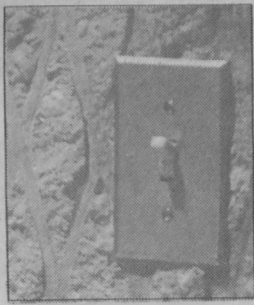


LIGHTS OUT

Stony Brook hopes to save \$2.5 million through energy-conservation programs this summer.



3

ON LEAVE

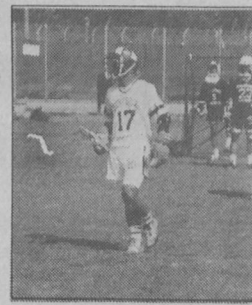
President John H. Marburger begins a three-month sabbatical July 1.



3

SWEEP

Patriots win three games on the coast.



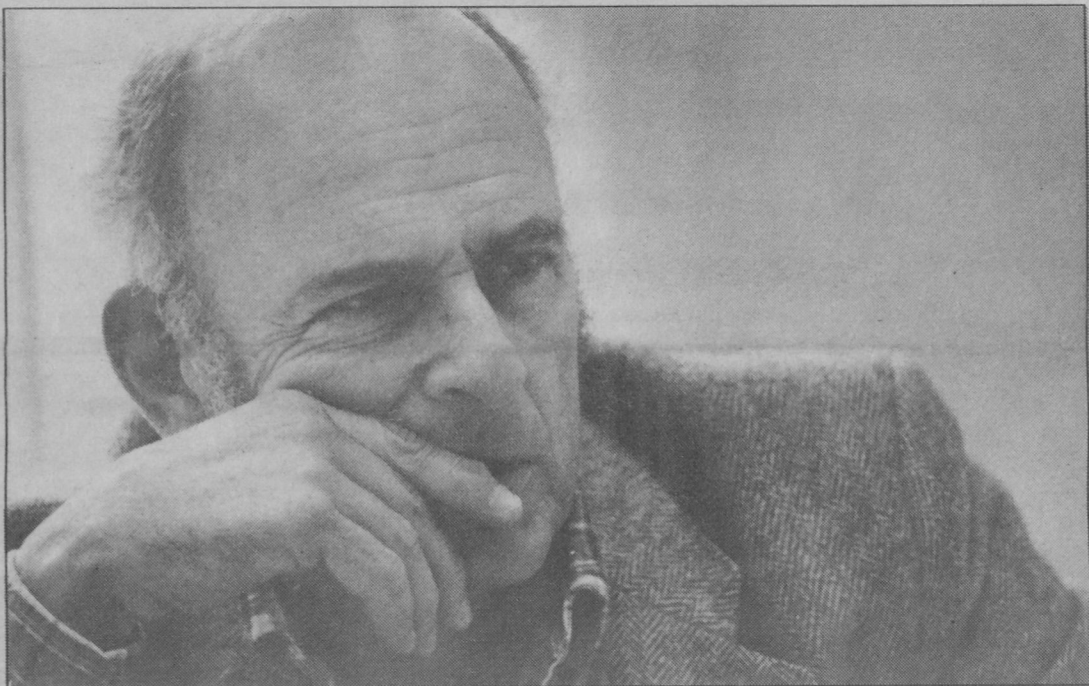
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UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK • SUNY • CURRENTS

MAY 1990

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 4

FOCUS: BOOKS AND AUTHORS



Louis Simpson

MAXINE HICKS

Louis Simpson On the Writer's Life

By Gila Reinstein

Four different projects challenge Louis Simpson right now. One is a new book of poems to be called *Social Comforts*. Another is a collection of short stories. The third is a memoir, and the fourth he calls "odd critical essays."

Simpson, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, essayist and professor of English at Stony Brook, is best known for his poetry, which has been widely anthologized and highly acclaimed. In addition to the Pulitzer, he has won the *Prix de Rome*, the Columbia Medal for Excellence, the American Academy of Arts and Letters Award in Literature and Guggenheim fellowships. His newest poetry is narrative and lyrical, and he has become the leader of a group of young writers whose poetry incorporates narrative.

"My poetry is story-telling or has bits of stories," he says. In a 1985 essay on the creative process Simpson wrote, "For 20 years I have been developing a kind of writing in verse that would accommodate my thoughts as easily as prose yet have a lyric flow."

Just released at the end of March is his latest collection of poetry, *The Room We Share*, published by Paragon House.

"Poems are the main thing," he says. But they do not come easy. "They've always been a terrible struggle. Sometimes I have good times when I write a lot in a hurry," he says, but that is the exception. "I'm a tough critic of my own work."

In 1989 Paragon House published *Selected Prose*,

Gila Reinstein, who covers scholarship and the performing arts at Stony Brook, coordinated the writing of this issue.

*"My work is
my life.
Without my life,
I wouldn't have
anything to write
about, and without
my work,
I wouldn't have any
reason for living."*

which includes passages of autobiography, fiction, poetry and personal letters. The selections span the years from his childhood in the West Indies to recent journal entries.

How did he choose what to include and what to leave out? "I chose the things that work," he says. That kind of internal selection goes on "all the time" when he writes a poem, keeping some passages, setting others aside. And his

continued on page 13



Selected Prose
Selected Prose
Selected Prose

**LOUIS
SIMPSON**

Selected Prose
Selected Prose
Selected Prose

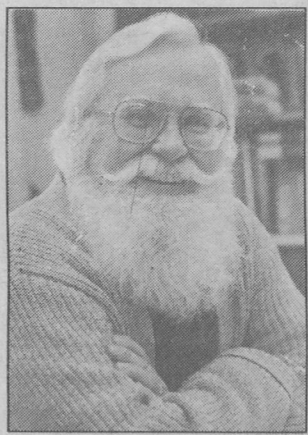
Books and Authors: An 18th-Century Perspective

By David Sheehan

Although Gutenberg introduced movable type printing into Europe in the mid-15th century, it was the 18th-century that saw the burgeoning of books and authors which has continued to this day, and indeed is celebrated in this issue of *Currents* dedicated to Stony Brook authors.

To help concentrate our thoughts about books and their authors, here are some comments on the topic by several 18th-century writers.

Samuel Johnson on the importance of scholarly research: "A system, built upon the discoveries of a great many minds, is always of more strength, than what is produced by the mere workings of any one mind, which, of itself, can do little. There is not so poor a book in the world that would not be a prodigious effort were it wrought out entirely by a single mind, without the aid of prior investigators."



David Sheehan

And how did Johnson read a book?

According to Boswell, Johnson "had a peculiar facility in seizing at once what was valuable in any book, without submitting to the labour of perusing it from beginning to end. If a man begins to read in the middle of a book," said Johnson, "and feels an inclination to go on, let him not quit it, to go to the beginning. He may, perhaps, not feel again the inclination."

One who lacks Johnson's genius but would like to affect his knowledge, might take this advice from Swift's modern writer in *A Tale of a Tub*: "The most accomplisht Way of using Books at present, is twofold: Either first, to serve them as some Men do Lords, learn their Titles exactly, and then brag of their Acquaintance. Or Secondly, which is indeed the choicer, the profounder, and politer Method, to get a thorough Insight into the Index, by which the whole Book is governed and turned, like Fishes by the Tail. . . Thus Physicians discover the State of the whole body, by consulting only what comes from Behind."

One sign of progress since the 18th century is the inapplicability to our times of Pope's description of academic scholars in his day:

*For thee we dim the eyes, and stuff the head
With all such reading as was never read:
For thee explain a thing till all men doubt it,
And write about it, Goddess, and about it.*

Let's close with two 18th-century perspectives on reading history and writing it. On reading history we have this from Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*: "Real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. . . The quarrels of popes and kings, with wars or pestilences, in every page; the men all good for nothing, and hardly any women at all."

And perhaps all the Stony Brook authors whose works are celebrated in this issue can share in some of these thoughts of Gibbon's on the day he finished writing *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*: "After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a berceau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame."

David Sheehan is chair of the Department of English at Stony Brook.

FOCUS: BOOKS AND AUTHORS

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For the Sake of Artistic Freedom

Before sweeping political and social change came to Poland, professor Edward Czerwinski supported the freedom movement by smuggling out and publishing illegal works of art.

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Conversations with the Authors

Seven Stony Brook professors discuss the issues addressed in their recently published books.

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The Philosophy of Technology

In his latest book, Dean Don Ihde examines how different cultures relate to and utilize technological change.

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Selected Excerpts from Stony Brook Authors

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Alumni Profiles

Historian Mark Kishlansky '70 traces the philosophical evolution of majority rule.

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The University Bookstore

Special programs such as "Author of the Month" have made the bookstore more than a textbook outlet.

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1989-90 Stony Brook Authors and Editors

Over the last academic year, Stony Brook faculty wrote more than 50 books and edited 26 journals.

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Perspectives

Pat Belanoff, an assistant professor of English, discusses the process of teaching students how to write.

CURRENTS MONTHLY EDITION

Louis Simpson reads from his latest book of poetry.

Thursday, May 17

6:30 p.m.

WUSB 90.1 FM

CURRENTS congratulates the members of the
Class of 1990

Best of luck in the years to come.

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Cuts Seen for Stony Brook as Budget Takes Shape

University officials remain braced for what appear to be deep cuts in Stony Brook's operating budget for fiscal year 1990-91.

As *Currents* went to press, no agreement had been reached between the governor and legislative leaders on solving a state budget deficit that has exceeded \$2.5 billion. But movement was reported on other budget items previously at impasse, brightening hopes for agreement on re-

maining issues.

Observers suggest the formula for state pension contributions from municipalities may be reworked. And there appears to be serious consideration of an early retirement plan for state workers as well as a new program of bonding to cover a portion of the state deficit.

Representatives of SUNY institutions across the state have been monitoring the situation through teleconference calls link-

ing individual campuses with officials at SUNY Central.

At one such recent session, there was little news to cheer campus administrators here. SUNY Central officials expressed fear that the system would be forced to absorb a projected \$30 million cut which for Stony Brook would translate into about \$3.8 million. The SUNY representatives predicted the state might trim about 2.5 percent of its workforce, some 400 to 500

positions in the SUNY system alone. At Stony Brook, about 75 to 100 positions might be eliminated.

"Because of the deficit, the governor and legislative leadership may not be able to continue funding for important 'member item' programs such as Stony Brook's Lyme disease research, waste management, gerontology and others totaling \$1.6 million," notes Glen Watts, vice president for campus finance and management.

Such a cut, he says, would come on top of reductions already incorporated into the governor's budget, including fewer dollars for library purchases, laboratory support and teaching. Stony Brook is insufficiently funded by \$1.19 million in utility cost increases for electricity, water and sewage.

