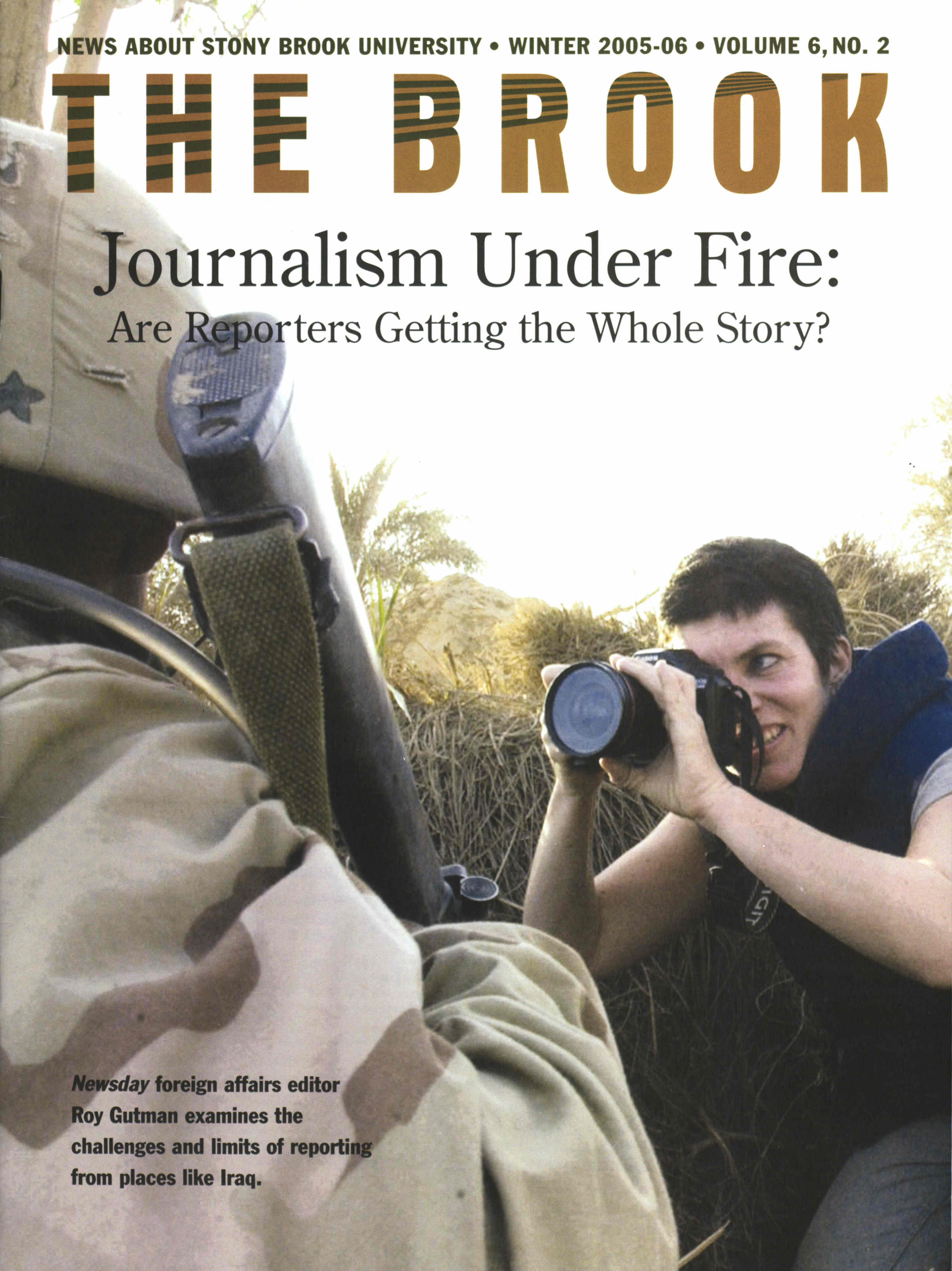


THE BROOK

Journalism Under Fire: Are Reporters Getting the Whole Story?



Newsday foreign affairs editor
Roy Gutman examines the
challenges and limits of reporting
from places like Iraq.

From President Shirley Strum Kenny

You have all heard about the tipping point; now Stony Brook has reached it. We have achieved our original bold aspirations, and we have done it in just 49 years. It's time to celebrate the past—and embrace the future. Now we are setting out on our new—and even bolder—set of goals. Given our trajectory thus far, that future will be glorious.



Recently, we have received a lot of recognition. The *London Times Higher Education Supplement* ranks us 136 among the world's 8,300 universities, well within the top 2 percent. Its rankings list us in the top 50 universities in North America, and in science we make the top 100 in the world, top 25 in North America, and top 10 among American public universities. The Institute for Higher Education in Shanghai agrees in its rankings. *U.S. News & World Report* rates us in the top 100 national universities.

Now one sees a very different footprint for Stony Brook University. We manage Brookhaven, one of the few national laboratories, and we sponsor three incubators. We are creating a research and development park in which the University and corporations together will sponsor research and develop new products. Our activities will soon stretch from Manhattan to the East End, from the North Shore to the South Shore.

Fundraising has definitely come front and center. Last summer we announced our first Capital Campaign. Its theme is the story I have just related—the emergence of Stony Brook from its ambitious beginnings to a world-class University. The Capital Campaign is our opportunity to bring it all together—to add endowed chairs, to support medical research and health care, to reconnect with our alumni, to improve the physical campus, to support departmental programmatic needs, and to provide scholarships for worthy students.

In the coming years we will continue our remarkable ascent. We want you here with us—it will be a grand adventure!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shirley Strum Kenny". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Shirley Strum Kenny
President, Stony Brook University

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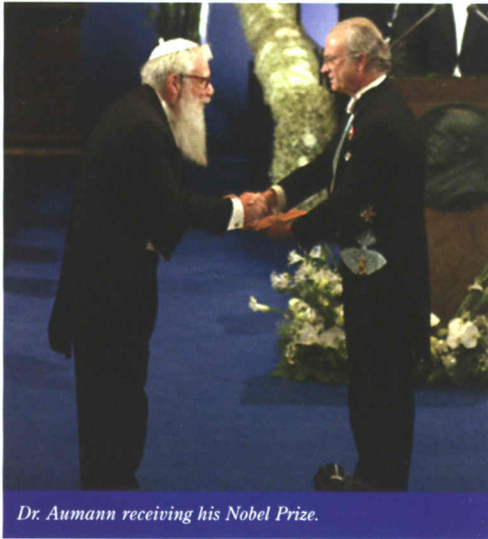
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On our cover: A journalist scrambles into the trenches for a closer view after a U.S. marine position is attacked by a sniper across from the Palestine Hotel, Baghdad. Cover photo by Thorne Anderson/Corbis Sygma.

What's New on Campus



Dr. Aumann receiving his Nobel Prize.

Third Nobel Prize Awarded to SB Faculty

A longtime member of the Stony Brook University faculty and now a Visiting Leading Professor, Robert J. Aumann has been given the Nobel Prize in Economics for his work in game theory. Aumann shared the \$1.3 million prize with another game theorist, Thomas C. Schelling of the University of Maryland.

Aumann, an Israeli-American who now teaches at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, had been a part-time faculty member from 1986 until 2003. His current work as Visiting Professor is related to Stony Brook's Center for Game Theory, of which he is a founding member.

Game theory is a branch of applied mathematics that uses models to study interactions among countries, businesses, or people. Devised in 1944, it is frequently used to explain conflict between nations and the dynamics of labor negotiations.

Aumann was the first to introduce the concept of "common knowledge" into economics and to show its effects on the strategic behavior of people. In addition, he invented and developed the theory of repeated games with incomplete information, in which the evolution of subtle relationships between the players over time could be analyzed. This shed light on how reputations are formed and demonstrated how cooperative behavior could emerge.

Aumann is the second Nobel Prize winner for Stony Brook in the past three years. In 2003 Paul C. Lauterbur won the Nobel Prize in Medicine for work he did on the MRI while a professor at Stony Brook. C.N. Yang, an Albert Einstein Professor Emeritus of Physics at Stony Brook University, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1957.

New Leadership on East Campus

Richard Fine, M.D.

The School of Medicine is under new leadership, with the recent appointment of nationally renowned pediatric nephrologist Dr. Richard N. Fine as Dean. Fine became Professor and Chair of the Department of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine in 1991. He previously served as Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Southern California and the University of California Center for Health Sciences.



Fine was instrumental in adopting the emerging modalities of Dialysis and Renal Transplantation for pediatric patients, and in establishing peritoneal dialysis as an alternative dialysis therapy for children with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). He helped pioneer recombinant human growth hormone to treat children with chronic renal insufficiency and ESRD.

Jack Gallagher

Assuming the position of interim CEO of Stony Brook University Hospital is John (Jack) S.T. Gallagher, the man responsible for transforming the metropolitan health-care landscape in building the North Shore-Long Island Jewish (LIJ) system. During the 1990s, Gallagher developed the North Shore-LIJ Health System into the largest hospital system in the region. The process began in 1971 when he joined what was then North Shore University Hospital, and was later named president and CEO in 1992. Gallagher became



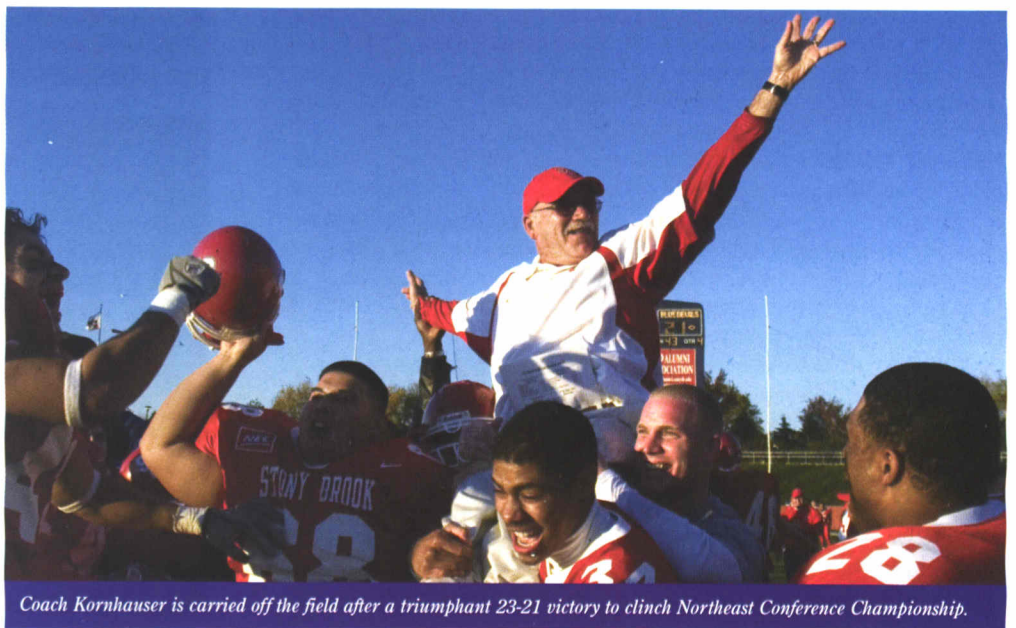
president and CEO of North Shore-LIJ upon the merger in 1997. Gallagher retired in January 2002 and since that time has served as a deputy county executive in Nassau, overseeing Health and Human Services.

"I am excited about the opportunity to steer Stony Brook University Hospital through its period of growth and expansion," Gallagher said. "It has been recognized as an outstanding hospital for a long time. President Kenny and I share the same vision, the same goals, and the same commitment to making the Hospital even better."

Coach Kornhauser Caps Off Career with Championship

Sam Kornhauser's final game coaching the Seawolves at home turned out to be the most memorable in his 22 years as the football team's head coach. The Seawolves pulled off a thrilling 23-21 victory over Central Connecticut with only 31 seconds left, giving the team a share of the Northeast Conference (NEC) Championship, the first for Stony Brook University.

When the game ended, Kornhauser was doused with water as the fans stormed the field, mobbing the Seawolves in celebration of their first-ever title. Among the thousands in attendance were more than 175 former coaches and players who came out to show support for Coach K in his final home game. "I told the kids before the game that I've worked my whole life for this day and they've worked their whole lives for this day," said Kornhauser. "I have had a terrific run at Stony Brook and I am humbled to have witnessed and helped contribute to the development of a competitive football program." ■



Coach Kornhauser is carried off the field after a triumphant 23-21 victory to clinch Northeast Conference Championship.

Compiled and written by Shelley Catalano

Research Roundup

Cutting-edge research culled from Stony Brook's best and brightest minds.



Did jazz make the trumpet or did the trumpet pave the way for jazz (and Louis Armstrong)?

Professor Trumpets Book

Would jazz have been born if it hadn't been for the trumpet? That is one of the questions explored by Professor Krin Gabbard of the Department of Comparative Literary and Cultural Studies as he finishes his latest book, which focuses on how the trumpet transformed jazz in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Tentatively titled *Hotter Than That: The Trumpet and Reinvention of American Culture*, the book will be published by Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. ("Hotter Than That" is the title of a Louis Armstrong song.)

Gabbard, a lifelong jazz aficionado who has written scholarly texts on the subject for the past 15 years, traces the history of the trumpet, beginning with the royal courts of Egypt, Rome, and England. "A trumpet is louder than anything except TNT," he said. "It was initially a noise-maker to welcome someone special." The trumpet represented pomp and circumstance early in history but when a black man took it on, "it was a momentous moment and the beginning of jazz," he explained.

"The trumpet is the masculinity signifier par excellence," Gabbard continued. "Black men played the trumpet in the early part of the 20th century to express masculinity not available to them any other way. These guys played loud, fast, and sexy. This was allowed at that time because the average white racists didn't see that as masculinity."

And when these men were free to express their art, playing blues in the clubs and streets of New Orleans in the early 1900s, a young Louis Armstrong was listening. The influence of these pioneers fueled Armstrong's talent and he took the trumpet and jazz to new levels. Some 50 years later, as the great Satchmo's time began to fade, the image of the trumpet changed, too. "It wasn't the same masculine instrument; the

guitar now takes on that role," Gabbard noted. New artists for the second half of the century, such as Miles Davis, could show a softer side and transformed the trumpet into a vulnerable, sensitive instrument.

