. Medical school professors, whose lectures familiarized participants with issues surrounding genetics, anatomy, infectious disease, and cancer, taught the series. One session focused on using tools, such as the Internet, for obtaining and evaluating health information.

Dr. Peter Williams taught a popular session on medical ethics titled "What's Right?" "The characteristics of good medical judgment depend on firm starting points: facts, values, and solid reasoning," Dr. Williams said. After the lecture and a discussion period—the typical format for each class—participants were invited to form small groups led by members of the Hospital Ethics Committee. Each group was given the challenging task of working through the problems and issues associated with a typical medical ethics situation, such as taking a patient off life support.

In another class, titled "Evolution, Sex, and Bad Knees," Dr. Jack Stern, Professor of Anatomy and Anatomical Sciences, posed the question, "How does walking on two legs cause bad knees?" The answer lies in human evolu-



Participants of the Mini-Med School series satisfy their curiosity about health issues.

tion. Unlike apes, humans stand with their knees close together. Although standing with the feet apart is a more stable posture, in order for humans to walk it is necessary to keep the feet directly below the center of gravity.

The evolutionary development of walking on two legs has caused problems for humans, including bad knees. As Dr. Stern explained, "You've got this knee cap being pulled straight downward by the lower leg muscles and upward and outward by the pull of the thigh muscles. These do not balance." There have been other evolutionary changes to counter this effect but the fact remains, walking on two legs creates knee stress.

How does sex fit into the equation? Interestingly enough, women are more likely to suffer from knee damage than men are. "The thighbone of a woman, who has a wider pelvis for delivering babies, is more angulated than a man's," said Dr. Stern. This outward angulation places extra stress on the knee causing women to be more susceptible to knee pain. "In fact, in one study of patients with dislocated knees, 72 percent of them were women," Stern said.

Alex Gryzmala, a Mini-Med participant, commented afterward: "When I see people

walking now I think about what kind of muscles are being used. And when I see someone walking with a cane, I try to diagnose why they need it."

Alex exemplifies the diversity of the Mini-Med School participants; he is a bright 12 year old keen on learning all he can about medicine because he wants to become a doctor. Alex is passionate about the subject and after attending the Mini-Med School he bought several books on medical school programs. "I feel better educated about many health topics and issues," he said.

Other attendees were similarly inspired and made changes to their lifestyles or health care habits after attending the classes. For example, after a lecture, one woman made an appointment to see her doctor to have her blood pressure checked. After learning that she has hypertension, she now takes medication. Many people went for physicals and began regular exercise programs, several men scheduled vascular screenings, and numerous people benefited from stress-management techniques. Some participants found the "Web of Medical Information" class valuable. "I have become more aware of the different resources available to research medical information," said one participant. In general, most attendees resolved to take better care of their own and their family's health and well being.

The Mini-Med School is an example of how the local community can share the benefits offered by University facilities, such as the Health Sciences Center. "The program went a long way to promote interaction between the campus and the community," said participant Barbara Fletcher. Series faculty were also enthusiastic. They met the challenge of presenting complex material in layperson's terms and, in their view, the public was well educated and posed questions that indicated a high level of knowledge and curiosity.

With continued public support and educational grants from companies such as Pfizer and the Times Beacon Record Newspapers, this community outreach program has become an annual event. So check it out—especially for those of you curious about why you have bad knees.

The School of Medicine has scheduled the series this fall starting October 4, 2001. Mail-in pre-registration is required. Call (631) 444-2080.



President Kenny congratulates a Stony Brook graduate.

by Howard Gimble

Commencement 2001

A Stirring Climax to a Spectacular Year

TO THE CHEERS OF FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND WELL-WISHERS, 3,141 MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 2001 MARCHED INTO THE SPORTS COMPLEX ON MAY 18 TO CELEBRATE COMMENCEMENT.