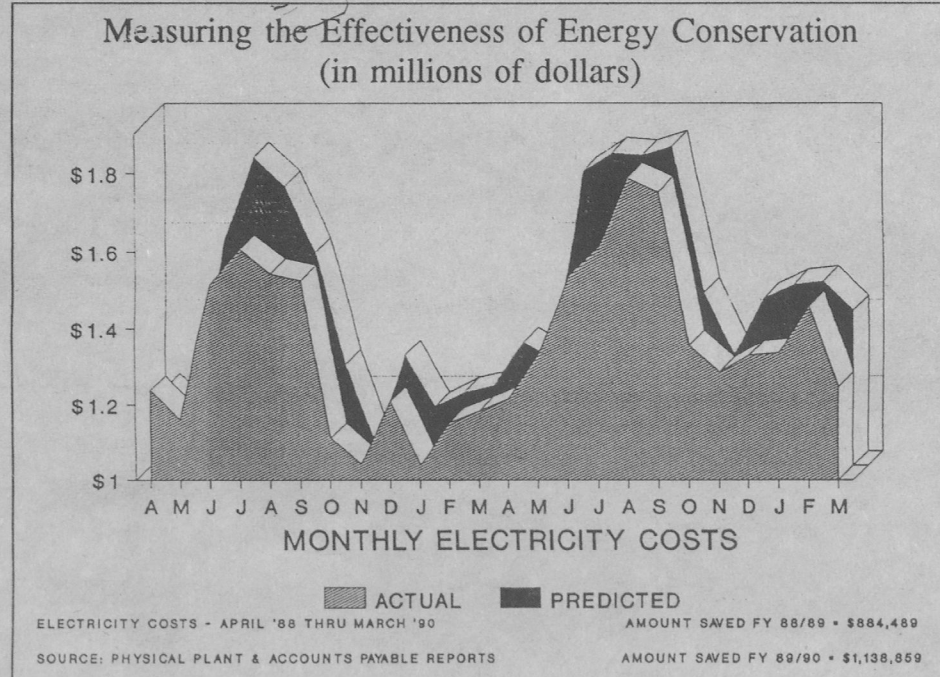
Energy-Saving Measures to Counter Summer Heat

Carl Hanes is worried. He's seen the 1990-91 budget numbers and doesn't like what they represent. "We've got to save at least another million in energy costs this year, just to stay even," he says. "We've got to do it."

Saving energy is serious business to Hanes, deputy to the president for special projects. Hanes, with the assistance of an 13-member Prometheus Energy and Co-Generation Working Group, has come up with a dozen ways to trim the university's \$26 million utility bill. The campus was able to save \$1.5 million last year and hopes to trim its utility bill by \$2.5 million in 1990-91. Some of the energy-saving programs will take effect this summer, others as the school year progresses.

"We're trying to consolidate enough campus activities this summer to be able to shut off the second chiller which costs us \$6,700 a day to operate. If that unit (which helps cool campus buildings) can be turned off for 10 days, we'll save \$67,000."

Hanes will ask departments and offices to voluntarily switch to summer hours as of June 1. "That would mean getting to work at 7:30 a.m. and leaving at 3:30 p.m.," he says, allowing the university to cut back its cooling needs at what is normally the hottest part of the day. Stony Brook will also participate in LILCO's load shedding program, in which power is automatically reduced during peak usage. "If we're asked to cut back, we receive bonus credits from LILCO. Last year that



amounted to \$200,000 for participating in load shedding for just six days."

The Javits Lecture Center will be closed this summer as will several as yet undesignated buildings across the campus, Hanes adds. And, he says, the campaign to encourage individuals to switch off lights, electric typewriters, coffee makers and copying machines will be stepped up.

The university has been doing what it can to cut its utility bill, of which 58 percent is electric, 30 percent is oil, five percent is water and seven percent is

sewage. Shades are being installed as are sensors that automatically shut lights off when there is no motion in a room for 15 minutes.

"There has been a great deal of cooperation so far," Hanes acknowledges. "The School of Continuing Education, for example, has arranged its summer program to make the most efficient use of space in a few buildings rather than have classes scattered across the campus. And we are proceeding with plans to build a cogeneration plant."

Until that is built, Stony Brook will have to cope with substantial increases in utility rates for some time to come, Hanes says. "Translate the millions of dollars we need to save into jobs and programs and you get a real feel for how important energy conservation is to us."

One of the most effective ways to save energy is to use the Energy Hotline, Hanes adds. "We want to know when lights are left on, when doors or windows are open or if water is leaking." The Hotline-632-6631—is operational 24 hours a day.

Marburger to Take Sabbatical July 1

In the 10 years he's been president of Stony Brook, John H. Marburger has sat through countless meetings, composed enough letters to fill a dozen file cabinets and answered thousands of telephone calls. It all stops July 1.

That's the day Marburger begins a three-month sabbatical.

"I need a breather just to catch up," says the 49-year-old physicist-turned-university administrator who will use the hiatus to work on a book on nonlinear optics that he started more than a decade ago. He'll also update himself on laser physics and take a closer look at the way technical students are taught to use computers. In his absence, Provost Tilden Edelman will serve as acting president.

"Though I'm entitled to a five-month sabbatical every five years, I haven't had a break of more than two or three weeks since 1966," says Marburger, a self-effacing "workaholic" who has not been away from the campus for more than two weeks at a time, except on official business. "You need time for self-renewal."

Marburger says he's particularly concerned about "finding out what's been happening in my professional field during the past decade," especially the significance of "chaos" in nonlinear quantum systems. He's already scheduled visits to several institutions around the country "where relevant work is being done."

Boroson Becomes Community Advocate

Florence Boroson will never be lonely in her new post as campus community advocate.

"Since my appointment was announced in January, I've dealt with a few problems, some of them complicated. Now that I'm here full time, I expect to be kept busy," Boroson said from her office in 115 Humanities. Her position became fully operational on April 2.

The first person to hold such a position full-time, Boroson believes her 20 years with Stony Brook has prepared her for helping students, faculty and staff resolve problems that otherwise seem insurmountable. "I'm basically a people person and this is a people job" says the former assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences who was selected after a campus-wide search. In announcing her appointment earlier this year, President John H. Marburger called her "ideally suited" for the position.

As campus community advocate, Boroson has broad investigative powers, access to confidential information and a virtual free hand to get to the root of campus disputes. "I plan to use what I call 'moral suasion' to get the problems resolved," she says.

Boroson recently got a taste of what her



Florence Boroson

counterparts across the nation face when she attended the annual convention of the University and College Ombudsman Association last month. "It's not an easy job, but it's very rewarding to know that you can help humanize an institution by doing something as simple as lending an ear," adds Boroson.

Matters handled by the Office of the Campus Community Advocate are confidential. Boroson can be reached at 632-9200.

Institute for Medicine in Contemporary Society Established at University Hospital

A new institute has been formed in the School of Medicine to explore the relationship between teaching and practicing medicine and subjects such as religion, philosophy, art, law and literature.

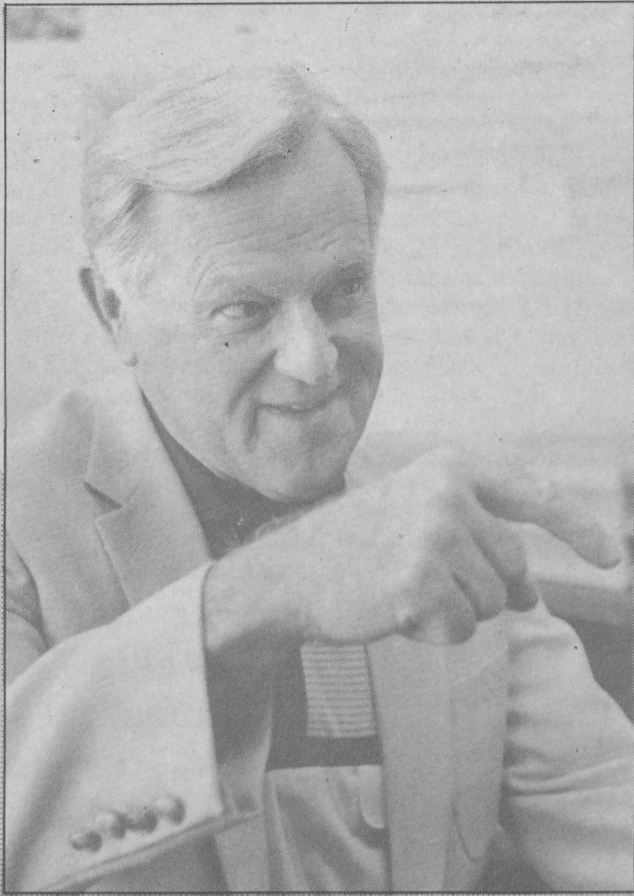
The Institute for Medicine in Contemporary Society, headed by the Rev. Robert Smith, director of chaplaincy services at University Hospital, was inaugurated April 16-17 at a conference at the Health Sciences Center on decisions to limit medical treatment.

"What we have going on here all the time is human life confronting its death," Smith said. "We have to find a language to communicate that" to the hospital staff and the community.

Smith said the institute is particularly aimed at medical students. "They need exposure to the resources of philosophy, religion, ethics and law. A place like this has a great deal to say to the larger community about what it means to be a human being and about the choices we must make."

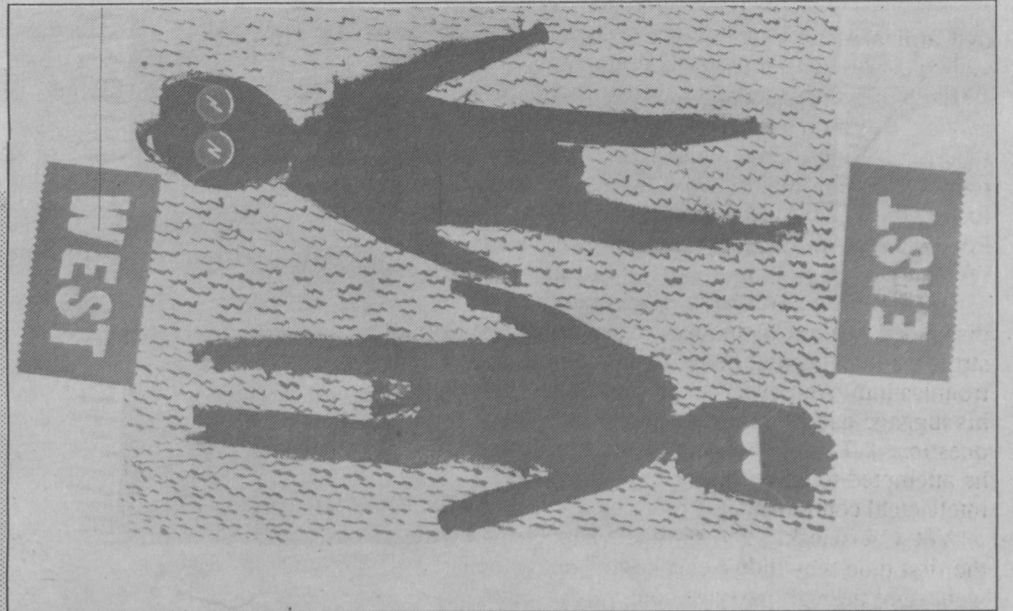
Smith said the institute was not created to be an ethics institute. It will hold symposia and conferences on medicine and its relationship to the humanities and law. For instance, the institute will explore subjects such as the image of the doctor in literature and the relationship between psychiatry and religion.