This narrative tale will include Gabbard's journey as he picks up the trumpet again (he played in high school) and plays weekly in a Latin band. The last part of the book will be devoted to women trumpet players. According to Gabbard, "The trumpet should be a women's instrument. It's a soprano range and it makes more sense."

Spinning a New Web

A research project led by Professor Steven Skiena and his undergraduate and graduate students in the Department of Computer Science has spawned four new Web search engines: TextMap, which tracks references to people, places, and things in text daily from 1,000 English-language newspapers; TextMed, which identifies the relationships between medical or biological entities through analysis of PubMed/Medline abstracts; TextBiz, which generates probability distributions on the future prices for all NASDAQ, NYSE, and AMEX stocks; and TextBlg, which "reads" blogs to identify references to interesting people, places, and events, and then studies the juxtapositions among them. The sites, which are all driven by the TextMap technology, went live this past year.

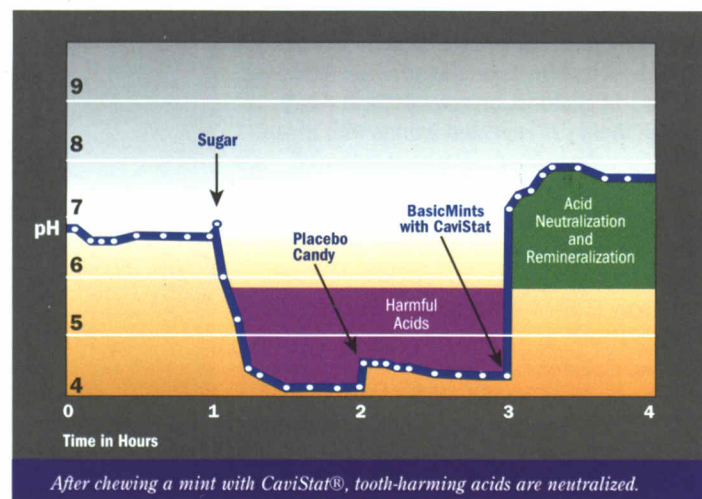
"TextMap analyzes text to identify interesting 'entities,' such as people or things. This involves a higher level of analysis than just matching text strings, as Google does. For example, one issue is recognizing that entities can have several different names associated with it," Skiena explained.

Skiena has high hopes for the TextMap technology. "Our ultimate goal is to build a model of how the world works, how everything is connected to everything else," he noted. "We want to monitor trends in news, blogs, and the scientific literature so as to identify interesting phenomena before they hit the mainstream. We want TextMap to be the primary Web resource for entity search and trends analysis."

Skiena hopes parties will be interested in licensing or commercializing the TextMap technology. To try a search, visit www.textmap.com.

Sweeter Smiles

Four out of five dentists may soon recommend their patients consume more candy to keep their teeth healthy, thanks to a discovery by researchers at the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology in the School of Dental Medicine. CaviStat® is a cavity-fighting technology that can be used to replace sugar in candy, chewing gum, and other treats that traditionally promote cavities. It has been proven significantly more effective than fluoride, according to a recently published study in the quarterly *Journal of Clinical Dentistry*. The study, conducted over a two-year period, involved 726 patients and their use of toothpaste.



PHOTOS: LOUIS ARMSTRONG COURTESY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; CAVISTAT® COURTESY OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE



Another reason to toast the benefits of red wine may be the prevention of colon cancer.

CaviStat® uses a new approach to counteract tooth decay. It integrates the powerful anti-acid, buffering, and remineralizing benefits of saliva. “CaviStat® can be considered to be a super-saliva complex that picks up where fluoride has left off,” said Israel Kleinberg, lead researcher and founding chair of the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology. “By mimicking the profound benefits of saliva, we are able to attack all stages of the tooth-decay process at the same time.”

A New York State Center for Advanced Technology in Medical Technology, Ortek Therapeutics Inc. of Roslyn Heights, New York, and Stony Brook University’s Center for Biotechnology have awarded grants to Kleinberg totaling \$80,000 to develop a cavity-fighting candy that further incorporates the new technology. CaviStat® has been exclusively licensed to Ortek, which will launch its first CaviStat® candy, BasicMints™, later this year.

According to Ortek, approximately 80 to 90 percent of cavities in children’s permanent teeth occur in the biting surfaces of the back teeth. By chewing a CaviStat® candy, protection is focused where most cavities form and where toothbrushes and other oral-care products fail.

Think Before You Drink

You may want to think twice before having another beer with dinner. Significant consumption of beer and other alcoholic beverages—excluding red wine—appears to increase a person’s risk for developing colorectal cancer, reveals a study by Stony Brook researchers that appeared in a recent issue of *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*. Joseph C. Anderson, assistant professor of medicine and a gastroenterologist at Stony Brook University Hospital, led the team that surveyed 2,291 individuals undergoing colonoscopy screenings. Anderson discovered that those who drank more than eight glasses of beer or alcohol per week were more than twice as likely to have colorectal neoplasia detected during a colonoscopy than others who drank less or not at all.

Among the study participants who consumed only red wine, the reverse was the case—those who drank one to eight glasses of red wine per week had a decreased risk for significant neoplasia upon colonoscopy, compared with other alcohol drinkers and teetotalers. Anderson said this decreased risk is likely due to high levels of a natural antioxidant present in red wine. He and his colleagues are attempting to find out if the same effect, or a different one, occurs with those who drink white wine.

“Essentially the study findings indicate that anyone who has more than one beer or drink a day should be [screened] more aggressively for colorectal cancer,” Anderson said. “Beer and spirits are probably just as important as a family history of colorectal cancer when it comes to risk.”

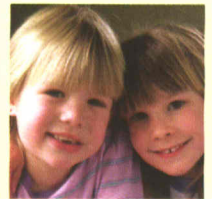
While Anderson stresses early screening for those at risk, he is also a strong believer in lifestyle adjustments based on his research. Anderson doesn’t advise his patients to drink red wine, but for those who do drink beer or other alcohol, he encourages them to switch. Anderson himself has switched, though he notes that people can also get the same benefit by drinking grape juice. ■

On the Horizon

The National Science Foundation’s Division of Computer and Network Systems has given an \$830,000 grant to professors in the Department of Computer Science to develop advanced model-checking techniques to achieve always-on monitoring of system software, thereby increasing software reliability. Recipients include Radu Grosu, Assistant Professor; Yanhong Annie Liu, Associate Professor; Scott A. Smolka, Professor; Scott D. Stoller, Associate Professor; and Erez Zadok, Assistant Professor.



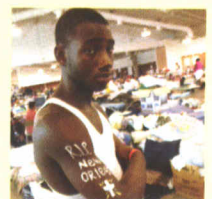
Stony Brook University Hospital’s National Pediatric MS Center was designated one of six Regional Pediatric MS Centers in the country, part of a first-of-its-kind network of Pediatric MS Centers of Excellence™ being established by the National MS Society. These centers, which will work with children under 18 who have MS and other central nervous system diseases, are intended to set the standard for pediatric MS care and offer optimal medical and psychosocial support to children and their families. Over the next five years, the Society will invest \$10.6 million in implementing these Pediatric MS Centers of Excellence. Dr. Lauren Krupp, Professor of Neurology, directs the Pediatric MS Center at Stony Brook University Hospital.



Psychologists Gregory Zelinsky and Susan Brennan, both Associate Professors, and a computer scientist, Dimitris Samaris, an Assistant Professor, have received a \$740,000 award from the National Science Foundation to study how people coordinate their behavior during collaborative tasks. The government faces increasingly serious problems requiring cooperation among multiple jurisdictions, from natural disaster to terrorism. The research consists of controlled experiments that explore basic processes of human coordination in time-critical situations by remotely located partners collaborating on a set of screen-based tasks. Tasks include searching together to locate a target (such as police officers searching for a suspect) and establishing consensus using referential communication (programmers helping each other debug software). The project brings together a psychologist who studies visual attention; a psycholinguist who studies communication; a computer scientist who studies graphics and object recognition; and their students to examine the use of shared eyegaze.



Professors Leonie Huddy and Stanley Feldman, from the Department of Political Science and respectively Director and Associate Director of the Center for Survey Research, have received funding from the National Science Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation to study whether negative white racial attitudes shaped reactions to the victims of Hurricane Katrina, affected evaluations of the government’s response to the disaster, and influenced support for proposed government reconstruction policies. They will re-interview respondents who participated in their national study on racial attitudes.



Journalism Under Fire:

Are Reporters Getting the Whole Story?

“NOTHING MUCH HAS HAPPENED EXCEPT TO THE PRESIDENT WHO HAS BEEN IMPRISONED IN HIS OWN PALACE BY REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA... LOVELY SPRING WEATHER...BUBONIC PLAGUE RAGING.” *From Scoop, by Evelyn Waugh*

In Evelyn Waugh's satire of British war correspondents in the 1930s, a hapless nature columnist named William Boot was mistakenly sent to cover a war in East Africa because of a mix-up of names. Unfamiliar with the ways of Fleet Street combat, Waugh's intrepid amateur did not file his first cable until he had some real news (and after all his competitors had left town). In that earlier era—long before television had glamorized war reporting with its staged shots live from the battlefield—William Boot achieved world fame by abandoning “pack” journalism and going off on his own.

It is a very different world today. War reporters, even with the most advanced communications equipment, can scarcely deliver the coverage they were sent to provide. In Iraq, abandoning the pack and setting off to report from the provinces is hardly a viable option. Correspondents have become targets for execution or for kidnapping by insurgents with economic or political motives. Major roads between cities are too dangerous to travel for days at a time. Press passes offer no protection. And covering demonstrations or the Friday prayers at mosques around the country, even visiting the scene after a suicide bomber kills innocent civilians, can put a reporter at some risk. Altogether 61 reporters and 40 other media employees have died while on assignment in Iraq, according to the International News Safety Institute. Given all this, it makes more sense to form a pack, pool resources, and reduce risks.

So can the public have confidence in today's front-line reports? If the coverage is insufficient, how is the reader or viewer to get the full story? To answer these questions, it will help to grasp the current working conditions in Iraq.

Live from Baghdad

The equipment and preparations required now were unimaginable just 15 months ago. Reporters today go out on stories in an armored car with a driver trained in evasive techniques accompanied by a chase car with a marksman on board to intervene at the first sign of a kidnapping. (Freelancers who cannot conceivably afford this entourage, travel at their peril. Jill Carroll, freelancing for the *Christian Science Monitor*, was nabbed on January 7 after traveling to an interview with only her driver and translator in one car.) Reporters wear flak jackets and carry a local mobile phone as well as a GPS device. Security firms, which media outlets now must retain to advise on the risks of the day, stand ready to organize a rescue.

Local police are of no help and may even add to the security problem. On arriving in Baghdad, reporters are supposed to obtain visa extensions by calling at the Interior Ministry. *Newsday's* Jim Rupert, who was recently in the Iraqi capital, advised us that like everyone else he would wait until he was about to depart and pay a fine rather than inform the ministry and draw attention to his presence. The same ministry, as he and others have reported, apparently has been running torture chambers and organizing death squads.

The alternative to operating unilaterally is to embed with the U.S. or British military. But when *Newsday* sent in a reporter-photographer team

early in 2005, there was hardly a military patrol they went on where one or more vehicles were not attacked. This made for a dramatic story the first time around and the second as well. But how many times should a reporter venture into harm's way for the same story? After ABC's Bob Woodruff and his cameraman Doug Vogt were maimed by a roadside bomb on January 29, would anyone want them to do another stand-up shot in a moving military vehicle? With such risks, most editors do not assign reporters to Iraq, but, rather, seek volunteers from staff.

It is possible to travel in much of Kurdistan in northern Iraq or in Basra in the south, but foreign journalists generally limit themselves to short visits in the rest of the country. Yes, you will see datelines from war zones but a careful reader will note that the reporter rarely spent more than a day in that location if that, and more probably relied on a local stringer. Baghdad is not much better. There are days when it is unsafe to leave one's hotel because potential kidnappers have it under surveillance. Sometimes it is unsafe to stay indoors. Suicide bombers have attempted to blow up all three of the major hotels where reporters stay.

In a certain sense, the inhospitable environment surrounding the war in Iraq is nothing new. Safety risks, the problems with access to the front, and the difficulty in figuring out the real context make any armed conflict a daunting challenge even for the most experienced reporter.

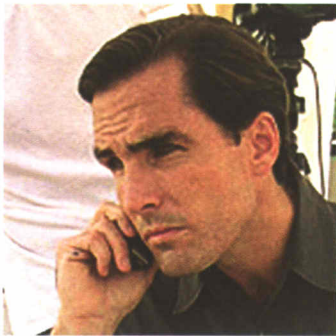
I got firsthand experience on the obstacles of covering war—and the ways around them—in the Balkans, where I reported for *Newsday* on four wars from 1991 to 1999. The superpower rivalry's demise seemed to strip most of these smaller conflicts of their intrinsic interest for Western audiences. The Yugoslav Army's artillery and air attack on Slovenia was a made-for-television story in June 1991, but I do not know of a single American reporter who felt our coverage later that year put the spotlight on Slobodan Milosevic's war of aggression in Croatia. During Milosevic's assault on Bosnia in mid-1992, I adopted investigative journalism methods to report on systematic abuses against civilians. This meant carefully collecting and cross-checking victims' accounts, making a determined effort to obtain an explanation from the responsible authorities, and always obtaining photographic backup for my texts. Readers could see that something terrible was going on, and governments eventually took interest. The trials of the suspected perpetrators are still under way before the Hague tribunal, a new institution the international community set up. By 1999, when NATO attacked Serb forces in Kosovo and in Serbia, public interest was intense. This was due, in part, to the U.S.-led intervention to prevent another “ethnic cleansing.”

Challenges of Reporting in a Post-9/11 World

Since 9/11, journalists have faced a different set of problems. Islamic insurgents would sooner kill the messenger than get out their message. Have reporters adapted to these seriously threatening conditions? In my view? Not enough.