Keynote speaker U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer praised Stony Brook as a university that “grows leaders.” Citing three renowned graduates of Stony Brook—Jef Raskin, one of the creators of the Macintosh computer, Grammy-winning opera singer Christine Goerke, and *The New York Times* CEO Russell Lewis—Schumer said, “They bet on themselves. I’m sure they met up with some brick walls along the way, but they persevered. So will you.” He urged the Class of 2001 to take chances and to work to overcome any obstacles to their ultimate goals.

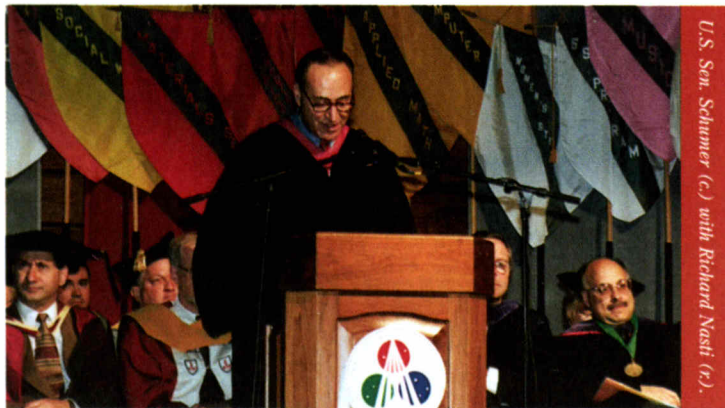
Student Speaker Oluwaseun Ajayi of Lagos, Nigeria, encouraged his classmates to contribute to society. “The world awaits us and it hopes that the ethic of serving others will not become extinct in our time,” he said. “Let your service be rooted in humility, compassion, and dignity.”

The University conferred 2,231 bachelor’s degrees, 646 master’s degrees, 172 doctoral degrees, and 92 professional certificates. Honorary doctoral degrees were awarded to Huntington native John Hennessy, the President of Stanford University and a graduate of Stony Brook; philanthropist Erwin Staller; and scientist Susan

Solomon. The University Medal was presented to Richard Nasti (’78), Chair of the Stony Brook Council.

President Shirley Strum Kenny spoke with pride of the accomplishments of the latest graduating class. “From the day you came here, you have been the life force, the energy, the focus, and the reason for Stony Brook,” she said. “It is for you that this great University was created.”

At the close of ceremonies, Stony Brook’s newest graduates turned their tassels and tossed their caps, joining the 100,000 alumni who came before them.



U.S. Sen. Schumer (c.) with Richard Nasti (r.)

by Howard Gimple

Gala Raises \$1.2 Million For Stony Brook Scholarships



Swartz (left) accepts his award from President Kenny (center) and emcee James Simons.



Gov. George Pataki pays tribute to Swartz.



Swartz proudly displays his award.

THE SECOND ANNUAL STARS OF STONY BROOK GALA WAS HELD ON MAY 16 AT CIPRIANI 42ND STREET. THE EVENT HONORED DR. JEROME SWARTZ, THE INVENTOR OF THE BAR CODE AND CHAIRMAN AND CO-FOUNDER OF SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES.

“Dr. Jerome Swartz epitomizes the dedication to excellence and creativity to which Stony Brook students aspire,” said University President Dr. Shirley Strum Kenny in presenting the *Stars of Stony Brook* award. “He is a brilliant scientist and gifted business leader who has been a steadfast supporter of our students and institution. We salute his achievements and help some wonderful young people reach their dreams.”

“I believe that nothing in higher education is more important than enabling kids to learn through scholarships,” said Dr. Swartz in accepting his award. “Accomplished young people need us to help and it is only right that we do so.”

Representing the scholarship recipients was Mariya Fazylova, the first annual Elia Swartz Memorial Scholarship winner. Six years ago, Mariya’s parents moved from Russia to New York because they dreamed of giving their children educational opportu-

nities that were unavailable in their native land. Stony Brook University transformed their dreams into reality.