FOR THE SAKE OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM



Edward Czerwinski

MAXINE HICKS



Artist: Ryszard Swierad

Professor Edward Czerwinski smuggled prints and manuscripts from behind the Iron Curtain.



Artist: Jan Michalski

By Gila Reinstein

Edward Czerwinski has seen the face of danger. Soft spoken and scholarly, the chair of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages at Stony Brook is at home in his academic office, conferring with students and editing the thick manuscript of a forthcoming *Dictionary of Polish Literature*. But not long ago, he put himself on the line for the sake of an extraordinary group of Polish artists.

Czerwinski travels back and forth between the United States and Poland as often as three times a year, and in the past he has quietly taken manuscripts by Polish writers out of Poland, tucked in among his own papers, for publication in the West. But this time the challenge was greater and the stakes higher.

He smuggled out a large tray of slides of revolutionary art. If the slides had been discovered in his luggage, he stood to lose the right to ever return to Poland.

"When I got to the Warsaw airport, I was very nervous. I'm not good at double dealing," Czerwinski says, thinking back to that frightening day.

It was 1987. The Communist regime was in full power, and Solidarity was an illegal movement. Czerwinski was spending the year in Poland on an International Relations Exchange Board grant, conducting research for the one-volume encyclopedia of Polish literature that he is coediting with Polish scholar, Czeslaw Hernas.

"Hernas called and said, 'Something just came up. You've got to see this,'" Czerwinski recalls. "He told me this is work that has never been exhibited, by people who refused to have anything to do with the government," Czerwinski says.

He went with his colleague to the Church of the Holy Cross in the city of Wroclaw. "It was a huge church, with Gothic spires and vaulted ceiling. Mass was in progress. Every church wall was filled with art," says Czerwinski. The works—paintings, collages, sculptures, glass pieces—were profoundly stirring. "It seemed like the work of mature artists. . . but they were all between the ages of 18 and 35," he says. The subject matter was religious and secular, political and personal.

Alienation, isolation, and despair were repeated themes, conveyed in a style Czerwinski calls "Neon-Baroque. . . compact religious forms and blaring color." He also calls it "Altar, Alter-Art," the title of the special issue of *Slavic and East European Arts* (Vol.5, No.2), that Czerwinski and Hernas jointly compiled and translated. The subtitle of that issue, published by the Slavic Cultural Center Press, is "A Revolution of Silence in Contemporary Polish Art."

The exhibit was called "*Droga i Prawda*," meaning "the way and the truth." It was dedicated to Pope John Paul II, who was soon to visit Poland, and organized

by Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz. Included in the show were works by 150 artists from all over Poland.

Czerwinski was deeply impressed with the exhibit and wanted to do something. He arranged to purchase several paintings, knowing that the art would have to remain in Poland indefinitely. He also arranged to have the exhibit photographed, so that he could bring out of Poland the powerful images of the young artist-revolutionaries.

In 1982, when Solidarity was being forcibly disbanded by the Communists, Czerwinski had been strip-searched leaving Poland. That humiliation still troubles him. And every single time he left Poland, his luggage had been inspected and its contents questioned. Those recollections worried him greatly as he attempted to leave with a carrying case of intellectual contraband.

Yet, Czerwinski says, a miracle happened. "It was the first time they didn't check me," he remembers. He went right through passport control and customs, the tray of slides and the illegal manuscripts in hand.

When he returned to Stony Brook, he began the complex process that would lead to publication of the articles and slides—reproduced in color—in the journal. His colleague, Hernas, insisted on taking responsibility as co-editor, although doing so meant he risked arrest and jail. That no longer frightened Hernas says Czerwinski, because "he had been interned in 1981 for his connections with Solidarity." Hernas had explained to Czerwinski, "Once you've been imprisoned, your attitude changes. You're no longer afraid." Hernas told Czerwinski as they planned to smuggle the slides out and print them in the United States, "If you're taking the chance, I am too."

Before his arrest, Hernas had been dean of Polish at the University of Wroclaw, the top scholar in Polish literature in the country. After his release from jail, he lost his position and was demoted to being a classroom teacher.

So Hernas and Czerwinski went ahead with their plan, not knowing what the outcome would mean to them.

And then the regime tumbled.

"By the time [the journal] was ready to come out, things had turned around in Poland, and it was no longer underground art," Czerwinski notes with irony.

"I'm happy I did it. It is a landmark between what was and what was to be. And even though it was published after the fact, they really were thankful."

On recent trips to Poland, Czerwinski has taken copies of the journal with him, and now virtually every library in Poland has a record of that extraordinary, revolutionary art exhibit that found its home in a church.

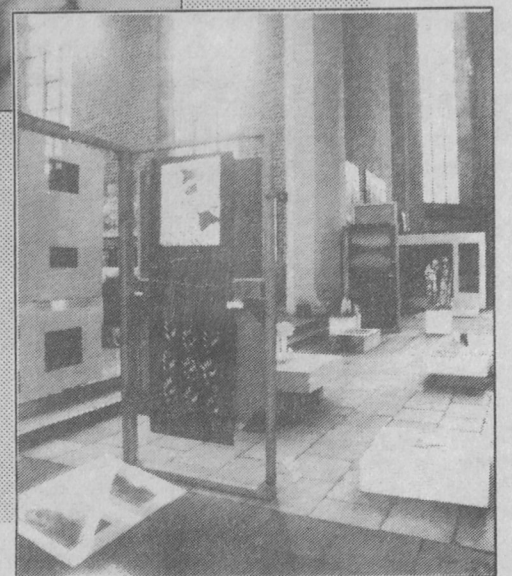


Artist: Janusz Akerman Kolejka



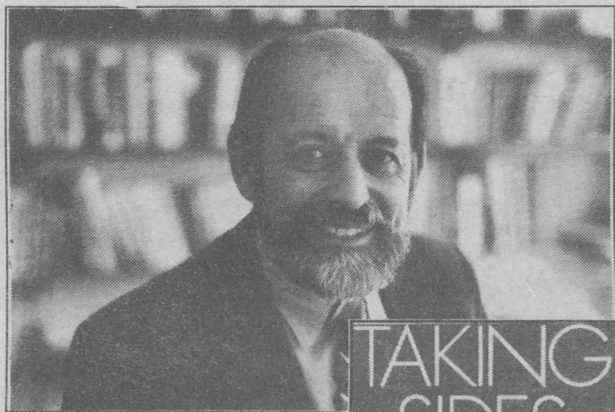
Artist: Agnieszka Kowalska

"Hernas called and said, 'Something just came up. You've got to see this.' He told me this is work that has never been exhibited, by people who refused to have anything to do with the government."



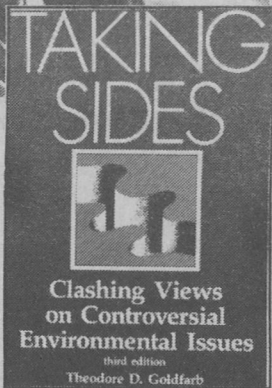
The "i Prawda" exhibit displayed at Holy Cross Church in Wroclaw, Poland (1987).

Conversations With the Authors



Theodore Goldfarb

Both Sides of the Environmental Debate



Associate chemistry professor Theodore Goldfarb presents a lively and well-balanced view of today's environmental problems in *Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Controversial Environmental Issues* (Duskin Publishing Group, 1989).

The book, part of the *Taking Sides* series (other editions examine historical, criminal and political issues) has become something of a bestseller.

"More than 6,000 copies of the book have been sold in a half-year alone," says Goldfarb, who attributes its success to growing worldwide interest in the environment. "I met a man from Pakistan who told me that until recently, few people in his country paid attention to the environment. Now, he says, everyone sees how the land is being degraded by industry. For the first time, they're worried about the consequences."

Now in its third edition, Goldfarb's book contains a selection of 38 essays on 19 environmental issues. The essays, culled from magazine articles, speeches and legislative testimony, are arranged in pairs, one arguing for a position, one arguing against. Topics include philosophical and political matters ("Does Wilderness Have Intrinsic Value?"), technology ("Is There a Cancer Epidemic Due to Industrial Chemicals in the Environment?"), waste disposal (hazardous, municipal and nuclear waste) and the environmental future.

As Goldfarb sees it, the most urgent issue is waste disposal. "There seems to be an increased consciousness everywhere," he says. On Long Island, the problem is critical. By state mandate, all landfills must be closed by Dec. 18, 1990. "That means that every community must find a way to deal with its garbage."

The only solution, says Goldfarb, is a combination of waste reduction and recycling, with an effort to convince people to stop using disposable products.

Goldfarb warns that there are health hazards associated with incinerators, and his report to the State Commission on Solid Waste Management is included in the book.

A number of well-known authorities are cited in the book. An article by Paul Ehrlich, for example, takes the affirmative in the chapter, "Is Population Control the Key to Preventing Environmental Deterioration?" His argument—that excessive population growth strains the ecosystem—is paired with Barry Commoner's counter-argument that technological change is what creates environmental stress.

Goldfarb's book is scheduled for a fourth update next year. The new edition may include paired articles on the feasibility of a constitutional amendment to protect the environment, the destruction of tropical rain forests, the "not-in-my-backyard" syndrome and "sustainable development policies" that promote better lifestyles without impacting on the environment.

During the last academic year, Stony Brook authors produced a wide range of books. Some address the problems of today and tomorrow; others, on the timeless, eternal questions that confront humanity.

Currents spoke with some of

the authors and editors about their works. What follows is a series of interviews, conversations and observations about how these books came to be written, what they have to say and why they believe that message is important.

A Lasting Tribute to a Great Man of Science

What do you do when "the grandfather of isotope effect science" celebrates his 70th birthday and retirement?

You could throw him a surprise party. You could hold a symposium in his honor. Or you could make him a *festschrift*.

When Distinguished Chemistry Professor Jacob Bigeleisen decided to retire last year, his friends gave him all three. The *festschrift*—a collection of original scientific papers dedicated to Bigeleisen—was part of what colleague Takanobu Ishida calls "a real big send-off."

Ishida knows what a big send-off is. He coordinated the gala activities that centered around Bigeleisen's birthday last May 2. "The only trouble was," Ishida says, "Jake refused to get sent off. He's now busier than ever."