There is still good reason for what are sometimes called “truth squads” to be on the scene. After President Bush's remarks last

By Roy Gutman



ABC "World News Tonight" co-anchor Bob Woodruff, left, and cameraman Doug Vogt are among the journalists who have been seriously injured in Iraq this year.

December about how Iraqis are now taking charge of their own security, it was invaluable to have CNN's Nic Robertson on the air to explain that in a military operation launched that very day, only one-fifth of the forces were Iraqi. When politicians claim that the fighting will be "Iraqized," reporters should be on the scene to recall the failed history from Vietnam to Lebanon of turning over security to U.S. allies and then departing. Is the situation in Mosul and Najaf really quieter as President Bush has asserted? Is reconstruction really advancing? We can get some answers here.

Human interest and depth reporting may be less feasible these days, but analysis of the war itself would be welcome. What kind of war is each side waging? What is the U.S. strategy and how is it unfolding, and how is the insurgents' strategy faring? When the U.S. military responded to guerrilla-style attacks in late 2003 with air assaults against fixed targets, did reporters question the conventional response to unconventional warfare?

Readers and viewers would have benefited if reporters on the scene were more aware of the laws of armed conflict, particularly regarding the treatment of prisoners, thousands of whom were rounded up after the insurgency exploded. The print media did not break the story of Abu Ghraib, but waited until television showed the shocking images of systematic abuse. Familiarity with law on the battlefield would allow reporters to guide their audiences on some vital questions. Who has the moral high ground, and who has forfeited it? Which side is adapting its tactics the most rapidly? If conditions do not allow for providing a full picture of an event when it happens, reporters could at least reconstruct an incident or a military operation and tell the full story, though it may take days or weeks.

Gleaning the Truth from Multiple Sources

Despite the limitations, it is possible for a reader or viewer to draw from a multiplicity of sources and assemble a mosaic. But everyone should be aware that journalists will not be doing a lot of in-depth reporting under current circumstances and are unlikely to deliver the big picture. The leading reporters on the ground acknowledge their limitations. As Dexter Filkins of *The New York Times* recently told the *New York Observer*: "I have to say, from where I sit—and this is from being on the ground—it's really hard to do much more than figure out what the narrative over the past 24 hours was." Soldiers' stories are worth reading, and they will increasingly be accessible via blogs as well as from major media sources but increasing Pentagon scrutiny may strip them of their news value, and, in any case, they probably won't address the big picture. The best guidance I can suggest is to understand the limits of journalism, watch for exceptional work from wherever it emerges, and keep asking the question: What is really going on? ■

Roy Gutman is the Foreign Affairs Editor of *Newsday*. He won a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting for his work in the Balkans and is co-editor, with David Rieff, of *Crimes of War: What the Public Should Know*. He is currently writing a book about Afghanistan prior to the 9/11 attacks.

JOURNALISTS KILLED ON THE JOB

According to Freedom Forum, a non-partisan foundation dedicated to a free press, 66 journalists were killed during the Vietnam conflict from 1955 to 1975. Nearly that many already have been killed in Iraq. Other data, below, collected by the Committee to Protect Journalists, attests to the increasing dangers of reporting from foreign countries.

DEATHS BY COUNTRY

1996-2005

Iraq: 60
Colombia: 28
Philippines: 26
Russia: 23
Sierra Leone: 16
India: 15
Bangladesh: 12
Serbia and Montenegro: 10
Afghanistan: 10
Mexico: 9
Algeria: 9

DEATHS BY YEAR

2005: 47
2004: 57
2003: 40
2002: 20
2001: 37
2000: 24
1999: 36
1998: 24
1997: 26
1996: 26
DECADE TOTAL: 337

DEATHS BY CIRCUMSTANCE

1996-2005

Murder: 237 (70.3 percent)
Crossfire in war: 67 (19.9 percent)
Reporting in other dangerous circumstances: 33 (9.8 percent)*

*Includes such things as street demonstrations and catastrophes.

Our Five Greatest Presidents and Why

A presidential scholar (with family ties to two of them) offers some surprising choices and reasons.

I take the various polls of presidential greatness seriously because presidents take them seriously. That's something I know from experience. In 1947, historian Arthur Schlesinger Sr. published the first presidential ratings poll in *Life* magazine and, in the summer of 1962, published a sequel in *The New York Times Magazine*. According to the updated survey, "Dwight Eisenhower" appeared in the third tier of presidents, in the "below average" category of presidents along with people like Chester Arthur and Benjamin Harrison. Granddad publicly ignored the poll, of course, but, in private, I remember he was quite upset about it.

In hindsight, Granddad was needlessly upset. Since '62, proliferating presidential survey rankings have become a cottage industry and Dwight Eisenhower's standing has steadily risen. He has gone from "below-average" ranking to "near great" and to the threshold of "great" presidents. Over time, the experts have come to appreciate the vital link between World War II and his presidency in the "crucial decade" of the early and mid-1950s. They have greater understanding of the sense of judiciousness and fairness that Eisenhower brought to questions like civil rights. And they see his political achievements as one of his most important legacies. Without the Eisenhower victory in 1952, one wonders whether the Republicans would have survived along with the two-party system as we know it.

The changing assessments of Eisenhower and other presidents are understandable. Still, the ups and downs of presidential reputations seem capricious and they raise legitimate questions about the popular and scholarly exercise of "ranking presidents." For example, can presidents of the late 18th and early 19th centuries be usefully compared to their 20th- and 21st-century successors? What should the criteria for judgment be? Presidential rankings may say more about us today than they say about the presidents being ranked.

Still, these polls matter, not only because they matter to presidents but also because the way we recall history and historical figures matters.

In thinking of the presidency, I ask myself three questions. First, effective leadership begins with the president's ability to form an accurate assessment of the key problems that require priority attention and action. Where does a given presidency stand in relation to the great issues of the day? Second: Can it be said of a president that he left the country in better shape than he found it? My third question is more personal: Do I expect to be curious and learn more about a given presidency in the future? Does a given presidency seem "important?"

Finally, anyone ranking great presidents has to be honest about those excluded on grounds of bias, a lack of knowledge, or some other special factor. For instance, I'm excluding George Washington, who stands at or near the top of most presidential surveys. I am not as familiar as I should be with pre-1860 presidencies, though I do know that they governed over a very different country than the one we inhabit today. Being first, Washington did set important standards and precedents. Perhaps most important was his decision to step down after two terms. By this action, Washington established the presidency as a republican institution, and proved, in the words of Sidney Milkis, an expert on politics and presidents, that "a strong leader did not have to be a king."

I exclude four other presidents as well, three on grounds of bias. I exclude extended family members, Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon. They are my two personal favorite presidents, I root for them in the rankings, and I am glad to see that both of them are trending

upward in recent surveys. RN is the first and possibly the last president to resign from office, and so the immediate appraisals termed him a "failure." More recent polls reflect the growing perception that his presidency was a watershed. 1968 is generally held to mark the beginnings of the current GOP era in the presidency. If Watergate assures him of a certain ignominy, RN's brilliant foreign policy and the "generation of peace" that followed is a formidable offsetting claim to greatness, of which I personally have no doubt.

The other two exclusions are the Bushes. My wife and I knew George H.W. Bush as a junior congressman during the Nixon years and to evaluate his presidency—one of my favorites—seems akin to evaluating a "friend" or a distant relative. I feel certain that George H.W. Bush's underrated presidency will grow in stature in the years to come. As for the current President Bush, it seems only fair to exclude incumbents from presidential rankings. There are two-plus years to go, though, and the ultimate test will be answered in 2008-2009; by then will Americans see America as being "better off" than America was in 2001? The jury is still out.

My Top Five Presidents

NUMBER FIVE ON MY LIST IS LYNDON JOHNSON. On the downside, you look at the Vietnam tragedy and the urban turmoil and the revolt on American campuses. Can it be said America was better off in 1969 than it was when Johnson was sworn in after the Kennedy assassination in Dallas? But I include LBJ principally because of his role in the passage of the Civil Rights bill in 1964 and the Voting Rights bill in 1965. It is hard to imagine life in America today without them. Historical accounts show that those and other key bills passed the Congress because of Johnson's legislative wizardry.

Johnson is also a surrogate selection for other vice presidents who acceded to office under inherently difficult circumstances—namely, the valiant Harry Truman and the steady Gerald R. Ford. Johnson is a surrogate, too, for the recent line of Southern Democrats—namely, Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton. Regarding Clinton, how does one rate a president who, on one hand, enmeshes the country for more than a year in a sordid sex scandal, while on the other presents a record as a successful two-term president, the most "successful" Democrat since FDR? Clinton's ultimate claim—I think—may rest on grounds that eerily resemble Eisenhower's. For eight years, Clinton methodically carved out a new role for the Democratic party, which was threatened by marginalization somewhat similar to the GOP's crisis in 1952. Clinton was involved in training a new cadre of Democrat leaders and presiding over a period of "peace and prosperity" that resembled the "peace and prosperity" of the '50s.

NUMBER FOUR ON MY LIST IS THEODORE ROOSEVELT. TR, like Johnson, is a kind of surrogate choice for a line of more recent presidents like Kennedy and the current Bush and the more distant Andrew Jackson. These are presidents who are vivid because of the excitement generated and because of their domestic vision. As president, TR saw three things. First, he appreciated the wondrous beauty of America's West and Southwest and took decisive steps to preserve the areas as a trust for future generations. Second, he was the herald of the "American Century," which meant flexing American muscles as an emerging superpower and demonstrating that the presidency was an instrument of national and international leadership. Third, in the way John Kennedy set the stage for Johnson on civil rights, TR

anticipated and acted to ward off what he perceived as serious social conflict caused by the advent of industrialization. He prepared the ground for the progressives whose power reached its height in Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Though an aristocrat, TR took his empowering leadership to the people—underscoring his belief in the worthiness and courage of them all. He set the style for Kennedy and Bush #43.

RONALD REAGAN STANDS AT NUMBER THREE ON MY LIST

for his success in reorienting the entire direction of American politics, not to mention his party leadership. Reagan ignited a boom in entrepreneurship not seen for a century, and by the sheer force of communications, Reagan persuaded all sides of the Cold War divide of Communism's inevitable doom. In a nutshell, at a time of cultural pessimism and political malaise, Reagan as communicator and "Chief of State" advanced the heartland values of his youth and transformed conservatism into a majority creed, proving as he went that the American dream was a dynamic political and social force.

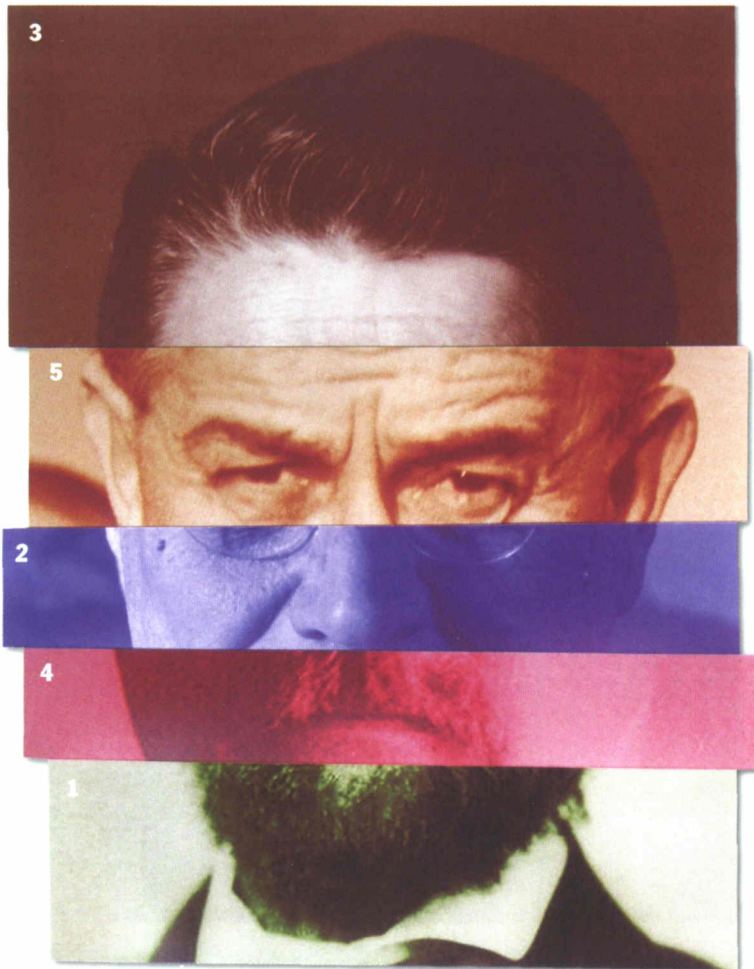
Reagan drops a notch behind his role model FDR for some plans that didn't work out. Taxes were cut early in Reagan's first term, but at the cost of massive deficits that plagued Bush #41's presidency. "Big government," despite Reagan's efforts, held steady in size in the 1980s. Reagan's vaunted Cold War initiatives ranged from the trivial (Grenada) to the non-existent (Star Wars).

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S PRESIDENCY RANKS SECOND ON MY LIST.

The Great Depression posed a serious threat both to American capitalism and American democracy, and, in peace and in war, FDR emerged as the savior of both. Along the way, his New Deal fashioned a new and vital social contract in American life that remains undisputed in principle.

There can be little doubt, though, that his leadership could sometimes get excessive. In defense of his activism, FDR partisans argue that "the end justified the means" in the manner he battled the Depression and in the ways he organized American intervention in World War II. In some ways the anti-George Washington, FDR

breached the customary two-term limit by being elected to office four times, and consistently cut constitutional corners. But the times probably justified departures from custom and the letter of the law, and FDR proved equal to his times. Like TR, FDR was an aristocrat. But he was an aristocrat with an extraordinary feel for the common man and a stalwart "soldier of democracy." Americans were indeed fortunate to have FDR as president in the 1930s and '40s.



FINALLY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN STANDS FIRST, and always will.