A computer sciences major and Intel Science Talent Search finalist, Mariya achieved a 3.9 grade point index in her freshman year at Stony Brook. She said that the scholarship she received enabled her to concentrate on her studies without worrying about how she would pay for her education. But, just as importantly, the scholarship gave her the confidence to excel. “Knowing that there is someone out there who recognizes your achievements and sees the potential for you to succeed in the future—and the fact that that someone is as remarkable a person as Dr. Swartz—gives me faith in myself and motivates me like nothing else.”

Among the more than 600 people in attendance were New York State Governor George E. Pataki, SUNY Chancellor Robert L. King, and New York Stock Exchange President Richard A. Grasso who lauded Stony Brook as a shining example of what is best in public education. Nobel Laureates C.N. Yang, Stony Brook Professor Emeritus, and James Watson, the “father” of DNA, were among the luminaries from

the worlds of science, politics, education, business, and the arts who helped raise more than \$1.2 million for scholarships for Stony Brook students.



The Write Stuff

The Brook is seeking submissions of books recently written by alumni, faculty, and staff. Contact Sherrill Jones, Editor, "Brookmarks," Stony Brook University, Office of Communications, Stony Brook, NY 11794-0605. Phone: (631) 632-6308. E-mail: shjones@notes.cc.sunysb.edu.

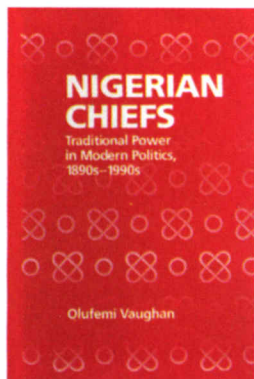


The Working Class Majority: America's Best Kept Secret

by Michael Zweig

2001, Cornell University Press
198 pages

Michael Zweig, Professor of Economics at Stony Brook University, investigates social classes and class relations in America and equates "class" with "power"—economic, political, and cultural. Debunking the common myth that the middle class contains the majority of people in this country, Zweig examines the increasing inequality among the classes. He writes, "In this 'post-industrial' service economy, steeped in mass consumerism, many people believe that the working class is surely a thing of the past." In contrast, *The Working Class Majority* analyzes the continued relevance of class and the potential for working class power. According to *Publishers Weekly*, Zweig "argues with a forcefulness and conviction backed by a deeply moral sense of the dignity that is due to each person in [his or her] work and workplace."

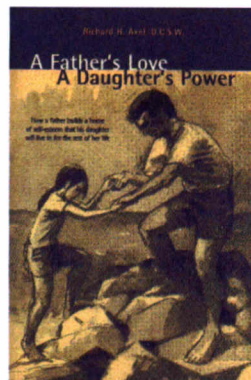


Nigerian Chiefs: Traditional Power in Modern Politics, 1890s-1990s

by Olufemi Vaughan

2000, University of Rochester Press
280 pages

Olufemi Vaughan, Associate Professor in the departments of Africana Studies and History at Stony Brook University, is the winner of the 2000 Excellence in Authorship Award conferred by the African Scholars Research Board for this definitive evaluation of the politics of authority in western Nigeria (the region of the Yoruba people). Vaughan explores the effect of chieftaincy institutions and the "creative response of indigenous political structures to the problems of modernization and governance that have engulfed the African continent during the past century" since colonial rule. *Nigerian Chiefs: Traditional Power in Modern Politics, 1890s-1990s* details 20 informative case studies in analyzing the chieftaincy structures at the heart of critical discussions on continuity and social change in 20th-century Nigeria.