That refusal isn't surprising, coming from a scientist who's known internationally as a pioneer researcher and policy-maker. During World War II, Bigeleisen and Nobel Prize winner Maria Goeppert Mayer of Columbia University began studying the effects of isotopes, variations of standard atoms. Their work paved the way for later studies of the forces that hold atoms together within a molecule.



Jacob Bigeleisen

"Their research became the field that we now call isotope effect," says Ishida, also a professor of chemistry at Stony Brook. "The theories Jake developed then are still useful in all areas of biological and physical sciences, from chemistry to medicine." Bigeleisen, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, eventually became known as "the grandfather of isotope effect," Ishida says.

After Ishida decided to organize the tribute, he discovered how esteemed Bigeleisen is. "So many requests came in to honor Jake that I was overwhelmed," he recalls. "Everyone felt Jake had a profound effect on their careers and on the progress of science."

Ishida led the editorial committee that coordinated an extensive "peer review" for each of the 60 manuscripts submitted for the *festschrift*. (The committee eventually narrowed the number to 20.) He organized the "Bigeleisen Isotope Symposium." And he arranged a "surprise" dinner party for 150 guests, enlisting the help of Bigeleisen's wife, Grace.

Though everyone observed strictest secrecy, Ishida's plans were revealed when Bigeleisen guessed what was happening. "We weren't disappointed, because Jake always figures everything out," Ishida says. "He's been that kind of person throughout his life. He observes, draws conclusions and is never surprised."

One year later, Bigeleisen remains active despite his retirement. He coordinates faculty recruitment for the Department of Chemistry. He was recently invited by U.S. Department of Energy Secretary James D. Watson to serve on a panel to determine the validity of cold fusion claims. ("They didn't convince us," says Bigeleisen. "We advised Admiral Watson not to put any money into it.") He also gives invited lectures throughout the world on science and science policy.

And he reads the *festschrift*. "I was very honored to receive it," Bigeleisen says.

For Ishida, things have calmed down a bit—a fact his wife duly noted. Last year, the Ishidas' 25th wedding anniversary came in the midst of the Bigeleisen celebrations. "She took a raincheck," Ishida confesses, "which was very good of her. But the other day she reminded me that this year I have no excuse!"

Pointing the Way for the Amateur Stargazer

If a planetary scientist can't follow standard astronomy guides, what's an amateur stargazer to do?

That's the question Dan Davis and Guy Consolmagno asked themselves. Their answer is *Turn Left at Orion* (Cambridge University Press, 1989), a book the coauthors call "sort of a Michelin guide for starhopping." All the reader needs to follow it, they say, is "a pair of eyes and an inexpensive telescope."

It all started when Consolmagno, who holds a doctoral degree in planetary science, went to Africa with the Peace Corps. Davis, a geophysicist and assistant professor in Stony Brook's Department of Earth and Space Sciences, gave him some amateur astronomy books to take along. "I was so envious," he recalls. "Africa has dark skies and a great view of the southern stars. There was a wealth of things for Guy to see."

But Consolmagno gave up stargazing in frustration. He found the guidebooks confusing, difficult to follow and deceptive. "They featured great glossy pictures taken with huge telescopes. But that doesn't show you what you would actually see if you were standing in your backyard with a small telescope," explains Davis.

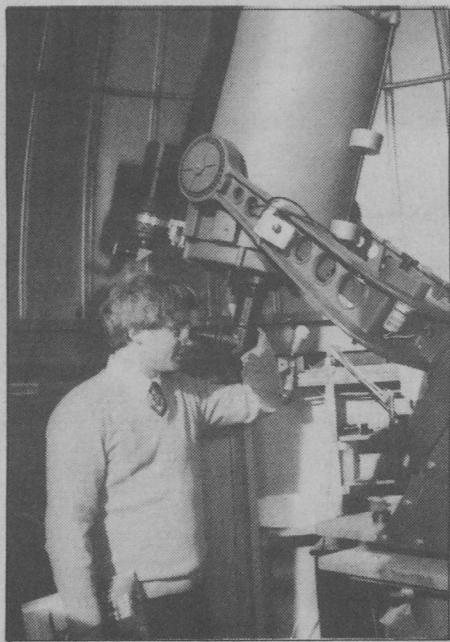
When Consolmagno returned home, Davis brought him outside one evening to show him around the sky. "He was amazed at what he could see with the proper guidance, but even more amazed at how much other people must be missing by following the books out there," Davis says. "We figured that if planetary scientists couldn't use them, there wasn't much hope for the beginner."

Consolmagno suggested the two write their own astronomy guide. They enlisted Davis' niece Karen Kotash, a professional artist, to do the illustrations. After two years of telephone calls and interstate mailing of Macintosh

disks (Consolmagno was by then teaching in Pennsylvania), *Turn Left at Orion* was born. "It was completely a labor of love," Davis says proudly, "and we were very happy with it." Still, he confesses to "utter amazement" when Cambridge University Press offered the authors a contract.

The book, written in simple conversational style, rates heavenly bodies on a scale that ranges from "best in sky" to "stay inside and watch TV." The authors selected 100 celestial objects in mid-northern latitudes, all of which, they say, "can be seen within 15 miles of Manhattan with a three-inch telescope." Though the reader doesn't need any technical background, the book includes easy-to-understand definitions of scientific terms and explanations of astronomical phenomena. "You can delve into the science as much or as little as you like," Davis notes.

Asked where the title *Turn Left at Orion* came from, Davis explains that the constellation Orion is a commonly used "signpost" in the night sky. "You go to Orion, then follow its 'belt' of stars to the left," he says. "It's a good start."



Dan Davis

PAT COLOMBRARO



PAT COLOMBRARO

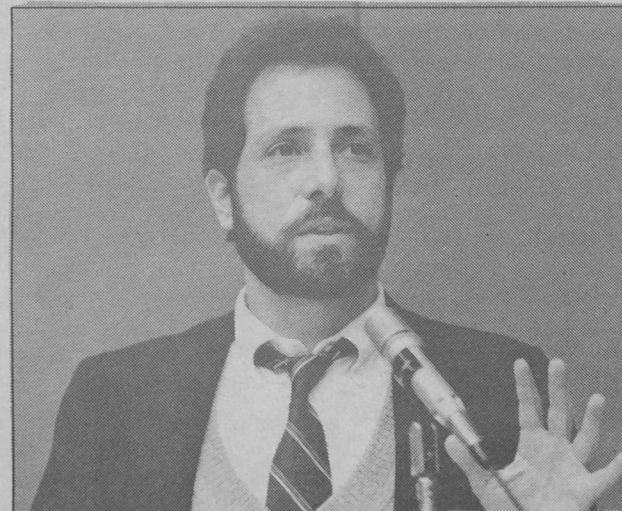


Pornography: How Men See Themselves

Men have been "silent spectators" in the debate about pornography, but it's time they start talking about it, says Stony Brook sociologist Michael Kimmel. "Although most pornographic images are of women, pornography is ultimately about men," Kimmel says.

Kimmel, an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, is editor of the recently published *Men Confront Pornography* (Crown Publishers, 1990). "It's about our own sexuality and women's sexuality as men want them to be."

The book is a collection of 35 essays by men, including cartoonist Jules Feiffer, novelist and essayist Philip Lo-



Michael Kimmel

pate, psychoanalytic critic Jeffrey Masson and social scientist Edward Donnerstein. The authors explore to what extent pornography shapes and informs their feelings and perceptions about men's sexuality, women's sexuality and relations between the sexes.

Kimmel says pornography comes from two sources: sexual repression and sexism. "We live in a culture that doesn't like sex very much," he says. "People don't talk honestly about sex. Few men think they get as much sex as they want. Pornography provides a world of sexual abundance, in which women are always available and nobody says no."

How should society deal with pornography? "I'd rather see society flooded with positive images of healthy sexuality, of men and women who are equal in desire. I believe our schools must provide high-quality sex education programs and that birth control should be available. Steps must be taken to eliminate sexism and homophobia."

Kimmel developed his views during his student years at Vassar College. (He was part of the first graduating class to include male students.) Today, he is the spokesman for the 10-year-old National Organization for Men Against Sexism, which has about 1,500 members.

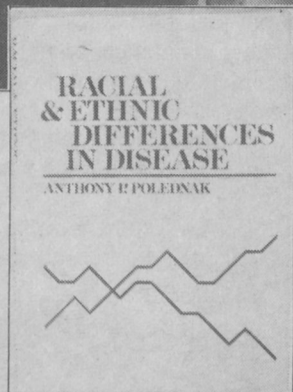
Kimmel first taught a course on male sexuality at Rutgers University, the first such course in New Jersey. He introduced it to New York State when he joined the Stony Brook faculty in 1986.

At Stony Brook, Kimmel teaches courses on men and sexuality, including "Sociology of the Male Experience" and "Human Sexuality." The textbook he uses in the class, *Men's Lives* (Macmillan, 1989), is the single best-selling textbook for college courses on men, Kimmel says. He has also developed a new course, "Sex and Society," which deals with issues such as pornography, rape and AIDS.

"I would like to see men become more sensitive and caring lovers, better friends with other men and more tender, nurturing fathers," he says. "I hope the courses I teach and the books I write will do something to make that happen."



Anthony Polednak



Ethnic Differences in Disease Patterns

Public health officials and doctors need to be aware of how diseases vary among racial and ethnic groups in order to tailor preventive health programs to meet their needs.

So says Anthony Polednak, research associate professor in the Department of Community and Preventive Medicine and author of *Racial and Ethnic Differences in Disease* (Oxford University Press, 1989).

Polednak says the most important factor influencing the incidence of cancer and heart disease among racial and ethnic groups is socioeconomic status, although environment and genetics also play a role. "Poverty influences access to medical care and nutrition," Polednak says.

The book also points out that lack of education is a risk factor for certain cancers such as cervical cancer. In a study of invasive cervical cancer in women in Los Angeles County, number of years of education correlated with the difference in risk between Spanish-speaking and English-speaking groups. Education may relate to specific risk factors such as personal hygiene and hence exposure to a virus such as papillomavirus, Polednak says.

Polednak's book also addresses the effects of Westernization on people from non-Western cultures. The Japanese, for example, have a low rate of colon cancer, but those who settle in the United States experience an increase in colon cancer—presumably because they are exposed to a Western diet. In addition, as developing countries (such as China) import cigarettes, the risk of lung cancer rises.

As for hypertension, African Americans have a greater tendency to develop high blood pressure than whites. Filipinos living in California have rates of hypertension nearly equal to those of African Americans, the book says. The reason for this susceptibility may be lifestyle and/or genetics, but either way, knowing which diseases are more prevalent in one ethnic group as opposed to another can help doctors and public health practitioners establish preventive programs and treatment.