Recent books legitimately raise questions about Lincoln's political skills, about his attitudes on race, and other details of his life. He was, indeed, a complex force in America. Would a greater politician have been able to avert the bloodbath of the American Civil War? In answer to that, perhaps the only presidents meriting the label "failure" are those immediately preceding Lincoln (Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan). If they do, it is not because they were bad men, but because they viewed slavery as a political question and sought compromise—which proved futile in the end.

From the moment he appeared on the national stage in 1854, Lincoln began to organize his party and nation for the long and costly ordeal ahead. His policies and beliefs—expressed in his inaugurals, at Gettysburg, and in his campaign addresses—are utterances worthy of the greatest figures in history. Lincoln's political skills compare favorably with those of the ante-bellum abolitionists, who keenly condemned slavery

and slave-holders, but deprecated the principle of union. Given their way, abolitionists might have prompted Northern secession, leaving slavery intact in the South. Because he espoused Union, Lincoln—not the abolitionists—merits the title of "Great Emancipator." In pursuit of his ends, Lincoln provides a textbook example of the steadfastness of purpose and clear moral vision on the vital questions of the day. With Lincoln appears the outlines of the America that we know today. In my view, if Washington defined the office, Lincoln defined greatness. ■

David Eisenhower is a Senior Fellow at the Annenberg School, University of Pennsylvania and Director of the Institute for Public Service there. He is the author of the best-selling book Eisenhower at War: 1943-1945 and, with wife Julie, is completing Last Agony, a history of the year 1968.

From top to bottom: Ronald Reagan, Lyndon Johnson, Franklin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln

By Budd Schulberg

What's Happened to Our Movies?

A man who grew up in Hollywood's Golden Age explains why today's Hollywood is losing ground to the new technologies.

Back in Hollywood's Golden Age, I remember when American families actually went to their favorite movie houses twice a week. Now? There are many more distractions and when people do venture out, they find films that are more like corporate products than works of passion and creativity.

Back in the '20s, '30s, and '40s, you didn't get today's mechanical plots and cynical attitudes. The studios were quick to recognize the entertainment value of a comic's pratfall or a Western hero's hunting down a bad guy. And that's because they were run by some very colorful characters with a great feel for what the public wanted.

These men were immigrants who had first settled in New York. Though they hadn't read many books or been to the theatre much, they had passion, smarts, a great sense of story, and lots of ambition. They had free run as outsiders because movies weren't deemed respectable then and conventional businessmen looked down on the whole enterprise.

So along came pioneers like L.B. Mayer, the junk man, who became the mighty lord of MGM. And there was Sam Goldfish (Goldwyn), the glove salesman, who never quite mastered the English language but still made literate classics like *Dodsworth*, *Wuthering Heights*, and *The Best Years of Our Lives*. My own father, B.P. Schulberg, born in poverty to parents who could barely speak English, became a big player as well. As the head of Paramount Studios for many years, he produced *Crime and Punishment*, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, *An American Tragedy*, *Jenny Gerhardt*, and other classics. He made sure even lesser films got a lot of attention and quality control.

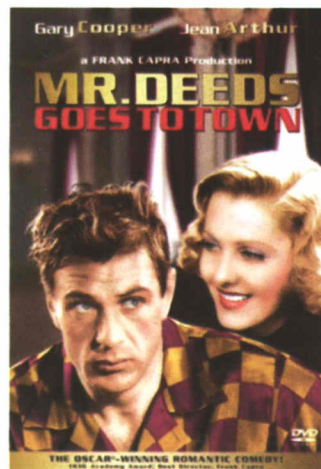
No matter how they moved up on the social scale, these moguls never lost their emotional ties to the great American public. Louie Mayer may have become grandiose, socializing with the likes of William Randolph Hearst and Winston Churchill, but when his story editor read him a story (he never read the actual scripts), he instinctively knew what

would touch the viewers. The Mickey Rooney/Judy Garland/Andy Hardy movies appealed to Mayer just as much as they did to the wide audience that devoured them.

The most foul-mouthed of them, the rough-neck Harry Cohn, who used to boast of his local mob connections, had his own very distinctive way of expressing himself at projection room screenings of his movies. "If my ass begins to itch, I know something's wrong with [the movie]. It's boring me. The people



The Best Years of Our Lives, (1946), and *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*, (1936), considered classics, are included on many "Best Of" lists.



won't buy it." This prompted screenwriter Herman Mankiewicz (*Citizen Kane*) to quip, "Harry thinks his ass is wired to the taste of the American public."

Very funny. But in his own crude way, Harry Cohn was saying something. It was no accident that he gave the peerless Frank Capra (and his neglected screenwriter Robert Riskin) the creative room to make the classic *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*, and another film celebrating the common man, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*. Columbia films had the common touch. Maybe Cohn couldn't articulate it, but he knew how to hire the people who could say it for him.

What all these original moguls had in common was a genuine love of making movies. They threw themselves into the story conferences, the production meetings, and watching the dailies in their studio projection rooms. With each of the half-dozen Hollywood studios

turning out 50 or more movies a year, there was a round-the-clock fever to movie making. In her autobiography *A Private View*, Irene Mayer Selznick, daughter of the MGM mogul and wife of the dynamic independent David O. Selznick (*Gone With The Wind*), writes: "Movies were like a great cause to us... We glorified it in the success of every fine film; every time a good movie succeeded, it helped everybody."

Flash forward to today. Hollywood has fallen on its darkest period since the inroads of television in the mid-'50s put an end to the Golden Age of the dream factories. This time it's another technological revolution, the Internet, with its videogames and downloading, along with the distraction of cell phones and iPods. Major players—Disney, Sony, Dreamworks—are in big trouble. "Hollywood is once more reeling from a string of costly computer-generated turkeys," says Burhan Wazir, the *Times of London's* film editor. In wringing their hands, crying, "What has happened to our beautiful business?"—and blaming their troubles on the latest technological revolution—today's Masters of the Hollywood Universe seem to be very slow to realize that they themselves are the problem.

No longer are the studios individually owned or operated as they were in my father's day. Today the old name brands have all been gobbled up by corporate goliaths. Their CEOs' backsides don't itch when their own movies bore them. They itch when their investment begins to go sour. Instead of having their own true sense of what will be moving and meaningful to their audiences, the corporate minds of New Hollywood employ all the cold techniques of big business marketing. They test their projects on all the different demographics in various parts of the country—as if they were marketing a new detergent. When they think they have a winning formula, they pour big bucks into it, say \$120 million or more, to make their blockbusters.

Now comes the roll of the corporate dice. They pour multi-millions more into high-powered advertising campaigns and then anxiously wait to see how that make-or-break first weekend does. Most of the time it comes up short. For every hit like *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, there are ten misses. When that first weekend suggests that they have another seven-figure disaster on their hands, they cut and run. Remember *Ali*, with Will Smith, a big star, playing the iconic Muhammad Ali? It roared in like a lion on Friday and by Sunday night it went out like a lamb. In the old days, if you loved your picture, you fought for it. But now the mogul is Mr. Bottom Line. The corporate wisdom is cut your losses. So *Ali* disappears. In the second week, you can't find it. The same thing happened recently to *Cinderella Man*.

Here's how the great minds of Corporate Hollywood think: The Ben Affleck-Jennifer Lopez romance is hot, hot, hot! Let's cash in on all the gossip. So they make *Gigli*, a movie so bad it's literally unwatchable. And these two young people aren't bad actors. But they need a real story to tell, real characters to play. They need good writing. *Gigli* had none of that. That same corporate mind-set paired Sylvester Stallone, the Italian Stallion, and Dolly Parton, the curvaceous Memphis belle, in *Rhinestone*. Money in the bank, they figured. Trouble is, these movies are made from the outside in, not the other way around, as serious films are made. *Rhinestone* tested well, but died at the box office. The public knows when it's being taken.

These days the quality films seem to come either from Europe, where they are still making them the old way, or from dedicated, truly independent filmmakers. We've gotten powerful social comment, for example, from independents Jim Jarmusch, most recently represented by *Broken Flowers*, and Gus Van Sant, who has given us *My Own Private Idaho*, and *Last Days*, on the doomed life of rock star Kurt Cobain. And I see the Weinstein brothers, Harvey and Bob, who recently broke away from Disney, as a welcome throwback to the days of the moguls who were willing to follow their gut feelings. That's why the Weinsteins have produced such fine pictures as *Shakespeare in Love*, and more recently

Mrs. Henderson Presents, starring the wonderful Judi Dench.

The best movie I saw last year was *Million Dollar Baby*, the Clint Eastwood-directed film. Even though it was a low-budget film, at \$25 million, Warners wouldn't underwrite it. Eastwood had to hunt down an independent Chicago company to get the job done. It ran away with the Oscars. But even that kind of underdog hit doesn't seem to dent the mind-set of the corporate rulers. Remember, it's no longer Warner Brothers,

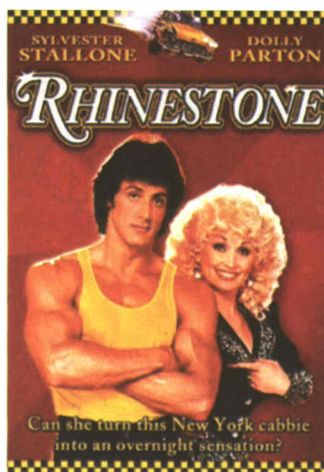
run by happy-go-lucky Jack Warner as a family business. Now you don't say "Warners." You say "Time/Warner/AOL/Sports Illustrated/CNN." Its corporate committee surely can't relate to a tough little movie like *Million Dollar Baby*.

So we may be seeing the Decline and Fall of Hollywood as we knew it. It's heartbreaking for those who welcomed movies with open minds and hearts in the exciting early years as the next great art form. Films are still an innovative and complex way to tell a story, but beware—a new generation may be looking for fresh ways to satisfy their entertainment hunger. ■

Budd Schulberg is the screenwriter of the Academy Award-winning On the Waterfront and the celebrated Hollywood novel What Makes Sammy Run? He is working with Spike Lee on a film about Joe Louis and Max Schmeling, and also on a second volume of his memoirs.



Clunkers such as *Gigli*, above, and *Rhinestone* are what results when Hollywood decides to make movies from the "outside in."



By Susan Risoli

The [Virtual] Doctor is In

For the elderly, homebound, or chronically ill, new telehealth technology may be the best bet for living longer, healthier, more independent lives.

Fumbling for the pill bottle, Mrs. Andrews (not her real name) wondered: How many tablets had she taken? Come to think of it, she couldn't remember taking her afternoon medicine at all. And at her age and in her condition, skipping medication wasn't a good idea. Now her heart beat faster and it was hard to breathe. Should she call her son at work? Fifteen minutes later, Mrs. Andrews' son rushed out of a meeting to take his elderly mother to the emergency room.

Across town, Mrs. Parker was relaxing at home when the phone rang. It was the nurse who checked Mrs. Parker's vital signs every day from a computer screen in her office. When the nurse logged on that morning, she noticed that the patient had gained three pounds since the day before—a cause for concern in someone with congestive heart failure. After speaking to Mrs. Parker—how was she feeling? Was she having any difficulty breathing?—the nurse consulted the patient's doctor, who adjusted her medications. The next day the nurse rechecked Mrs. Parker via the computer. The patient's weight was normal again, and she sent an e-mail affirming that she understood her new medication schedule. Mrs. Parker settled in to watch her favorite television show, and her nurse moved on to the next patient's secure Web address to check more vital signs.

Mrs. Parker's scenario isn't science fiction or even wishful thinking. It's telehealth, the use of electronic information and telecommunications technology to provide long-

distance medical care. Stony Brook faculty member Craig Lehmann, dean of the University's School of Health Technology and Management, is studying whether telehealth monitors, placed in the homes of the chronically ill, can save lives and relieve our overburdened health-care system.

The High Cost of Aging

The country's graying demographics lend special urgency to Lehmann's research. By 2030 the number of senior citizens will double to 70 million. But the workforce that cares for these seniors is shrinking. Fewer than 9,000 of our 650,000 physicians are geriatricians, and only 3 percent of today's medical students are even registering for geriatric coursework.

Hospitals face critical shortages of nursing staff. Legions of aging baby boomers with no one to treat them could spell disaster for a system already staggered by \$1 trillion annual direct health-care costs.

Last year Lehmann partnered with New York City's Jewish Home and Hospital to determine if telehealth monitors could help elderly patients with congestive heart failure. The hospital was selected by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services as part of a nationwide study looking at whether seniors whose care is overseen by nurses and social workers have fewer hospitalizations and emergency room visits (thereby reducing Medicare costs).

Lehmann incorporated telehealth technology into the federally funded study by arranging to have telehealth monitors placed in patients' homes.

The monitors, developed by Viterion TeleHealthcare LLC of Tarrytown, New York, are designed for easy use. Voice prompts and help screens guide patients as they take their vital signs. Weight is measured by a scale connected directly to the monitor.

To capture heart sounds, patients hold a small, electronic stethoscope to their chests; the resulting "sound bite" is transmitted and stored.

Blood pressure is taken automatically, with a wireless cuff that transmits infrared beams to a sensor on the Viterion unit. (Lehmann says newer generations of monitors will be increasingly wireless, allowing patients to take vital signs anywhere in the home.)



ILLUSTRATION BY JOYCE HESSELEBERTH

Taking Health Into Their Own Hands

As subjects in the study measured their own weight, pulse rate, blood pressure, and percentage of oxygen in their blood, their vital signs were transmitted to a secure, HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)-compliant Web address. The information was reviewed each day by Robin Jay, R.N., nursing care coordinator with the Jewish Home and Hospital. (It was displayed in graph form, so she could quickly discern whether a patient's temperature had soared, or if someone's weight was rising or falling.) A control group reported their vital signs over the telephone. The study also recorded number of visits subjects made to physicians' offices and emergency departments, hospital admissions, and visits to the patients by home health providers.

Lehmann found that patients in the study who used the telehealth monitors decreased overall utilization of health-care resources by 41 percent, physician office visits by 33 percent, and hospitalizations by 29 percent.