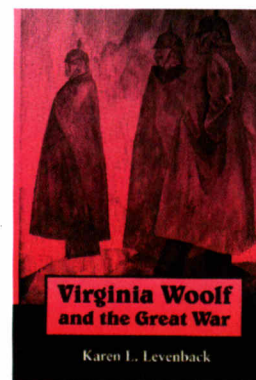
A Father's Love, A Daughter's Power

How a father builds a home of self-esteem that his daughter will live in for the rest of her life

by Richard H. Axel, '73

1999, Axel Publications
185 pages

Richard H. Axel, a psychotherapist and Clinical Director of the Family Solutions Parenting Center in New York City, offers a fresh perspective for fathers to embrace in providing a supportive, nurturing environment for their daughters through infancy to adulthood. *A Father's Love, A Daughter's Power* examines the value of a father's positive impact on his daughter's self-esteem and instructs fathers to take an active role in the emotional development of their daughters. Axel addresses a variety of issues related to a young woman's development, including safety, peer pressures, puberty, dating, eating disorders, and role models, drawn from the real-life experiences of parents seeking to be more proactive and supportive of their daughters' personal growth.



Virginia Woolf and the Great War

by Karen L. Levenback, '72

1999, Syracuse University Press
208 pages

Karen Levenback, a teacher at George Washington University, analyzes the effect of World War I on the development of characters in Virginia Woolf's fiction, non-fiction, and personal writings. Through the lens of Woolf's war consciousness, Levenback examines, in particular, *Mrs. Dalloway*, *To the Lighthouse*, and *The Waves*. Levenback notes: "What the war would teach [Woolf] is that her experience of reality needed to be tied to her experience of the war, that individual authenticity was to be achieved by a kind of commerce between the civilian experience of the war and that of those on the front. She was finally able to do this in her fiction—after the war was over—in part by effecting a narrative distance that was at the same time real and ironic." *Virginia Woolf and the Great War* reinforces Woolf's position as a war novelist and thinker whose insights anticipate our present progressive theories on war's social effects.

Around the Brook

Stony Brook is a young institution but it is already recognized as being among the crème de la crème.

—President Shirley Strum Kenny

STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY ELECTED TO AAU

Stony Brook University joined the ranks of America's most prestigious universities, the Association of American Universities (AAU), on May 7, 2001, becoming the 63rd member of the 101-year-old organization.

The AAU is unique among the nation's major higher education associations because it extends membership by invitation only, considering new members once every few years. New inductees must be ratified by 75 percent of current members. The AAU was founded in 1900 by a group of 14 universities offering doctoral degrees. In addition to developing policies for research, the organization provides a forum for discussing a broad range of institutional issues, including undergraduate education.

AAU President Nils Hasselmo said the invitation was extended to Stony Brook after a lengthy review of the breadth and depth of its research and academic programs. Stony Brook and Texas A&M, which was also elected to the AAU, were the first admissions since 1996.

Out of more than 3,600 institutions, Stony Brook joins an elite group of less than 2 percent of American universities, including Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, MIT, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale. "We are honored to be asked," said Stony Brook University President Shirley Strum Kenny. "Stony Brook is a young institution but it is already recognized as being among the crème de la crème. What is different about Stony Brook is that we got there in just 40 years—a truly remarkable and very American success story. Our ascent has been meteoric."

Robert L. King, Chancellor of

the State University of New York, noted, "The AAU is an exclusive association of the nation's finest research universities. Membership represents an important recognition of the excellence the University has attained."

University Provost Robert McGrath added, "Stony Brook's admission into the AAU is a testament to the quality of our faculty and students and the world-class research being conducted here."

CHAIR IN ITALIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES NAMED FOR SENATOR D'AMATO

An endowed professorship in Italian-American studies—the first of its kind in the United States—has been named in honor of former United States Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato.



President Kenny with the former Senator Alfonse D'Amato and Mrs. Antoinette D'Amato (center), his mother.

D'Amato, the three-term senator from Island Park, has been a consistently strong supporter of the University. "The Senator has been very helpful to Stony Brook," said President Shirley Strum Kenny. "He is a man recognized on Long Island for really delivering to his constituents and he certainly delivered to Stony Brook."

Senator D'Amato said that he was "deeply honored" by the University's action. "That it comes from Stony Brook, one of the nation's great public colleges, makes it all the more special."