"As awareness increases among physicians and public health officials through the help of publications in the epidemiology of chronic diseases in racial/ethnic groups, targeted intervention programs should also increase in number and effectiveness," he says.

Polednak is working on a follow-up to the book on how racism influences health. He is studying the variation in mortality rates between blacks and whites in large cities.

All Tied Up in Knots And Braids

There's a hush over the suite where the Institute of Theoretical Physics (ITP) is housed. A visitor can almost feel the intensity of the thinking, an undercurrent of activity as lively as the statues of prancing horses that decorate C. N. Yang's office.

Yang, 1957 Nobel prize winner in physics, ITP director and Albert Einstein Professor of Physics, has coedited with physicist M. L. Ge (from Lanzhou University in the People's Republic of China) a book of scientific papers written by some whose thoughts and theories have quietly revolutionized a branch of mathematics. *Braid Group, Knot Theory and Statistical Mechanics* (World Publishers, 1989) is, says Yang, "the first collection of exciting, yet different, approaches to the recent merging of braids and knots with statistical mechanics."

Knot and braid theories describe mathematically how knots are tied. Statistical mechanics is a branch of physics that deals with phase transitions (such as the transition of water from vapor to liquid to solid ice). In 1985 Vaughn Jones, a mathematician at the University of California at Berkeley, realized that the two areas were connected.

"Where that fusion is taking place has caused an explosion in mathematics and theoretical physics," says Yang. He and coeditor Ge didn't intend to present an "exhaustive" survey of the field. "We couldn't. It is too new and has yet come to fruition. We invited nine principal players to contribute to this volume, so readers can learn more about this rapidly developing area."

Knot and braid theories explain the different ways in which knots can be tied, says Yang. "There's a simple loop that we call a trivial knot. But it is by no means a trivial matter."

Picture a tangled ball of string. Are the knots in it trivial knots or another type? Place another tangled ball next to it. Is it knotted in the same way as the first or differently?

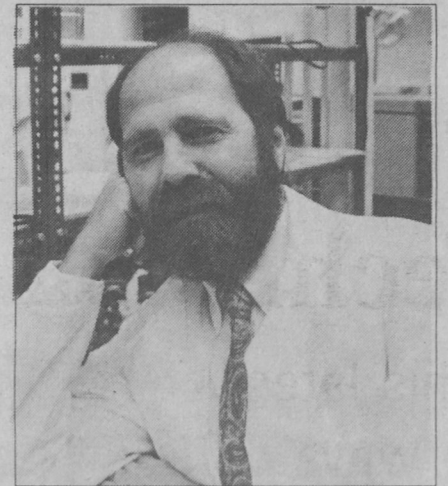
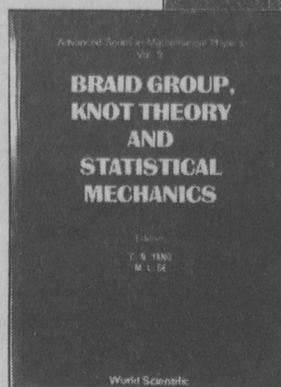
"Jones and others have made a big dent in these questions in this volume," says Yang. They've invented a set of rules that can explain a knot through its corresponding mathematical equation, or polynomial. "Elementary school child should now be able to write down a polynomial for every knot they draws on the blackboard—though it might take them a while," Yang asserts.

But here's what he calls "the \$64,000 dollar question": are polynomials enough to differentiate between different kinds of knots? "You can have two dissimilar knots with the same polynomial, so people are still working on it," says Yang. "We're exploring these questions at ITP and the Department of Mathematics."

Though other books on the merging of these theories are forthcoming, Yang says this volume is the first. "My expectation is that this connection of two areas will produce even more new ideas over the next 20 years," he predicts. "This is just the beginning."



C.N. Yang



Dale Deutsch

Getting a Handle on the War on Drugs

Is the drug panic in the United States real or is it merely an issue created by politicians to get elected? How accurate and useful are screenings to test for illicit drug use?

Erich Goode, a sociologist at Stony Brook, says the drug problem is real and growing. Though the number of casual users has declined, the number of people who die from drug overdose has increased, as well as the number of people admitted to emergency rooms for non-lethal overdoses.

"The number of people who frequently use drugs (especially cocaine) has increased," Goode says. "And the root of administration is shifting from snorting to smoking and injecting."

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the number of people admitted to emergency rooms for non-lethal overdoses of cocaine jumped to 46,000 last year, up from 8,831 in 1984. As for cocaine deaths, that number increased from 1,586 in 1988, up from 628 in 1984.

Goode, author of the textbook, *Drugs in America* (originally published in 1982, and now in its third edition), also points out that today's drug user is mixing drugs. The heavy drug user is using cocaine and heroine—a potentially lethal combination.

And what about drug testing. Is it accurate? Is it useful? Goode suggests drug testing should be done only for safety reasons.

"Test after test shows people are less coordinated under the influence (of drugs)," Goode says. "On the other hand, I think we've gone too far in demanding that every worker should be tested."

Dale Deutsch, an associate professor of biochemistry at Stony Brook and former head of the toxicology laboratory at University Hospital, estimates that half of the Fortune 500 companies are conducting pre-employment drug testing.

Deutsch, author of *Analytical Aspects of Drug Testing* (John Wiley and Sons, 1989) and an inspector for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, says many federal agencies including the Department of Transportation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Customs have mandated that employees be tested for cocaine, opiates, angel dust, amphetamines and marijuana either before they start a new job or randomly.

As a federal inspector, Deutsch checks the training and qualifications of laboratory workers, inspects equipment, tests protocols and ensures that the labs comply with legal requirements. He said 50 laboratories have been certified by the federal government to perform drug tests. The price of certification isn't cheap—it costs about \$17,000 for a two-day inspection in order to be certified.

Methods of testing have improved to eliminate errors and false positives, Deutsch says. Samples are screened using antibodies that detect a particular drug. If the sample tests positive for a particular drug it is further purified and broken down into its component parts, producing a fragment pattern that is unique to each drug.

The Philosophy of Technology

In his latest book, Don Ihde examines the ways different cultures use and relate to technological change

By Gila Reinstein

Don Ihde loves to travel, and where he goes reflects his world view. Before the 1980s, whenever he could find the opportunity he traveled through Europe and across the United States. Those were the important cultural centers of the world for him then.

"In the last 10 years, I've traveled to all six continents," he says. "Some call me an armchair anthropologist," he adds with a laugh.

Ihde is a philosopher, author of eight books—the ninth in copy editing stage—and dean of Humanities and Fine Arts at Stony Brook. He has been called "America's first philosopher of technology" by colleagues and lectures around the country and the world on the links between science, society and thought.

Book number eight, *Technology and the Lifeworld, From Garden to Earth*, has just been published. It is part of a new series by the Indiana University Press on the philosophy of technology. This is the first North American series devoted explicitly to the philosophy of technology, a study that embraces many disciplines.

Technology and the Lifeworld examines the different

ways people relate to technologies, from the simplest tools to the most sophisticated. "Lifeworld" is a term Ihde borrows—and modifies—from 20th-century philosopher Edmund Husserl. Ihde uses it to mean, "the cultural world—values, societal beliefs, the environment in which human beings take their direction."

In *Technology and the Lifeworld*, Ihde looks at the ways different cultures use technology and relate to it, and the differences between contemporary and traditional views of technology. The final section of the book faces the important issue that Ihde calls "stewardship for the inherited earth," preserving the environment from the insistent encroachment of development.

"Not everything in high technology is good," he says. "Some things are obviously bad, for example those things that cause environmental damage."

Even in nonjudgmental terms, Ihde says, "Technology is not neutral. Any technology changes the way you experience what you experience. It will enhance one aspect, while reducing another." For example, he says, consider sunglasses, which modify the whole world of color when you look through them. In subtle ways, any technological device you use modifies the world, he says.

Ihde is neither a utopian nor a dystopian. He is not willing to indict technology nor call it the solution to all the world's ills. "Technology is ambiguous. We need to recognize its nonneutrality and be critically aware of what we are selecting," he says. "You can't go back to the garden, to simplicity."

The garden in the subtitle is Eden, and that primordial setting becomes a continuing metaphor in the book for the world before tools, before humankind began to take domination over the environment. Other chapters of the book, "Eve and the Spaceship," "Adam and Eve's Culinary Revolution," carry out this theme.

Could humans live without any technology whatsoever, Ihde asks. His answer is yes, but only in a tropical garden like the mythic Garden of Eden.

The central argument of the book, Ihde says, is that "the world has been interconnected by technological and scientific developments which arise out of Western culture. The countercurrent of all non-Western cultures is beginning to influence us. A major task of the 21st century is to relate to and appreciate non-Western cultures."



Don Ihde

MAXINE HICKS

"The world has been interconnected by technological and scientific developments which arise out of Western culture. The countercurrent of all non-Western cultures is beginning to influence us. A major task of the 21st century is to relate to and appreciate non-Western cultures."

In pursuit of that appreciation, Ihde recently traveled to Japan, Korea and India. This July he will embark on a year-long visit to Australia, where he will be on the faculty of the University of Sydney for the 1990-91 academic year while on sabbatical from Stony Brook. From Australia he hopes to base a multicultural humanistic study of the Pacific rim countries, including New Zealand and Southeast Asia.

Where does Stony Brook fit into all this? For Ihde, part of the function of Stony Brook—and every university—is to celebrate multicultural diversity. And, "because the university is in the forefront of research for technology, it ought to be in the forefront of experimentation for societal issues."

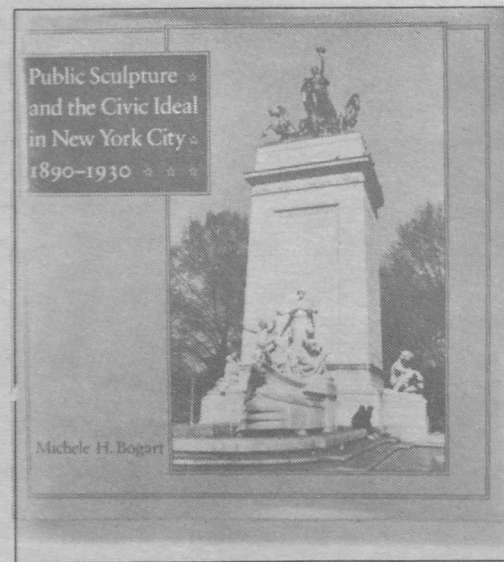
"We're moving in that area," Ihde says, noting the reorganization of the Department of Comparative Studies, the addition of scholars in Korean, Japanese and Chinese studies, the hiring of an ethnomusicologist and the search for an expert in non-Western art.