Independence: Priceless

The monitors help the chronically ill remain independent, with audio alerts to remind them when it's time to take medication or keep a doctor's appointment. The "advice" function has a soft beeper and flashing red light to let patients know they should check the unit for messages from the practitioner who's monitoring them ("your new medication should not be taken with dairy foods," for example). Nurses or doctors can send questions via the monitors; in the Jewish Home study, nurses asked patients how they had slept, or if they were experiencing any swelling—diagnostic signs for people with congestive heart failure.

Informational medical videos are stored in the monitor for viewing on its screen. Advanced units offer real-time, interactive videoconferencing between patient and practitioner. For diabetics with slow-healing wounds, or homebound people with bedsores, the video session eliminates having to leave home to show a doctor or nurse what's wrong. For any sick person, the emotional value of seeing and hearing someone ask about their well-being on a daily basis is immeasurable.

The Jewish Home's federally funded Medicare study complemented Lehmann's own interest in congestive heart failure (CHF). "It's the most expensive health problem you can have," he says. Fluctuations in the condition of a CHF patient can quickly turn to crises, leading to frequent hospital admissions. And emergency room care costs six times more than the same attention received in a doctor's office. The average Medicare reimbursement for one hospital stay for one patient, Lehmann notes, is \$10,000. Overall, it costs \$25.8 billion to care for America's 5 million

CHF patients. Despite these resources, the prognosis is guarded: 20 percent of these patients die within one year of their initial diagnosis, and 50 percent die within five years.

Once diagnosed, the typical standard of care for CHF patients is 60 days of visits by a home health nurse. And then "They're on their own," says Lehmann. "Without prompt medical attention, they often end up dying at home. But the economics of providing them with telehealth technology would be minimal, compared to what these patients are costing the health-care system after the 60-day episode of care."

Treating Problems Before They Become Emergencies

For one 90-year-old woman in the telehealth study, an alarming change was treated before it became a full-blown emergency. While reviewing the patient's data, Jay noted that the patient's blood oximetry—the percentage of oxygen in her blood—was falling; the patient's body was not sending enough oxygen to her tissues. Jay called the patient's doctor, and asked him to see the woman at his office. "She was a very sick lady, but we were able to treat her on an outpatient basis," Jay says. "Mission accomplished: we kept her at home and out of the hospital. Craig's study gave us a hands-on capability to help this patient."

"The elderly and chronically ill want to manage their illness in their own homes," says Dean Craig Lehmann, who classifies the development of home health technology as "a matter of conscience."

Although a few patients found the daily taking of vital signs a bother, most embraced the technology. Beatrice Rodriguez, an 80-year-old patient in the CHF study, liked to "let the machine do the work. When you take your blood pressure yourself, you're never sure if you're doing it correctly." A sensor in the monitor's blood pressure cuff transmitted the results directly to nurses, "and if they weren't happy with the results they would call me," she says. Her own finicky bathroom scale was replaced by a more precise instrument connected to the monitor, "so I knew I was sending the right information."

For Rodriguez, who developed an allergy to her medications, the daily monitoring afforded

by telehealth technology was essential. "If I had a rash, I would use the machine to send a note to the nurse," she says. "Then they would get back to me, and call my doctor if necessary. It was a real big help."

When a patient's numbers were outside the normal range, Jay would put in a call to her study patients. "It was not unusual to see an increase in pulse or blood pressure, and when I called that patient, I found that someone close to them had died," she says. "I would talk to them and calm them, and ask them to retake their vital signs later on and send them to me again. The pulse and blood pressure would usually come down, and the technology made it possible for me to see the change. That ability to recheck was just terrific."

Telehealth saves a lot of legwork, notes Jay, who previously worked as a home health nurse. "Twenty patients could take you four or five days of traveling from home to home," she says. "If they send their information directly to me, I can be in touch with 20 patients in one day."

Expanding the Study

Recently, Lehmann received a \$196,000 grant from the Kellogg Foundation to study telehealth on Long Island. One monitor will be stationed at the Riverhead First Baptist Church, home of a food pantry; a mobile monitor will travel to local health fairs. Doctors at nearby Central Suffolk Hospital will retrieve the data, which they hope will lead to early diagnosis of hypertension and diabetes among Riverhead residents.

Not everyone is a telehealth fan, despite its benefits. Craig Lehmann recalls one conference presentation that drew fire from a physician in the audience. "He stood up and said, 'This is outrageous! Haven't you ever heard of the human touch?'" Lehmann says.

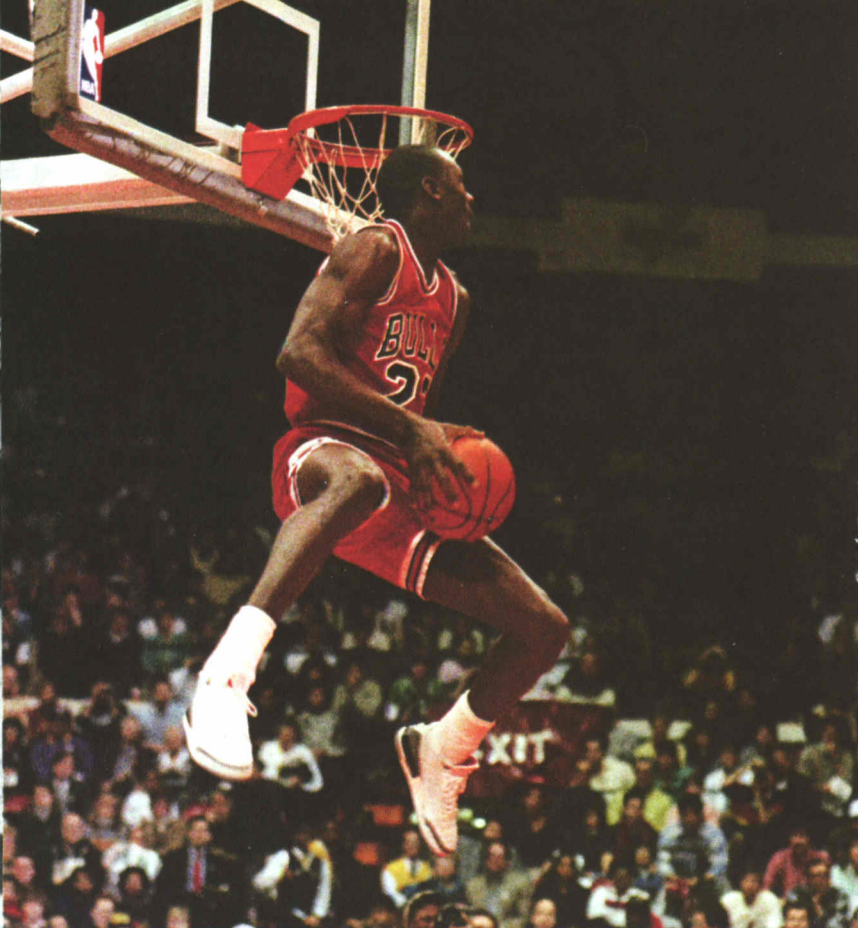
"But the truth is, nobody is touching these patients—the elderly, the chronically ill. Nobody is visiting them. Less than 10 percent of people in this country have some kind of formal help or medical attention. The rest are alone and unmonitored."

Jay concurs. "I've been in nursing for 33 years, and I'm an old-fashioned nurse. I like to see people, talk to them, and touch them. But blood pressure is blood pressure, no matter how you take it. It's objective data. Telehealth technology gives us the clinical data and information we need to intervene for patients before a crisis occurs. It's a lifeline."

Lehmann calls the development of home health technology "a matter of conscience."

"We can no longer ignore what the research is telling us," Lehmann declares. "The elderly and chronically ill want to manage their illnesses in the comfort and safety of their homes, for as long as they possibly can." ■

Susan Risoli (B.A. '79), is a licensed acupuncturist and writer specializing in health issues.



What do Albert Einstein and Michael Jordan have in common? Dr. Chang Kee Jung uses both as a way to introduce physics to neophytes.

By Howard Gimple

Albert Einstein Meets Michael Jordan In “The Physics of Sports”

Stony Brook Professor Uses Students’ Love of Sports to Teach Complex Principles of Math and Science

A visit to Dr. Chang Kee Jung’s “The Physics of Sports” class is a unique experience—like watching the Learning Channel and ESPN on the same TV at the same time. The ponytailed professor walks around his classroom with a Power Point remote in one hand and a baseball in the other, lecturing on the laws of physics as applied to sports.

Dr. Jung, of Stony Brook’s Department of Physics and Astronomy, is an astro-particle physicist who is heading three major scientific research enterprises. This sky-diving, bungee-jumping father of three is as passionate about teaching as he is about science and sports.

Portal Into the World of Science

Sports has always been a big part of college life, even as part of the curriculum. Universities have courses on sports marketing, sports training, sports law, sports psychology, and sports nutrition, among others. That’s why when Dr. Jung, a self-confessed “sports junkie,” wanted to teach an introductory-level class about the physics of sports, he was surprised to find a dearth of courses about the subject anywhere in the country.

After extensive research he found one course on the physics of baseball, taught by a colleague at Yale but no longer offered. However, that course was based on complex theorems and equations that made it virtually incomprehensible to anyone but advanced physics and math students. This wasn’t the kind of course Dr. Jung had in mind. He wanted to use students’ interest in sports as a portal into the world of science—to open young minds to the possibility that they might find physics or math interesting but were just too afraid or intimidated to find out.

“No matter where you go in the world, people will tell you that physics is the most difficult subject. And it is,” he said. “To be a good physicist, first you have to know advanced mathematics, then you have to make it relate to real life. Most students don’t want to ever think about advanced math, in real life or anywhere else.”

What compounds the problem, in his view, is that many instructors try to explain the concepts of physics with examples that have no connection to the world in which students live. Textbooks are just as bad. When talking about friction down a slope, physics texts demon-

strate it with an illustration of a block on an inclined board. Dr. Jung shows a video of a skier slashing down a snowy mountain. Students are still learning a basic concept of physics, but suddenly they’re engaged. The material they’re studying becomes more real and the sport more enjoyable because they understand the mechanics behind it.

Play-by-Play Teaching

Dr. Jung explains to his class that when Mariano Rivera throws his cut fastball he is relying on Magnus force applied to a spinning object to make it sink. Peyton Manning is able to complete all those football passes because angular momentum keeps the ball he throws on its trajectory. And Michael Jordan’s incredible hangtime—it all boils down to gravity.

When Dr. Jung asks his class how long they think Jordan stays airborne, answers range from three to ten seconds. In fact, Jordan’s hangtime is less than a second. The reason most people think it’s so much longer isn’t because of physics as much as psychology. We’ve all seen so many slow-motion replays of his incredible dunks that the time-lapse version

PHOTOS: © CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, © BETTMANN/CORBIS



Dr. Jung, pictured here tandem sky-diving with his instructor on top, is as passionate about teaching as he is about science and sports.

of his aerial ballet is imprinted on our memory.

It's not just the mechanics of a sport that intrigues Dr. Jung. A die-hard New York Knicks fan and season-ticket holder, Dr. Jung is especially impressed with their new coach, the peripatetic Larry Brown. "He is able to win without having the most talented team [because] he doesn't just draw up plays on a blackboard, he educates his players about the right way to play basketball...he teaches the fundamentals."

That's the way Dr. Jung teaches physics. "I try to remember that physics doesn't come naturally to most students. Michael Jordan could never teach other players to do the things he did. The game was easy for him because he had so much innate ability.

"A lot of professors at other schools are the same way. Because the material was easy for them, they can't understand why students find it so difficult.

"The Physics Department here at Stony Brook is different," Dr. Jung said with pride. "Our most accomplished researchers are also often our most outstanding teachers."

Developing "The Physics of Sports" was not the first time Dr. Jung designed a physics course for non-science majors. When he first arrived at Stony Brook he created a course titled "Light, Color, and Vision," using physics to explain why we see things the way we do. This course has proven to be especially beneficial to art and theatre majors, and it is still a very popular class at Stony Brook, even though Dr. Jung has handed over the reins to another professor.

Changing View of the Universe

Dr. Jung is one of the world's leading experts on neutrinos, subatomic particles that are so small, so ubiquitous, and so mysterious that uncovering their secrets may well provide answers to questions about the universe and its origins that have been vexing scientists since the discovery of the Big Bang.

In 1998 he participated in an extraordinarily sensitive experiment to measure and record the properties of neutrinos. The discovery that neutrinos have mass and oscillate, change properties from one kind to another and back again, altering the way scientists approach particle physics and even the way they look at the universe.

Dr. Jung is playing a leadership role in the U.S. effort in three major multimillion-dollar research projects in facilities thousands of miles from Stony Brook. The Super-Kamiokande/K2K experiment uses detectors on the east and west coasts of Japan to detect and analyze neutrinos.

The published data generated from this project have garnered more citations than any other paper in the history of experimental particle physics. The T2K project, also based in Japan, continues the work of K2K but is more precise and detailed.

Journey to the Center of the Earth

His latest effort, which is awaiting approval from the National Science Foundation, is the Henderson Underground Science and Engineering Project (HUSEP). This facility is

built in an active mine in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, dug more than a mile deep into the earth's core. Because neutrinos can pass unobstructed through matter, HUSEP will enable Dr. Jung and his colleagues to utilize their ultra-sensitive instruments to conduct a highly detailed analysis of neutrino oscillations without interference from any other cosmic rays that can't penetrate the dense rock.

The data they collect and analyze from their research projects will be an important step in helping science to ultimately realize Einstein's dream of a unified theory that defines everything in the universe from the smallest subatomic particle to the largest supernova.

Though his research commitments take him to Japan, Colorado, and other distant locations, Dr. Jung rarely misses a class. His unbridled energy, boundless curiosity, and passion for knowledge drive him to solve the mysteries of science and sports, whether it's deciphering the secrets of the nature of dark matter or a split-finger fastball.

Although calculating the momentum needed to propel a football 60 yards or a baseball 60 feet six inches will never result in Nobel Prize consideration the way his neutrino research might, Dr. Jung's "The Physics of Sports" classes will introduce hundreds of students to the beauty, elegance, and excitement of science for the first and, for some, the last time. And—some would argue—that, in its own way, is equally important. ■



Triumphant players on both the men's football and soccer teams rejoice after each team clinched the league championship—and they did so in dramatic fashion.