Launched in the 1990s, Italian-American Studies at Stony Brook has grown rapidly. The new professorship will further complement the highly successful Italian and Italian-American Studies programs already in place and will also serve the needs of Long Island's large Italian-American population.

An international search is underway to fill the \$1.5 million endowed professorship, which will be financed through \$1 million in pledges from private donors and \$500,000 in state money.

STATE FUNDS NEW STONY BROOK INFOTECH AND BIOTECH CENTERS

Within the space of a few days, Governor George Pataki made two visits to the Stony Brook campus to announce major awards. The first was \$30 million to help fund a new Center of Excellence for Information Technology on Long Island. The new Center, to be led by Stony Brook and located on campus, is an outgrowth of the Governor's proposed \$1 billion High-Tech, Biotechnology/Centers of Excellence initiative.

Less than a week later, the Governor returned to Stony Brook to announce that it had been awarded \$15.7 million to create a new Strategically Targeted Academic Research (STAR) Center in Biomolecular Diagnostics and Therapeutics. This represents one of the largest one-time academic research investments made by New York State in the Long Island region.



From left to right: Senator Kemp Hannon, NYSTAR Executive Director Russell Bessette, President Kenny, County Executive Robert Gaffney, and Governor George Pataki.

"This is a wonderful day for Stony Brook," said President Shirley Strum Kenny in a ceremony attended by Pataki, local government officials, and hundreds of Stony Brook professors, administrators, and students. "We are a remarkable institution and a conjunction for some of the best research going on in the world."

In addition to the STAR Center, Stony Brook will receive \$930,000 for a Faculty Development Program to help attract leading scientists and researchers for specific high-technology-related research programs within the School of Medicine.

"We are making an investment in today and we are making an investment in the future," Pataki said. "We have the ability to make the exciting part of the 21st century happen right here on Long Island."

President Kenny added that these two tech centers should establish Stony Brook as a "magnet for businesses."

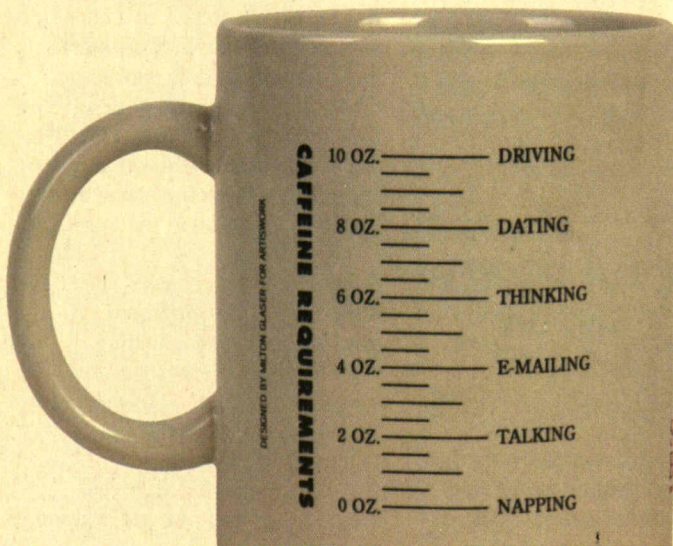
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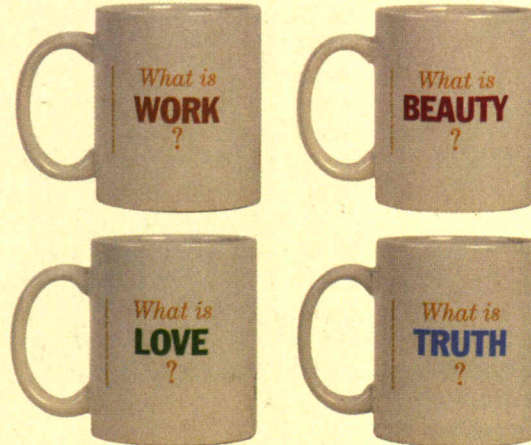
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