"A symbol of the postmodern way of seeing is the compound eye," he says, handling a small wooden kaleidoscope, the kind you look through to see a world broken up, multiplied and transformed. "Or it's like 20 television screens in a newsroom showing images from all over the world at the same time. You pick and choose the mix of what you want to see."

The university, Ihde says, should offer the richest possible mixture.

Selected Excerpts

Stony Brook Authors and Editors



The years between the Civil War and World War I were the great age of public sculpture in America. Nowhere was this more evident than in New York, the nation's largest city. Numerous monuments and elaborate architectural sculpture, such as the *Maine Memorial* and the United States Customs House programs, structured urban public spaces. These projects have been interpreted as visible and explicit assertions of the high cultural status of sculptors, as well as of both aesthetic and social unity.

Over the last decade, a new fascination with New York's heritage has led to a resurgence of interest in these architectural sculptures and monuments. Cleaned and restored due to efforts of private groups such as the Central Park Conservancy, they have reemerged as symbols of civic pride, and as testaments to the revival of Manhattan's glamor. Seen through a veil of nostalgia, works like the *Pulitzer Fountain* are often regarded as models of an era of harmony. . . . (page 2)

Just as sculptors were part of, and dependent upon, a broader social and cultural framework, their ideals of harmony and civic beauty were also part of a broader scheme. The sculptors' concerns were inspired by an urban vision promoted by select groups of architects, artists, reform politicians, lawyers, intellectuals and businessmen. Their interest in organization, consolidation, and specialization reflected a larger, and recently much discussed, "search for order."

In the wake of the Civil War, numerous institutions and interest groups were formed in an effort to bring about a more unified, stable society. . . through the organized institutionalization of culture (the establishment of universities, museums, and libraries) science (university departments, professional societies, journals, and laboratories), and politics (centralization of government agencies, city planning, and municipal reform).

In New York, consolidation of great fortunes, growth and reform in government, and the influx of southern and eastern European immigrants led the New York elites to become increasingly interested in public sculpture. As dominant urban groups actively attempted to assert American values, they encouraged sculptors' efforts to create heroic, uncontroversial myths of civic community: statements of order and unity in the form of magnificent monuments and architectural sculptures. In their minds, such works would be expressions of public culture, a well-defined sphere of national values and shared ideals presumed to be both desirable and pervasive. (page 6)

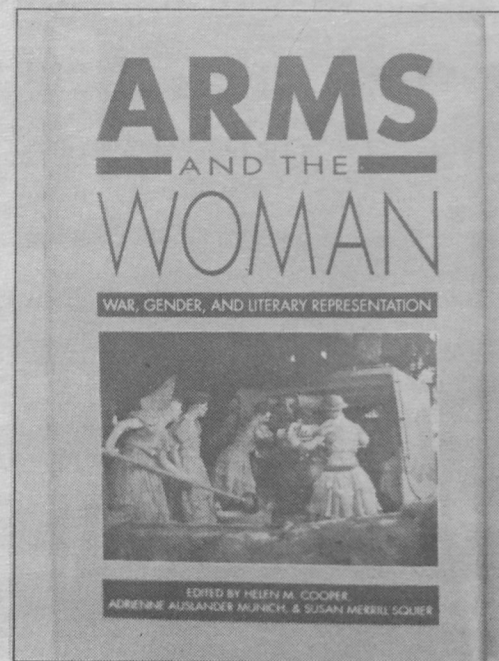
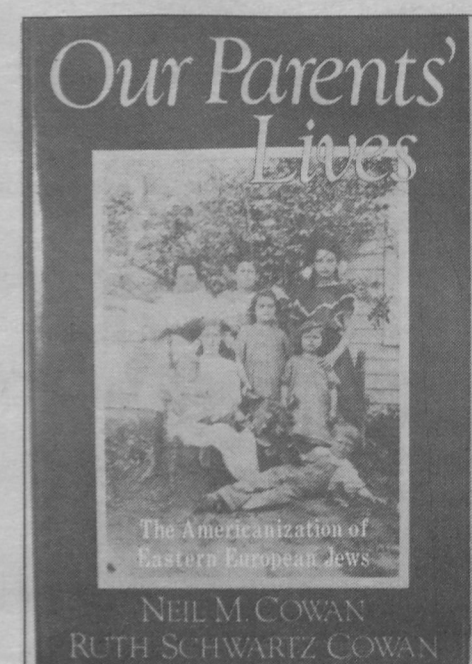
PUBLIC SCULPTURE AND THE CIVIC IDEAL IN NEW YORK CITY, 1890-1930, Michele Helene Bogart, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. © 1989 by the University of Chicago. Michele Helene Bogart is associate professor of art history at Stony Brook.

We all know the stereotype; we have all heard the jokes. The Jews love learning. They are the people of the book. Jewish children excel in school. The Jews revere scholars and scholarship. "What's a Jewish dropout?" "Someone who quit after a master's degree!" "You got a ninety-eight! That's nice, but what happened to the other two points?"

Like all stereotypes, this one has a base in reality, but—like them, too—it also lies, disguising part of the truth. Some Jews love learning—but others scoff at it. Some Jewish children excelled in school, but others failed, a failure honored more in silence than in celebration. Some of the Jewish children who excelled in school paid a terrible, haunting, alienating price for that excellence. The pedagogic practices common in our parents' youth were (as often we have been reminded) more stringent than those with which we as children were familiar, but that stringency was enforced by physical abuse—the whip, the ruler—and emotional humiliation (often delivered as sarcasm), a fact often left out of nostalgic memoirs. Was it love of scholarship that really motivated many Jewish immigrants towards scholastic excellence? Or fear of the whip? Or love of the dollar? Or a desire to escape the world of their parents? Or a desire to succeed in the world of the gentiles? . . . (pages 74-75)

As physically different as American public schools may have been from the *cheders* [one-room religious primary schools] of Eastern Europe, they were in many ways pedagogically similar. *Cheder* boys were not allowed to run and play, and neither were second graders on the Lower East Side—at least not during school hours. Education meant "book learning" in Poland and Russia, and that was precisely what it also meant in the immigrant districts of Philadelphia and Chicago. In both Eastern Europe and America, children had to sit still and keep quiet for long periods; they had to commit to memory huge amounts of material; they had to demonstrate respect for and subservience to their teachers, even when the teachers caused them severe, and unwarranted, embarrassment. . . . Once one got past its massive doors, the American public school was just a *cheder* with girls. (pages 86-87)

OUR PARENTS' LIVES: THE AMERICANIZATION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN JEWS, by Neil M. Cowan and Ruth Schwartz Cowan. Copyright © 1989 by Basic Books, Inc. Reprinted by permission of Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, New York. Ruth Schwartz Cowan is professor of history at Stony Brook.



In order to make arms, the deities first have to make love.

In presenting the dualities of man/woman, war/peace, classical epic both establishes the conception of the war narrative informing Western literary tradition and allows a questioning of those dualities. These originating figurings demonstrate that in a patriarchal world men may sign the war contract, but both sexes had a hand in drafting it. By examining the metaphors that link life making to warmaking and by decoding the invisible female signature on the military contract, we question the validity of any exclusively male construction of the war text.

The most explicit trope connecting love and war in classical literature occurs when the gods ensnare Mars and Venus in each other's arms. That the two polarized deities make such easy bedfellows illustrates how woman's complicity in the aggressivity and violence of war has been allegorized. Love, according to one possible interpretation, is the feminine counterpart to, not the opposite of, war. . . . (pages 10, 11)

The dualities of front and home front, militarist male and pacifist female that [Elizabeth] Barrett Browning maintained while privileging home and motherhood over war have traditionally structured—and so perpetuated—the war story. That dualistic structure is emphatically at variance with facts of war in the modern era that was inaugurated by woman's incursion with Florence Nightingale into battlefield nursing. The increasing toll of civilian casualties during the two world wars destroys the myth that in war men fight to protect their women, who remain secure at home caring for their children. Historically, women's new roles as war workers, ambulance drivers, soldiers, and terrorists, as well as victims of total war, put to rest the notion of inherently peaceable women, inherently warlike men. (page 16)

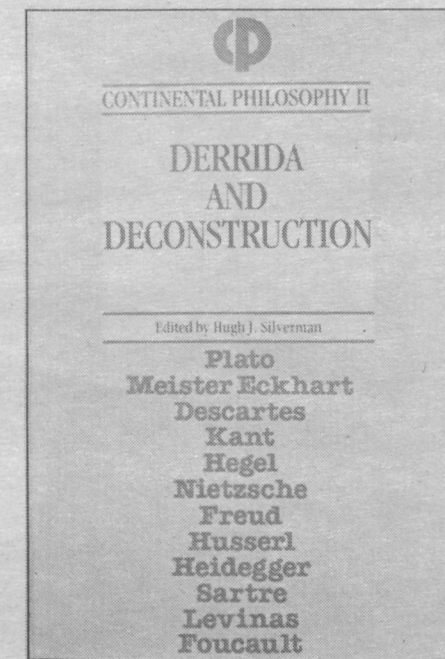
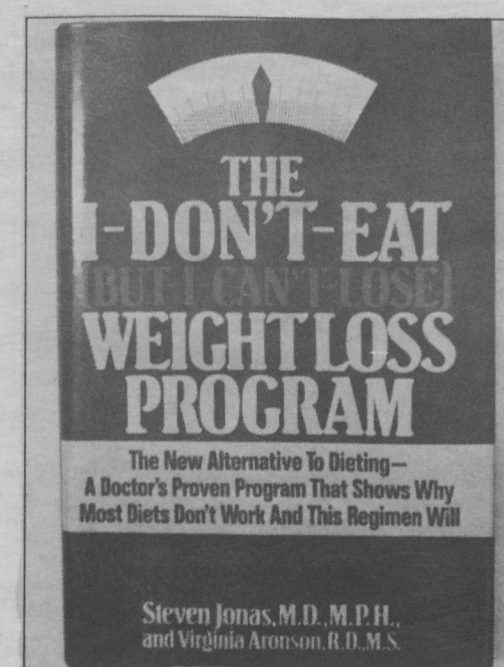
ARMS AND THE WOMAN: WAR, GENDER AND LITERARY REPRESENTATION, edited by Helen M. Cooper, Adrienne Auslander Munich, and Susan Merrill Squier. © The University of North Carolina Press. Reprinted by permission. Helen M. Cooper, Adrienne Auslander Munich, and Susan Merrill Squier are associate professors of English at Stony Brook.

Would you like to be able to take control of your metabolic rate? Would you like to be able to speed up a sluggish metabolism, emulating those naturally thin folks you now envy? You can do just that and, unless you are one of the very rare individuals with a metabolic disorder requiring medication, you can rev up your metabolism simply by making some lifestyle changes.