By Howard Gimple

One Spectacular Seawolves Saturday

Mens' Football, Soccer Take Two Titles in a Single Day

Saturday, November 12, 2005, was a historic day for the Stony Brook Seawolves. Both the men's football team and men's soccer teams were scheduled to play their final regular season games at Kenneth P. LaValle Stadium. Both had a chance to win their league championship with a victory, something no Stony Brook varsity team has done since the jump to Division I. Not only did both squads win their respective games—they did so in dramatic fashion.

Fantastic Finish

The Stadium was packed for the 1:00 p.m. kick-off against Central Connecticut State University. This was the final home game for Seawolves Head Coach Sam Kornhauser, the only football coach the Seawolves have ever had in 22 years of existence, and a much-beloved presence on campus. He had shepherded the team throughout its challenging journey from rough-and-tumble Division III games on a hardscrabble field to Division IAA competition in the beautiful, ultra-modern LaValle Stadium.

Picked to finish seventh in a pre-season poll, the scrappy Seawolves defied the odds and were a victory away from a share of the Northeast Conference championship. With nearly 175 of his former players and assistants among the thousands of red-clad Seawolves

fans cheering him on, Kornhauser led his team onto their home turf for one final time.

The game seesawed back and forth, with Stony Brook taking the lead twice only to see the Central Connecticut Blue Devils grab it back. With fewer than four minutes remaining, the Seawolves found themselves trailing 21-17 with the ball on their own four-yard line. In a finish befitting a Hollywood movie, quarterback Josh Dudash drove the team 96 yards down the field for the winning score with 30 seconds left in the game—putting the perfect coda on Kornhauser's day, season, and storied career. Two weeks later he was named 2005 Northeast Conference Coach of the Year.

Dream Season

The drama continued at 7:00 p.m., when the Seawolves soccer squad took the field with a chance to win the America East men's soccer title.

Head coach Cesar Markovic, in only his second season at Stony Brook, took over a team in 2003 that had managed only four victories in 18 games. Under Markovic's leadership the Seawolves were on the verge of making history—no Stony Brook team had ever been to a NCAA Division I tournament. But first they had to beat Binghamton, a tough, hardnosed bunch that shut them out 1-0 at LaValle Stadium less than a month earlier.

The Bearcats took a 1-0 lead 20 minutes into the contest and controlled the play for most of the game. Things looked bleak for the Seawolves, who had a hard time mustering any kind of attack against their opponent's stifling defense. The game seemed all but lost when, in the middle of the second half, a second Binghamton shot found the net but Stony Brook found new life when the goal was disallowed because of an offside penalty.

With fewer than three minutes left to play, Stony Brook tied the score. After time ran out in regulation, the game—and the championship—came down to penalty kicks. After both teams converted on their first two tries, a Binghamton player shot the ball over the crossbar, opening the door for the Seawolves—and they delivered—scoring on their next two attempts for a thrilling 4-2 victory.

Markovic's team continued its history-making heroics with a 2-1 overtime defeat of Yale, chalking up Stony Brook's first NCAA tournament win. The dream season finally came to an end with a 2-0 loss in the second round to the eighth-seeded UConn Huskies.

Two breathtaking come-from-behind victories, two league championships, two gutsy, gritty teams putting their indelible stamp on Seawolves history, all on one spectacular Saturday. Not a bad way to finish the fall season. ■

Events Calendar

March

Sundays, through April, 2:00 p.m.

The Sunday Acoustic Concert Series

University Café, Student Union

Enjoy top musicians in a cozy setting at the University Café. Visit www.universitycafe.org for a list of upcoming performances.

March 1, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

A Magic Night for Sylvia Benefit Performance

Staller Center for the Arts, Main Stage

Proceeds from this magic show featuring Arthur Trace, Todd Robbins, and Francis Menotti, will help pay for the ongoing medical costs for SB grad student Sylvia Tracz. For more information visit www.stonybrook.edu/chemistry

March 5, Sunday, 3:10 p.m.

SB Alumni Hockey Game

The Rinx, Hauppauge, New York

This annual game raises money for the Stony Brook Hockey team. Admission is \$5. For more information visit www.geocities.com/usbalumni or e-mail usbalumni@yahoo.com

March 9, Thursday, 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Fresh Tastes: A Hint of Spring

Stony Brook University Center for Wine, Food, and Culture, Charles B. Wang Center

Peconic Bay's winemaker Greg Gove and executive chef Michael Meehan offer a guided taste of Long Island's freshest food and wine pairings, delivered with a high level of excellence and down-to-earth entertainment. Tickets: \$55 (\$45 each if you bring a friend.) For reservations call: (631) 632-9404. For upcoming events visit www.stonybrook.edu/winecenter

March 10 to March 12, Friday through Sunday

Ski Trip to Mount Snow

Bus departs Stony Brook at 2:00 p.m. and Queens at 3:00 p.m.

Package includes tour bus transportation, lift tickets for two days, lodging (double occupancy), breakfast, Saturday Après Ski Party, and Saturday dinner. Cost \$350 per person.

March 14, Tuesday

"All SUNY" Alumni Reception

Naples/Ft. Myers, Florida

Visit www.stonybrookalumni.com for details.

March 16, Thursday

"All SUNY" Alumni Reception,

Kissimmee/Orlando, Florida

Visit www.stonybrookalumni.com for details.

March 22, Wednesday, 6:00 p.m.

Providing Athletes With Support (PAWS) Reception

Manhattan Location TBA

Alumni, friends, parents, corporate supporters, community, and faculty reception/gathering. For more information contact Gregory Monfiletto at (631) 632-7196.

March 24 to March 26, Friday through Sunday

I-CON 25

Indoor Sports Complex

Celebrate the 25th anniversary of I-CON, the three-day festival covering all areas of sci-fi, fantasy, comic books, and Japanese animation. For more information visit www.iconsf.org

March 27, Monday, 4:30 p.m.

Tenth Annual Mind Brain Lecture Series

"The Drive to Love: The Biology and Evolution of Romantic Love"

Staller Center for the Arts, Main Stage

Anthropologist Helen Fisher, author of *Why We Love: The Nature and Chemistry of Romantic Love*, will discuss the

basic traits of romantic love, the evolution of love-at-first-sight, addiction to love, and more.

March 29, Wednesday

9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Exploring the Social in the Later Middle Ages:

A Conference in Honor of Distinguished

History Professor Joel Rosenthal

Charles B. Wang Center

Professor Joel Rosenthal retires at the end of this school year after 41 years at SB. Join us for this conference discussing his area of expertise.

April

April 2006

Volleyball Reunion

Indoor Sports Complex

Alumni game, reception, and lunch, followed by a tournament. Call (631) 632-7196 for details.

April 5, Wednesday

Washington, D.C. "All SUNY" Alumni Reception

Visit www.stonybrookalumni.com for details.

April 19 to April 27

Shirley Strum Kenny Arts Festival

Student Activities Center Art Gallery

Reception, April 20, 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

The annual Shirley Strum Kenny Student Arts Festival showcases the diversity of our students through their creative endeavors. For more information visit www.stonybrook.edu/artsfest

April 23, Sunday, 7:00 p.m.

Midori

Staller Center for the Arts, Recital Hall

The highly talented violinist will perform an all-contemporary program chosen to please classical music lovers. Tickets: \$40.

April 26, Wednesday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

URECA's Celebration of Undergraduate Research and Creativity

Student Activities Center

Undergraduate students share their work with the campus community. During the Celebration

event, the Student Activities Center is filled with student poster presentations, displays, demonstrations, live performances, films, and art exhibits. All are welcome to attend! For information visit www.stonybrook.edu/ureca

April 27, Thursday, 4:00 p.m.

President's Lecture Series presents 2005 Nobel Prize Winner in Economics Robert Aumann

Charles B. Wang Center

Robert J. Aumann, a professor at the Center for Rationality, The Hebrew University, and a Visiting Leading Professor at Stony Brook, will discuss War and Peace. (See "What's New on Campus," page 3.)

May

May 15, Monday

Fifth Annual Alumni Golf Classic

St. George's Country Club, Stony Brook

Enjoy a fun afternoon of golf followed by dinner. Single tickets, foursomes, and sponsorship opportunities available. For more information or to register, visit www.stonybrookalumni.com

May 23, Tuesday

Tenth Annual Hardwood Golf Outing

St. George's Country Club, Stony Brook

Proceeds from this event support the basketball programs at SB. Visit www.GoSeawolves.org

Upcoming Events

June 2, Friday

Fifteenth Annual New York Yankees vs. Baltimore Orioles game and Stony Brook Alumni Reception

Oriole Park at Camden Yards, Baltimore

Enjoy a ballpark dinner with 200 of your fellow alumni. Reserve tickets early.

June 15, Thursday

NYC Spring Alumni Reception

Stony Brook Manhattan

June 16, Friday

Washington Nationals vs. New York Yankees

RFK Stadium, Washington D.C.

July 29, Saturday

Staller Film Festival Alumni Reception

Charles B. Wang Center

Join us for a special reception before the final night of the festival.

October 6 to 7, Friday and Saturday

Wolfstock 2006: A Homecoming Tradition Celebrating 50 Years of Stony Brook

Stop by Friday night for a reception, parade, and a free movie. The weekend includes a presentation by Professor David Krause, Stony Brook's own dinosaur hunter. Then cheer the Seawolves to victory on Saturday after feasting at the Alumni Food Tent.

For more information, unless otherwise specified, call the Alumni Relations Office at (631) 632-6330 or visit www.stonybrookalumni.com

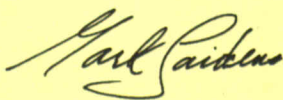
Class Notes

A Message From Our Alumni Association President

As you read this Winter issue of *The Brook*, you have no doubt heard about the wonderful things that continue to happen for the Campus, the students, and the Alumni Association as we grow in stature. The result is that your Stony Brook degree continues to increase in value. Our international rankings put us on par with the elite schools of the world. Quite a feat for such a young, public university. Our footprint will now stretch from Stony Brook Manhattan in the west, to Stony Brook Southampton on the east end of Long Island, with Stony Brook University's main campus at the epicenter.

Complimenting this picture, the Alumni Association is in the midst of its first, full-fledged membership drive. The rewards for you and the University are very much interconnected. When you become a member of the University Alumni Association, a portion of your dues supports scholarships for Stony Brook students. You, too, can benefit and participate in some of the wonderful Alumni Association activities that promote Stony Brook—including Homecoming Wolfstock 2005, which had the largest turnout ever; our participation in sponsoring a 12th Man Tent for students; and, most recently, our Distinguished Alumni Awards Dinner on November 17, the most well-attended and successful to date. I was proud to be among such a stellar group of Stony Brook alums. Pictured with me and Dr. Kenny (third from the left) are Alan Inkles, '83, recipient of the University Service Award; Mark Snyder, '69, and Gloria Snyder, '72, who each received the Award of Excellence; the Honorable Vivian Vioria Fisher, '73, recipient of the Public Service Award; Dr. Kedar P. Gupta, '71, '73 recipient of the Benefactor Award; and Leonard Spivak, '64, Distinguished Alumni Award winner. Upcoming events include The Alumni Golf Outing (May); NYC 101 Park Ave Event (June 15); Staller Film Festival's Closing Night Members-Only Reception (July 29). For the most up-to-date news and information on other Alumni events, visit the Web site www.stonybrookalumni.com.

We can all share the sense of pride in knowing how this great University of ours started small and has come so far, so fast. Come Home to Stony Brook; you'll love how we have grown!



Mark Saidens, '68 (B.A.)



Pictured from left to right are Mark Saidens, Alan Inkles, President Kenny, Mark Snyder, Gloria Snyder, the Honorable Vivian Vioria-Fisher, Dr. Kedar Gupta, and Leonard Spivak.

1960s

James E. Betts '67 (B.A.) is head of a Montessori elementary and middle school in Brooklyn. His wife, Grace Kessler, is a social worker in the LYFE program in New York City. They live in Brooklyn and have recently bought a house in Bucks County near another Stony Brook alum.

David Braverman '68 (B.S.) earned an M.A. in Mathematics from Herbert H. Lehman College of CUNY and taught high school mathematics for 33 years. He is now enjoying retirement in New York City.

Charles Grammick '69 (B.A.) is the IT coordinator of project management for Fairfax County Public Schools, Virginia. He is also the owner of *Sports4kids.com*, an online store for kids' sporting equipment. He relieves the stress of raising four young children with a stand-up comedy act in Washington D.C.

1970s

Robert A. Grauman '70 (B.A.) is a national partner in the law firm Baker & McKenzie, LLP.

Albert C. Ringelstein '70 (B.A.) is an assistant professor of government at McNeese State University in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Phil Orenstein '71 (B.A.) is a systems manager based in Queens. He was an adjunct lecturer of computer-aided manufacturing at Queensborough Community College and Farmingdale State University.

Hal E. Wildman '71 (B.A.), a pediatric clinical psychologist, has recently joined The Cleveland Clinic Center for Autism at The Children's Hospital for Rehabilitation. Wildman specializes in autism, developmental disabilities, behavioral assessment and intervention, social skills training, and training of parents.

Adrienne Mendelsohn Buskard '74 (B.S.) and her husband, Don, have acquired Mercury Web Solutions, a leading Web development company. Widely regarded as an innovative information technology leader, Buskard has been distinguished as one of *Computerworld's* 2004 Top 100 IT Executives.

Bernadine Fawcett '74 (B.A.) has published *Missing Links to the Culper Spy Ring?*, a Revolutionary War historical correspondence that reads like a novel. The obscure Rev. Andrew Eliot's missives divulge suspense, fear, political mistakes, romance, racial tensions, trials, and executions. Eliot's church, used as a depot to exchange information, is at the heart of the mystery of the Culper Spy Ring.

Robert O. Likoff '74 (B.S.) is founder and CEO of Group DCA, a leader in pharmaceutical e-marketing and e-learning, based in Montclair, New Jersey.

Michael E. White '74 (B.A.) received the Theodore Roosevelt Award for Preservation from The Old Westbury College Foundation.

Robert D. Feirsen '75 (M.A.) has been appointed superintendent of Garden City Public Schools.

Stuart L. Jacoby '75 (B.A.) lives with his wife Margery and daughter Rebecca in Sharon, Massachusetts. He is employed as a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts Medical School's Correctional Health Program.

Edward T. Spauster '76 (B.A.) was appointed president and chief executive officer of Richmond Children's Center Inc. in Yonkers, New York, a not-for-profit organization that provides services to individuals with developmental disabilities and special needs.

Dorothy A. Meyer '77 (B.A.) has opened her own school, the Renaissance School and Early Childhood Collaborative, at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Joseph Broadus '77 (B.A.) recently returned from Malawi, Africa, where he organized and directed the first community choir composed of AIDS orphans. He is scheduled to return to Africa in July 2006 to continue the project (Music 4 Malawi).

Christopher Feenan '78 (B.S.) has joined Cambridge Central School District in Cambridge, New York, as a science teacher.

Marianne G. Leborgne '78 (B.A.) has been with Mercedes Benz of Smithtown for 14 years. Leborgne maintains one of the highest rankings in customer satisfaction, earning Mercedes Platinum Status year after year.

Ann Gill Pinson '78 (Ph.D.) received an MPH from UC Berkeley and has worked in the field of public health. She is working on a novel about Iceland.

Karen A. Striegl '79 (B.A.) is chairwoman of the Long Island Builder's Institute Sales and Marketing Council. She is a licensed real estate broker in New York and Florida. During her 26-year career, she has earned vice presidential positions for public and private home development companies. She and her husband of 25 years, Henry ('78), reside in Miller Place.

1980s

Pasquale Bianculli '81 (M.M.) has published his new book, *Learn Folk Guitar with the Music of John Denver*. This is his second publication for Cherry Lane Music.

Joanne Cardinali '81 (M.A.L.) has joined Community Development Corp. (CDC) of Long Island as development manager. CDC is a non-profit organization that helps families and small businesses sustain their assets and wealth through a variety of services.

Become a Member!

As a Stony Brook alum, you are already reaping the benefits of being a graduate of one of the world's top universities, including accessing the latest Stony Brook news and learning about the groundbreaking discoveries of Stony Brook scholars through this magazine. When you join the Alumni Association, you get much more—entertainment discounts, special services, substantial discounts on Alumni Association and University-sponsored events such as Wolfstock: A Homecoming Tradition, classes at the Center for Wine, Food, and Culture, and much more.

The new Inner Circle Membership program offers you opportunities for social, professional, and educational interaction within your particular department or school, invitations to exclusive member-only events, in addition to all the regular benefits of the Alumni Association.

Take full advantage of everything your University has to offer its graduates. Become a member of the Alumni Association: Visit www.stonybrookalumni.com or call (631) 632-6330.

Mindy Block '82 (B.A.), president of Quality Parks, has published *How Parsley Saved the Farm* with Gretchen Saule. The story about a young woodchuck is designed to teach children about the environment.

Howard S. Levine '83 (B.S.), president of the medical staff at Bayonne Medical Center, was recently named "fastest man in the country" in the Masters' Clydesdale (Sprint) Division following his performance in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Championship held last year. At this national triathlon, Levine out-swam, out-biked, and out-ran more than 200 competitors in his age and weight class.

Mark A. Petti '83 (B.A.) was appointed manager of consulting services at Cendant Mobility in Danbury, Connecticut, which provides global mobility management and workforce development solutions.

David F. Risch '84 (B.A.) has joined Providence, Rhode Island-based MetLife Financial Services as agency director. He has ten years of experience in the financial services industry.

Chijioke A. Ohayia '85 (M.S.) recently received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from

Canella University. He works for a financial institution in New York City as a director in the information technology organization.

Sharon T. King '85 (B.A.) stars in a new reggae play, *Driving on the Left Side*, a story of four people each at a personal and professional crossroads. She has served as an educator for 13 years with the New York City board of education. Her use of theatre as a teaching tool and her involvement in performing in arts-related extracurricular programs has been chronicled in *The New York Times* and the *Daily News*. Her various credits as an actress include Lady in Red in *For Colored Girls*; Teiresias in *Antigone*; and more recently Spirit in *Cap Am So: The Amistad Victory*.

Donna Joy Twist Rudolph '86 (Ph.D.) was named vice president of development and executive director of the Norma F. Pfriem Breast Cancer Center.

Jennifer C. Tao '86 (D.M.A.) has been studying music since she was five and started playing when she was 10. She has performed in the United States, Europe, and Asia. Her training is in solo repertoire and she also enjoys playing chamber music.

wolfstock2005 A Homecoming Tradition

More than 3,000 alumni and friends enjoyed this year's Homecoming festivities at Wolfstock on September 24. Guests were treated to a variety of activities beginning with a reception on Friday evening and ending with fireworks Saturday night. Special thanks to this year's tent sponsors: Avonpress, Kaplan, and Liberty Mutual. Thanks also to our food and beverage donors: Bliss, Boulder Creek, Brooklyn Brewery, Coca Cola, The Curry Club, Elegant Eating, Fratelli's Market Place, Jamesport Vineyards, Jasmine, John Harvard's, Laurel Lake Vineyards, Martha Clara Vineyards, O Sole Mio, Osprey's Dominion Vineyards, Pindar Vineyards, Puglisi Vineyards, Reingold Beer, and Villa Sorrento's.

Save the date for Wolfstock 2006: Friday, October 6 and Saturday, October 7. The Seawolves football team will challenge Albany, their SUNY rivals. The weekend will also include a reception at the Wang Center on Friday night and a special presentation by Professor David Krause, Stony Brook's own dinosaur hunter.

Paul Pecorino '86 (B.A.) has been appointed the James Patrick and Elizabeth B. Hayes Professor of Economics by the Culverhouse College of Commerce and Business Administration at The University of Alabama.

Ronald Urioste '87 (B.S.) was named director of clinical trials at Johnson and Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development, where he leads the global development of medications to treat neurological diseases.

Josh Dubnau '88 (B.S.), an assistant professor at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and faculty member of the Watson School of Biological Science, is pioneering the study of fundamental mechanisms that underlie learning and memory in organisms from fruit flies to humans.

1990s

Lech R. Wojciechowski '90 (B.A.) is responsible for all company activities of Pfizer Consumer Healthcare in Poland.

Adam E. Small '92 (B.S.) and Marie Small ('92) and their 2-year-old son, Samuel Jacob, announce the birth of Aaron Joseph on September 22, 2005.

Jennifer Burgess-Solomon '92 (B.A.) has been appointed deputy assistant general counsel in the Division of Operations and Management, the office that directs the work of the agency's 32 regional offices throughout the United States.

Bruno A. Difabio '92 (B.A.), along with John Gristina, has opened Mamma Mia Pizzeria and Italian Restaurant in Darien, Connecticut, the fourth restaurant in two years guided by their expertise. Bruno also participated in his first world pizza games in Las Vegas and came in second. He is planning a local pizza competition to include dough tossing, stretching, and spinning.

Susie Lin '93 (B.S.) has opened an oral and maxillofacial practice in Lebanon, Tennessee. She is a dual-degree oral and maxillofacial surgeon who is licensed to practice dentistry and medicine.

Mace H. Greenfield '94 (B.A.) has a law office in Jericho, New York, which has a heavy concentration in matrimonial and family law. Greenfield is the former radio personality known as "Mace in your Face."

Raymond Armstrong '95 (B.A.) has successfully passed his certification for the Sommelier Society of America. He received commendation from the chapter director for earning the second highest score in Long Island and Westchester. Armstrong has been promoted to Wine Director at Bottle Bargains in Northport.

Cheryl Dorn '95 (B.A.) was appointed executive director of Elant, a nursing home in Newburgh, New York. Dorn has been the associate administrator of Elant at Goshen since 2004 and was the director of social services at the facility from 2001 to 2003.

Jane Hoffman '95 (D.M.A.) is an instructor at the Flanzer Jewish Community Center's music school in Sarasota, Florida. When her availability permits she teams up with Rick Peterson and Dr. Jeff Sack in creating lush exotic jazz.

Matthew A. Moskowitz '95 (B.A.) and his wife Barbara had their first child on August 27, 2005: Eric Harris Moskowitz.

Christopher D. Wheeler '96 (Ph.D.) is the new headmaster for Tower Hill School in Delaware.

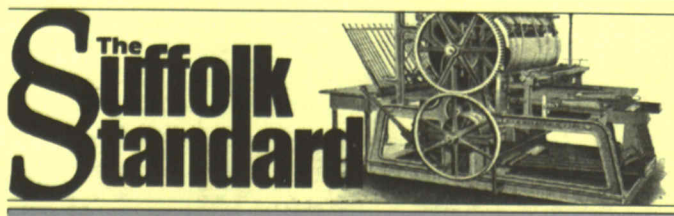
Natalia K. Brown '97 (B.A.) is an assistant track coach at New Rochelle High School.

Rosemarie Bruno '97 (B.A.) recently accepted an appointment as law clerk for the Honorable Stan Bernstein, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge, E.D.N.Y.

Chin-Fu Chen '97 (Ph.D.), assistant professor at Clemson University, is exploring research that combines "functional genomics" with "bioinformatics" to study the effects of feverfew on human white cells. He hopes that sometime in the future researchers can find out how feverfew works on the human body.

Aleksandra A. Wianicka '98 (B.S.) opened her own private optometry practice in 2004 after completing her residency at the Northport Veterans Home in 2003 in vision rehabilitation, ocular disease, and primary eye care. Wianicka is the vice president of the Suffolk County Optometric Society and is a director of the Copiague Chamber of Commerce.

Alumni Spotlight by Glenn Jochum



Five SB Alums With a Desire to Press On

They drained their bank accounts to pool together \$10,000 of combined savings and often labor late into the evening. But for five former editors of the *Stony Brook Press* and a few fellow Stony Brook friends, the opportunity to give a "voice to the voiceless" was too compelling not to pursue. In September of 2005, the group published their first edition of the *Suffolk Standard*, originally conceived as a print publication to be distributed through direct mailing. The *Standard* now appears online. According to Executive Editor Joe Filippazzo ('05), the idea for the *Standard* originated at a meeting at a diner on Route 347 among a group of friends who were looking for something meaningful to do after graduation. "We wanted to be a part of something that could effect a positive change in the community. We realized there was a real need for this because a lot of papers in Suffolk County are stiflingly conservative." The editors "wanted to do more than regurgitate press releases," said Managing Editor Mike Billings ('05). "Since we're not a

weekly, we won't get the scoop on many things but we plan to go much deeper." The *Standard's* first three issues take an investigative reporter slant on subjects as diversified as the environment, racism, First Amendment rights, and sickle cell anemia. Oddly, the editors' self-stated goal is *not* to make money on this venture; working for *The Standard* is unrelated to what they all studied at Stony Brook. Billings, who works as a mortgage processor, possesses a degree in psychology. Filippazzo, now working at the University Café, was a physics major. He plans to go on to graduate school. Mike Prazak, the *Standard's* Features Editor, is still with the *Press* and is a philosophy/history major. Dustin Herlich, *The Standard's* News Editor ('05), was an Environmental Studies major. Business Manager Francis Owoo ('05), was a psychology and economics major, and Advertising Manager Tara Groth ('05), who is the Executive Director of Public Relations at Shea & Sanders Real Estate in Smithtown, studied cinema and cultural studies. "Everything we've learned, we learned from working at the *Press*," said Billings. Feedback has been generally positive; from the second to the third issue, advertising increased by 200 percent.

The paper is free and anyone can subscribe online. *The Standard* also hosts a discussion board on its Web site, www.suffolkstandard.com. *The Standard's* editors welcome other like-minded journalists to "join our efforts to revitalize unaffiliated, local media." Anyone interested in contacting the newspaper may write to: *The Suffolk Standard*, 295 Sheep Pasture Road, East Setauket, NY 11733, call (631) 642-7769.

Charles L. Williams '98 (B.A.) graduated from Long Island University, C.W. Post Campus, with an M.A. in Music in theory and composition and is working on an M.Ed. in Educational Administration from the University of Cincinnati.

Johanna B. Burton '99 (M.A.) is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

Matthew J. Porter '99 (B.A.) married Desiree R. Delles this past June. Porter is also a graduate of St. John's University School of Law and is a practicing attorney.

2000s

Matthew W. Gelber '00 (B.A.) wed Dr. Jennifer Gilbert in Haddonfield, New Jersey, on June 10, 2005. Gelber is in Graduate School at Chestnut Hill College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for clinical psychology. They reside in Oaklyn, New Jersey.

Jacquelyne M. Holm '01 (B.S.) married William Schwetz this past October.

Jaime K. Italo '01 (B.S.) wed Sheel Bhalla, also a Stony Brook University graduate, this past August.

Robert A. Legary '01 (M.A.) is the director of residential treatment services at The Learning Clinic in Brooklyn, Connecticut, and an adjunct instructor of art history in the Visual Arts Department at Eastern Connecticut State University. He lives outside of Hartford, Connecticut, with his partner and two chinchillas.

Eleanor M. Hynes '02 (B.A.) has joined the Hiscock & Barclay law firm. Hynes concentrates her practice on intellectual property and technology, intellectual property litigation and torts, and products liability litigation.

Devicharan Chidambaram '03 (Ph.D.) graduated in December 2003 as a President's Distinguished Doctoral Student. He has more than 26 peer-reviewed publications and 21 scientific presentations. Recently he was chosen by the Nobel Laureates Foundation to participate in the 55th Meeting of Nobel Laureates in Lindau, Germany. He joined the Environmental Sciences Department at Brookhaven National Laboratory as a Goldhaber Distinguished Fellow in 2004. He is also an adjunct professor at Stony Brook.

In Memoriam

Steven F. Roth '74 (B.A.)

Leslie B. Eckstein '82 (M.M.)

Remembering Elsie Owens: Advocate Extraordinaire (1928-2005)

By Frances L. Brisbane

The "Elsie Owens North Brookhaven Health Center" sign always appears to flicker and illuminate Route 112. But it is my heart that truly flickers every time I see it, because it is testimony to the hours, days, months, and years Elsie devoted to making the health center a reality. The sign is further symbolic of how fortitude and faith, 20 years earlier, gave birth to the center that now bears her name. The sign was raised on September 10, 1998.