The two major causes of slowed metabolism are sedentary living habits and low-calorie dieting. And these are two factors you can control. With regular exercise and low-fat nutrition, your metabolic rate can be boosted—you'll build muscle and shed fat. In fact, by exercising regularly and eating right, you may be able to minimize or delay the age-related downward drop of your metabolic rate. Active women can even overcome the metabolic sex bias. BUT YOU HAVE TO EXERCISE AND YOU MUST STOP DIETING. Otherwise, your metabolic rate will remain slower than normal, and you will remain fatter than you'd like to be. . . . (pages 8-9)

When I finally decided to alter my eating habits, I thought I had to give up all my favorite foods, from cheese and cracker snacks to chocolate ice cream desserts, plus red meats and anything else that contained fat. . . I quickly discovered that once I eliminated all high-fat foods from my diet, there didn't seem to be anything left I like to eat! So I gave up the idea of giving up all food fat. I decided to approach my eating habits the same way I started exercising: slowly, gradually, comfortably, and at my own pace. . . . In liberating myself from the burden of perfectionism, it gradually became clear to me that what I really wanted was to be in reasonably good physical shape and health. I wanted to lose some of my excess fat, enough so that I felt good about myself. I wanted to exercise regularly—often and vigorously enough so that I felt fit. And I wanted to develop dietary patterns that were low enough in fat to be healthful but allowed ample room for eating enjoyment. (pages 99-100)

Excerpted by permission of Rawson Associates, an imprint of Macmillan Publishing Company, from **THE I-DON'T-EAT (BUT I-CAN'T-LOSE) WEIGHT LOSS PROGRAM** by Steven Jonas and Virginia Aronson. Copyright © 1989 by Steven Jonas and Virginia Aronson. Steven Jonas is professor of community and preventive medicine at Stony Brook.



What time is it in New York? What time is it in Paris? What time is it in Vienna? A line links three cities—perhaps not a straight line, but surely a straighter line than New York-Paris-Rome. But even if the line is straight, there is a difference in time. New York is not the same time as Paris, but Paris is the same time as Vienna. Noon in New York; six o'clock in Paris and Vienna. But the more or less straight line that New York-Paris-Vienna makes does not make the same difference in time. And even though Paris and Vienna are the same time, it still takes another two hours (by plane) to get there. Yet again, one might say that New York, Paris, and Vienna—in the 1980s—are of the same time. But what time? *Welche Zeit? Eine Neue-Zeit*—no longer simply modern but distinctly post-modern. What sort of time is this new time that calls itself post-modern? The Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had to wait for Burkhart in the nineteenth century to receive its full self-understanding as the 'Renaissance.' There must be something peculiar about a time which names itself while also giving sense to an antecedent time. To name itself *post*-anything (post-impressionist, post-industrial, post-capitalist, post-structuralist, post-phenomenological, post-analytic, post-partum, post-critical, post-modern, etc.) announces that the previous time is at an end, that a new time is on the rise, and that it is self-consciously avant garde. This new historical time is rather the time of periods and moments, epochs and centuries, then and now. It does not occur by traversing different time lines, different time zones, different countries and cities. As a post-historical time, it partitions itself off as different from what is past, establishing a threshold, a gap, or an end which has become a beginning. (pages 154-155)

From **CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY II: DERRIDA AND DECONSTRUCTION**, ed. Hugh J. Silverman. © 1989 by Routledge, a division of Routledge, Chapman and Hall, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission of Routledge. Hugh J. Silverman is professor of philosophy and comparative literature at Stony Brook.

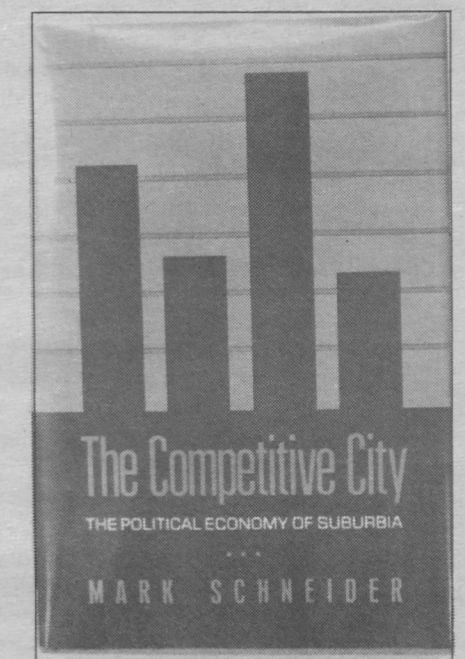
Using a market perspective, I have developed a parsimonious model of local politics to explain local budgets and the pursuit of wealth. The general model identified areas of conflict and cooperation in local politics and generated a set of expectations which were tested empirically using a set of suburban communities, whose demographic, fiscal, budgetary, and political conditions were measured over the course of the period 1970-1982.

The model identifies four sets of actors as critical to local politics: residents and business firms—who are the "buyers" of local public goods; and politicians and bureaucrats—who dominate the "sell" decision. Each set of actors has diverse preferences and goals, and each has a diversity of resources and strategies by which to pursue them. On the one hand, conflict is a fundamental outcome of the diverse preferences, goals, and strategies of these actors. On the other hand, actors share a desire to increase the benefits of membership in a community in relationship to the costs.

I define benefits in terms of local expenditures and costs in terms of the local property tax bill. This formulation clearly oversimplifies the decision calculus of real people. Many of the benefits that make a community attractive—its physical amenities, proximity to employment, availability of housing, and so forth—are neglected in the decision rules of the model. Similarly, the focus on the local tax bill oversimplifies the costs of locational choice. . . . Nevertheless the centrality of the property tax is easily seen. This tax is the single largest source of local government revenue, and it is a tax which is unavoidable once the decision to locate in a community is made. While a resident can forego a fee for the use of a municipal swimming pool or local beach by not using the facility, nonpayment of the property tax will eventually mean the loss of a home. Thus, the tax bill represents the unavoidable membership dues for living in a community. . . .

In my model, residents and business firms are the key sources of demand in the local market. Both want to increase the service benefits they receive while minimizing their tax costs. Consequently, they support strategies, such as exclusionary zoning, to maximize the flow of benefits they receive. (pages 199-201)

THE COMPETITIVE CITY: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SUBURBIA, by Mark Schneider, by permission of the University of Pittsburgh Press. © 1989 by University of Pittsburgh Press. Schneider is professor of political science at Stony Brook.



photos by Maxine Hicks

The Ayes Have It

Kishlansky '70 Traces Course of Majority Rule

Majority rule is commonplace in political life today, but that wasn't always the case. Until the 18th century, rule by majority was considered an inferior method of making group decisions, says historian Mark Kishlansky '70.

Unanimous consent was the ideal in those days. The general public was considered to be a vulgar, rude multitude in the 17th century. It wasn't until almost 100 years later that the undifferentiated masses were thought of in kinder terms as the populace, the commonalty, the people.

Kishlansky is conducting an investigation of the British origins of majority rule, the process by which politics came to be determined by a consensus of the majority. The result of his work will be published in a book whose title is, tentatively, *The Major Part*.

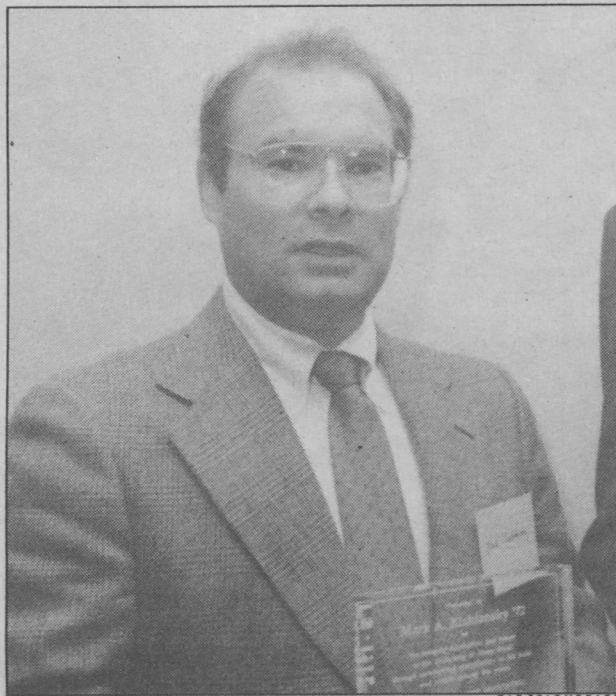
At this early stage in the research, Kishlansky is not yet sure whether the final product will be a scholarly tome or one directed at the general reader. But the project fascinates him, and right now he is studying the development of numeracy—mathematical literacy—that changed the way business and science were carried out, and ultimately, the way governments were run.

"After the Protestant Reformation and the execution of King Charles I, the British people no longer shared the same religion and beliefs about monarchy. Unanimity was out, majority rule was in."

The second part of his research, which he expects to do in London, will concentrate on the social and political changes that made unanimous consent impossible in England. After the Protestant Reformation and the execution of King Charles I, the British people no longer shared the same religion and beliefs about monarchy. Unanimity was out, majority rule was in.

Kishlansky's specialty is British history, a field he has pursued since his undergraduate days. At Stony Brook he majored in both history and English. He speaks proudly of his Stony Brook experience.

"Stony Brook was an exciting intellectual environment



Mark Kishlansky

in the late 1960s," he recalls. "The university was collecting faculty for 15,000 students, but it had only 6,000 students. It was a young faculty, engaged intellectually."

From Stony Brook, Kishlansky went on to Brown University for his master's and doctoral degrees. While completing his Ph.D., he took a position at the University of Chicago in 1975 and has advanced there to a full professorship. He was recently named to the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago. This honor is given to a small group of outstanding scholars who are assigned no formal obligations to the university and are free to pursue their own work full-time.

Stony Brook honored Kishlansky this past fall with the Distinguished Alumnus Award. Placing his name in nomination, Department of History chair Fred Weinstein said, "Professor Kishlansky is an outstanding candidate. His record speaks for itself."

His record includes a distinguished list of publications. *Parliamentary Selection: Social and Political Choice in Early Modern England* (1986) and *The Rise of the New Model Army* (1983), both published by Cambridge University Press, are scholarly monographs. *Early Modern Europe: The Crisis of Authority* (1987), with Charles Gray and Eric Cochrane, is a textbook published by the University of Chicago Press. Forthcoming in 1991 are two additional textbooks, *Civilization in the West*, with Patrick Geary and Patricia O'Brien, and *Sources of Western History*. Kishlansky also has a long list of journal publications and reviews to his credit.

That's a lot for someone who says he finds writing terrifying. "Every morning I wake up and say, 'I'll never write again,' but somehow the words come. People who want to write their books, write them," he says.