The Suffolk County Legislature, championed by the Honorable Joseph T. Caracappa, voted to honor Elsie's pioneering work at the 20th anniversary celebration by renaming the center to carry her name. More than 500 people witnessed the historic event. Elsie paid tribute to everyone who had worked with her over the years. Hundreds of people had watched Elsie advocating at the Suffolk County Legislature, the Suffolk County Health Department, Stony Brook University Hospital, and at meetings that became forums about the need for a health center in the Gordon Heights/Coram area.

TIRELESS CRUSADER

She worked on many other issues as well, among them were getting drugs and other crimes associated with "open-air" drug sales and crack houses out of her community; campaigning for recreational facilities for youth; and demanding proper care and safe residences for people who were released from mental health institutions. She was an advocate extraordinaire.

Most of all she was my friend. Elsie was the first person I met in 1972 when I came to the School of Social Welfare for a job interview. Before I could walk down the hall to enter the School, she invited me into her office, which was full of brooms, mops, pails, and cleaning supplies. At the time she was in charge of cleaning the building, where the School of Social Welfare, School of Nursing, and Marine Sciences were located. She advised me that the Dean, Dr. Sanford Kravitz, had told her I would be arriving (from Texas) and she should welcome me. He further advised her that I might have problems taking the job if I were not assured I would find adequate care and schools for my two young children. Within five minutes Elsie had convinced me of where I should live, how her teenage children would become babysitters for my children, and how she would introduce me to people in the local NAACP and get me involved in her many missions for social justice.

Six months after I had been hired, Elsie told me why the Dean had appointed her to greet me. For years she lobbied University administrators to get more cleaning people hired, particularly from the Gordon Heights area. But one day when a group of cleaners was meeting, she announced she was changing her focus



from advocating for more cleaners to the hiring of more African American professors. Since she was in the building where the School of Social Welfare was located, she began to organize students to embrace this cause. She started with a receptive Dean Kravitz. Six African American professors were hired as a result. I was one of the original six.

Their advocacy moved beyond the School of Social Welfare and included many other issues. It was also the impetus for the founding of the Black Faculty and Staff Association (BFSA). Because of Elsie's effort in giving birth to BFSA, it has always been an organization inclusive of any and all people of African ancestry in any and all positions at the University, including custodians, electricians, secretaries, security/police personnel, clerks, professors, and others.

LASTING INSPIRATION

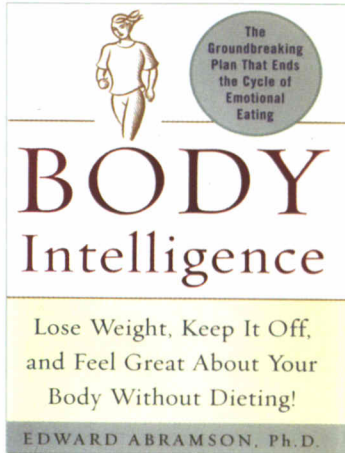
Several years later I, together with Professor Evelyn Wells of Empire State College, persuaded Elsie to pursue a degree in social work. When she graduated with an MSW she announced that she would not leave her cleaning job because she was nearing the time she could retire, but the social work degree would help her to better advocate for her community causes and would project a message to adults—her children included—that it is never too late to attend college.

Elsie will be remembered for her warm smile and steely determination. She was passionately religious and, in 1999, took on the mission of reading the entire Bible. She proudly announced that being in the hospital, several times between 2002 and 2004, gave her time to complete the Bible.

While Elsie will be missed by everyone she met, as a way to ensure her constant presence an Elsie Owens Scholarship Fund is in the process of being established at the School of Social Welfare. In addition to being an alum of the School, she was also chair of the Dean's Advisory Committee from its inception in 1998. The world is truly a better place because she lived.

Frances Brisbane is Dean of the School of Social Welfare.

Brookmarks By Sherrill Jones

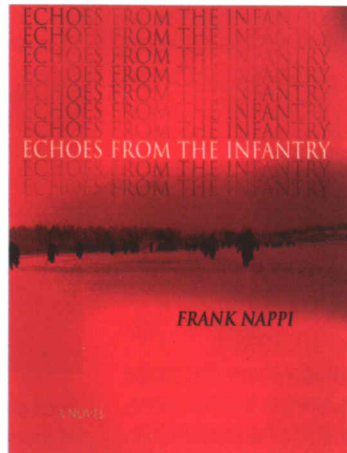


Body Intelligence: Lose Weight, Keep It Off, and Feel Great About Your Body Without Dieting!

by Edward Abramson,
Class of 1965

2005, McGraw-Hill

Edward Abramson's advice is so simple and transformative, it's revolutionary: Think when you eat. Professor of Psychology at California State University, Dr. Abramson reveals how food and emotions are intimately linked, and how earlier experiences determine eating habits. This is not a traditional diet book with rigid meal plans and calorie counters. Instead, it offers specific methods to help the reader regulate eating, improve body image, and learn to become more active. *Body Intelligence* will not only teach you to lose weight, it will also guide you to a more fulfilling, healthier future.

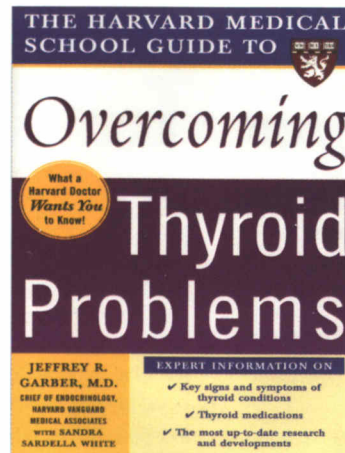


Echoes From The Infantry

by Frank Nappi, M.A.L.S. 1992

2005, St. Martin's Press

All James McCleary wants to do is forget the horrors of the battlefield. All his son John wants is to know his father. *Echoes From The Infantry* is the tale of one Long Island World War II veteran, the misery of combat, and the powerful emotional bonds that brought him home. It is about a father and a son, and their redeeming struggle to understand each other's worlds—one a world at war, the other shaped by its veterans. "A powerful first novel...whose absorbing narrative demonstrates the true craft of storytelling..."—Father Tom Hartman, host of the nationally televised show *The God Squad*.

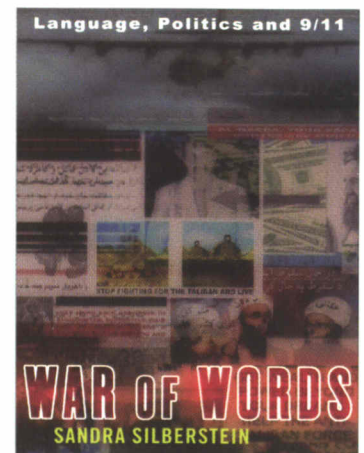


The Harvard Medical School Guide to Overcoming Thyroid Problems

by Jeffrey Garber, M.D. 1974

2005, McGraw-Hill

With co-author Sandra Sardella White, Dr. Jeffrey Garber, a member of the first graduating class of Stony Brook's School of Medicine, offers a comprehensive guide to understanding, treating, and living with thyroid disease. Through easy-to-understand language and helpful illustrations, this guide explains how the thyroid works; dispels common myths and misconceptions about thyroid disease; describes the best diagnostic tests, including conventional and alternative treatment approaches; and covers the most common forms of thyroid disease in detail, including Graves' disease, Hoshimoto's disease, and thyroid cancer. This book arms you with the knowledge you need to take charge of your health.



War of Words: Language, Politics, and 9/11

by Sandra Silberstein,
Class of 1970

2004, Routledge

In an age dominated by the media, wars are waged not only with bombs and planes but also with video and sound bites. *War of Words* is an incisive report from the linguistic battlegrounds, probing the tales told about 9/11 to show how Americans created consensus in the face of terror. Capturing the campaigns for America's hearts, minds, wallets, and votes, Silberstein, an applied linguist, traces the key cultural conflicts that surfaced after the attacks. "This is vital reading today. At a time when hysteria is bubbling below the surface, Sandra Silberstein is cool, analytical, highly readable—and sane." —*The Guardian*

New & Noteworthy

Black Empire: The Masculine Global Imaginary of Caribbean Intellectuals in the United States, 1914-1962

by Michelle Ann Stephens,
Class of 1991

The Events At Vista Bay (a novel)

by August Franza, Ph.D. 1981

Missing Links to the Culper Spy Ring?

by Bernadine Fawcett,
Class of 1974

The Plebeian Republic: The Huanta Rebellion and the Making of the Peruvian State, 1820-1850

by Cecilia Méndez,
Ph.D. 1996

Radical Modernism and Sexuality: Freud/Reich/D.H. Lawrence & Beyond

by David Seelow, Ph.D. 1990

Selections from Saadi's Gulistan

translated by Richard Jeffrey Newman, M.A. 1987

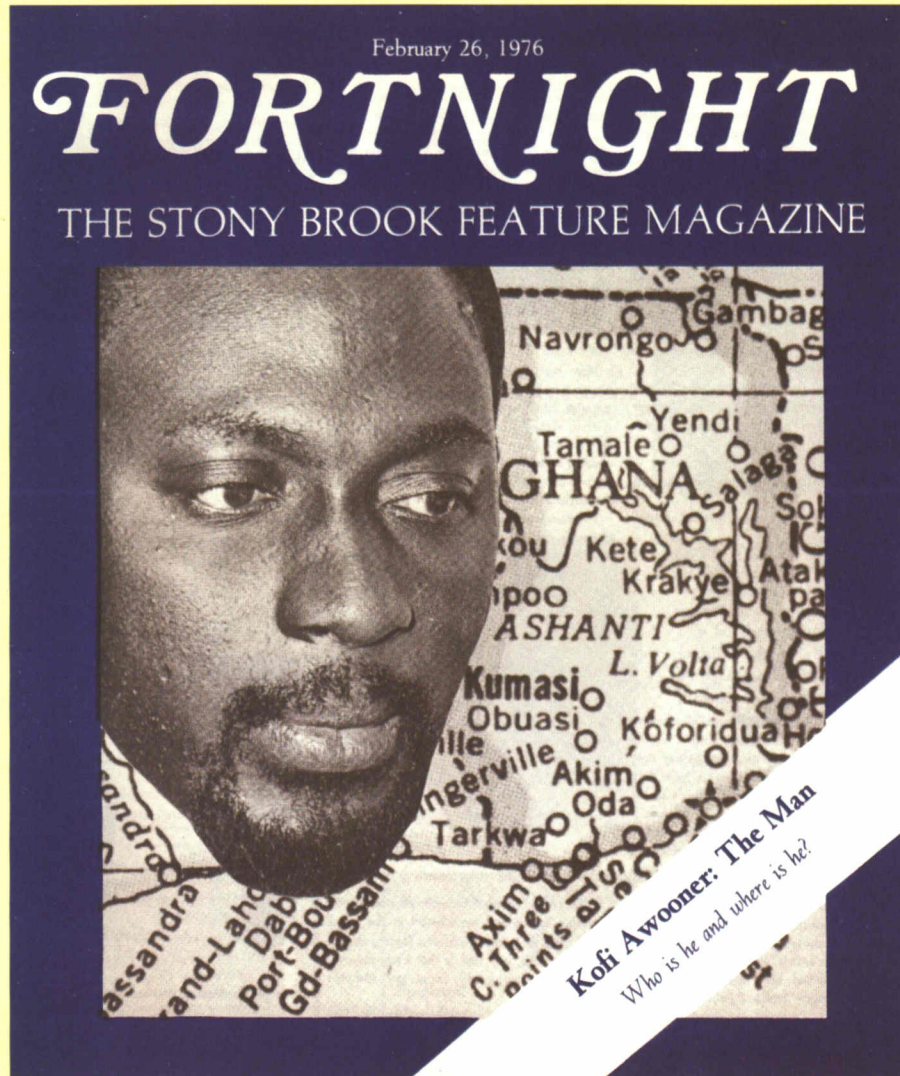
Seeking the Write Stuff

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Please note: To purchase a copy of any of these featured titles, contact the University Bookstore at (631) 632-9747. Visit www.stonybrook.edu/bookstore for a calendar of events, including a series of faculty author readings sponsored by the Friends of the Library and the University Bookstore.

Flashback


Thirty years ago Kofi Awooner, a poet, novelist, and SB English professor, was arrested in his native Ghana while on sabbatical. A cover story in the student-run *Fortnight* magazine helped publicize his ordeal and mobilize efforts to secure his release.



“FREE KOFI AWOONER”

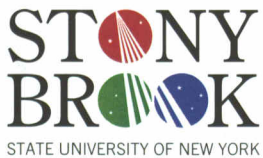
Brandishing “Free Kofi Awooner” signs, more than 50 SB students and faculty marched in front of the Ghanaian Embassy in Washington D.C. in April, 1976, to protest the arrest of the popular professor. Awooner, arrested in his native Ghana while on sabbatical, is an internationally acclaimed African poet and novelist who began teaching at SB in 1968. Exiled from his native Ghana following the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah’s government in 1966, he returned to Ghana in December 1975 at the invitation of the current government to vote and teach. Shortly after his arrival, however, he was arrested for allegedly harboring subversives. He was jailed incommuni-

cado for several months without formal charges being brought against him. Concerned students and faculty tried to obtain information of his whereabouts from the Ghanaian Embassy and the U.S. State Department, but without success. They organized a letter-writing campaign, protest, and telephone-calling marathon on behalf of Awooner. Their mission: to keep the pressure on the Ghanaian government. Articles that appeared in *The New York Times* and other papers, as well as the student-run *Fortnight* magazine, helped broadcast his plight. Nearly a year after his arrest, Awooner was freed, due in part to the efforts of his friends and colleagues at Stony Brook University.



SAVE THE DATE
STARS OF
STONY BROOK GALA
MAY 3, 2006

For more information, please call Tamara Leuchtenburg 212.245.6570, ext. 15 or e-mail tamaral@eventassociatesinc.com.
Proceeds from the Stars of Stony Brook Gala will support scholarships and other University initiatives.



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