Environmental Programs for New York City

The New York Environment Book, by Eric Goldstein '72, is "the first book to take a comprehensive look at the environmental problems of New York City," says the author. The recently released book, targeted at a general readership, covers such topics as solid waste management, drinking water, air quality, coastline preservation and toxic materials. The final chapter is what Goldstein calls "a how-to section"—how to get a tree planted in Manhattan, how to arrange for radon testing of your home, how to set up a recycling program.

"I've always been interested in environmental issues," Goldstein says. "At Stony Brook I wrote a consumer-environmental column in *Statesman*." A political science major, Goldstein went on to earn a law degree at Hofstra University and a master's of law degree from New York University. He now specializes in environmental prosecutions, serving as senior attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council, a national non-profit organization. Besides facing off against the environmental bad guys, he also promotes the positive, serving on the New York City executive committee for Earth Day, celebrated April 22.

He finds writing a lot of fun, but slow. "It takes longer to complete a book than you envision." *The New York Environment Book*—his first—took approximately two-and-a-half years from start to finish. "I never thought about writing. I see myself more as a lawyer than a writer," he says.

He learned at least one thing from the experience of putting out the book, "I learned how much easier it is to read a book than write one," he says.

Published by Island Press of Washington, D.C., *The New York Environment Book* is co-authored by Mark Izeman, one of Goldstein's colleagues at the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Young Adult Stories

Paper Doll, by Liz (Feinman) Fever '74 will be published June 1990, by Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. The main characters are a handicapped teenage girl and her boyfriend, and the story focuses on "the issues of independence from an overprotective family and of sexuality," says Fever. She expects the book may be controversial because of its sensitive subject matter.

Fever published another young adult novel, *One Friend to Another* in 1987, dealing with junior high school friendships.

After graduating from Stony Brook with a major in biology, Fever went to Yale Medical School, where she earned both a master's degree in public health and a medical degree. She practiced public health medicine in New Jersey until 1984, when she decided to write full time and raise her family—Ben, now six years old, and Ethan, age three. In addition to writing fiction, she has published a number of essays and articles on environmental and medical subjects.

Nominations for the Distinguished Alumnus Award

The Alumni Association invites Stony Brook faculty and alumni to nominate candidates for the Eighth Annual Distinguished Alumnus Award. The award will be presented Saturday, Oct. 13, at Homecoming / Fallfest '90.

Each nominee must be a Stony Brook graduate who by contribution to his or her field has garnered respect among colleagues and the general public and who embodies qualities of which the Alumni Association

and the university can be proud.

Send the nominee's resume and a minimum of three letters of recommendation to the Alumni Association Awards Committee, Office of Alumni Affairs, 330 Administration, University at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-0604. Nominations and recommendations must be received by August 3, 1990. For information, call the Office of Alumni Affairs, (516) 632-6330.

University Bookstore Showcases 'Author of the Month'

A visit to the campus bookstore is one of the best ways to keep in touch with the wide variety of ideas Stony Brook authors are writing about.

"We enjoy letting people see what's new on the faculty booklist," says Paul Sirianni, manager of the Barnes & Noble store. And Sirianni is true to his word: a wall of shelves in the atrium is set aside specifically for faculty publications, and the store's "Author of the Month" promotion has become a traditional event.

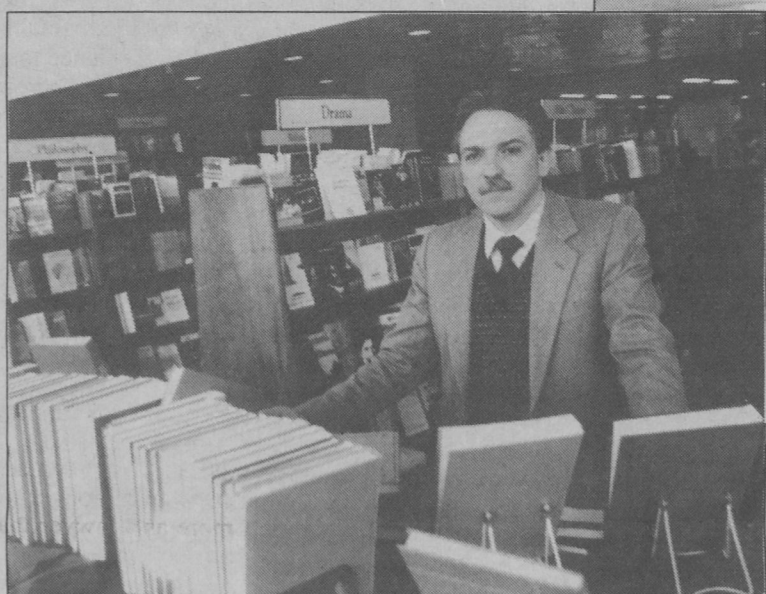
The Author of the Month program began last year highlighting Ruth Schwartz Cowan's book, *Our Parents Lives*. During the promotion, the author's book is prominently displayed and discounted 20 percent. Autographs are available upon request.

"The program is very successful," says Stony Brook contracts administrator Susanne Walsh, who oversees operation of the bookstore. "A lot of faculty members call when they have a book coming out. They find it's a great way to let people know what they're doing." So far, 15



University Bookstore

HSC PHOTOGRAPHY SERVICE



Paul Sirianni

MAXINE HICKS

faculty members have been featured, and a gala public reception May 8 at the University Club celebrated this semester's writers.

Honored at the reception were authors Steven Jonas, for *The-I-Don't-Eat (But-I-Can't-Lose) Weight Loss Program*, Peter Kahn for *Mathematical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, E. Ann Kaplan for *Rocking Around the Clock—Music Television, Postmodernism and Consumer Culture*, Don Ihde for *Technology and Lifeworld: From Garden to Earth* and

Michael Kimmel for *Men Confront Pornography*. Currently, both Ihde and Kimmel are sharing May's "Author of the Month" honors.

"I was thrilled to be chosen," says Kaplan, director of the Humanities Institute. Her book about Music Television (MTV) was highlighted last month, along with her recently published *Psychoanalysis and Cinema*, a collection of essays on foreign and domestic films. Kaplan's books, along with other featured books, were selected because of their general appeal. "We try to feature books that reach a wide audience," says Walsh.

Sirianni adds, "It's a terrific way to promote our authors," Sirianni says. "It's become a great way to encourage people to come into the store."

Louis Simpson on the Writer's Life

continued from page 1

ultimate criterion was, "a book has to be readable."

Simpson is on leave from Stony Brook this semester, but spends a lot of time close to home. "People wonder why I live here. I love the grass; I love the wind. I can park my car and walk where I have to go. I can walk my dogs." The beagle and beagle-terrier are "a big part of my life," he admits, and the daily walk he and his wife, Miriam, take with the dogs is a regular ritual of life in Setauket for the Simpsons.

Giving poetry readings and lectures, Simpson travels across the country more often than he goes into New York City, even though he owns an apartment in the city. "I think New York is past a balance point where it is no longer a viable city. I wouldn't live there," he says. Was New York different during his days as a student at Columbia University? Emphatically so. "I remember at midnight I'd leave my room, walk the streets, walk across Central Park if I felt like it. New York, then, was as safe as houses," he says.

Although Simpson was born in colonial Jamaica and spent his childhood looking to England as the mother country, his loyalties are American. He left Jamaica soon after his father died, and he never went back. Initially he came to New York to visit his mother and decided to enroll at Columbia.

During World War II, Simpson enlisted in the United States Army, interrupting his college studies. He was posted with the 101st Airborne Division and fought in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Letters from Simpson to his mother, aunt and cousins are included in *Selected Prose*. They are affectionate and amusing, as he pleads with his relatives to send chocolates or tells them exploits of military life.

In October, 1944, he wrote to his cousin, Molly Cohn, "I have been busted to private again for mislaying a radio in the shock of war, but I have every hope that, owing to

his industry, courage, character and long years of service, the year 1945 shall once more see Louis Simpson a p.f.c."

"We had a movie the other day and just as Harry James hit a high note the celluloid burned up, so we don't know how it ended. That's what makes war rugged," he wrote to Molly in November, 1944. He writes of the mud, the cold and the wretched "chow" on the front, and of the bistros of Pigalle and the pretty girls there, in London—in fact, everywhere.

He makes light of his danger and mentions off-

"For 20 years I have been developing a kind of writing in verse that would accommodate my thoughts as easily as prose yet have a lyric flow."

handedly being grazed by a bullet and earning the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart and other citations. Looking back on those days from 45 years later, Simpson says, "We were very cheerful, very young. The letters from the war... the soldiers were trying to keep up the morale of the people back home. You could never tell people about the front line stuff. It would have been censored." And so the letters are light and funny.

But the war wasn't just a series of amusing exploits. Simpson says, "We slept night after night in a field of dead men... It took me years to get over it. I still haven't gotten over it." For years after, Simpson dreamed violent war

dreams almost nightly. "Lately, the dreams are easing up," he says.

He went into the army a college student, fresh from colonial British Jamaica. "When I came out of that, I felt American." Sometime during his third year in the service, an officer came into the barracks and asked, "Who here wants to become an American citizen?" Simpson raised his hand and was sworn in without ceremony.

In a poem just published last month, Simpson writes,

*And what is our nation?
The place where we were born
or the one that permits us to live?*

"I'm not a raving patriot," he says today, with a note of defensiveness, but neither does he have the "hypercritical, kneejerk response that the United States is always wrong, evil," that he sometimes hears among his colleagues. He vocally opposed the Vietnam War—earning threatening phone calls for his outspoken position—but adds, "I am not a pacifist."

At Stony Brook, Simpson has taught literature since 1967. "I'm not against teaching writing courses, but for myself, it's not good." He believes that writing "can be taught," but adds, "I don't think a good writer needs it. It helps a lot of people who aren't going to be writers learn what it's all about." But he finds that "teaching writing would drain me the way teaching literature doesn't." He feels best teaching modernism—English, European, and American literature from about 1850-1950—but he has taught Chaucer with pleasure, too.

Writing is his calling. As a young soldier, he had pictured a comfortable old age, sitting "in the easy chair smoking a havana and sipping claret," he wrote in a letter to cousin Molly. Today, sitting in his office at Stony Brook, he says, "My idea is writing a lot. Some travelling. I don't sit around. Actually, I won't ever be comfortable."

Arens, William
Professor, Anthropology
Co-editor: *Creativity of Power*
Publisher: Smithsonian Institution Press

Aronoff, Mark
Professor, Linguistics
Co-editor: *Contemporary Linguistics*
Publisher: St. Martin's Press

Baer, Paul N.
Professor, Periodontics
Co-editor: *Periodontal Case Reports*
Publisher: MSP International, Inc.

Belanoff, Pat
Assistant Professor, English
Co-author: *A Community of Writers*
Publisher: Random House

Bogart, Michele H.
Associate Professor, Art
Author: *Public Sculpture and the Civic Ideal in New York City 1890-1930*
Publisher: University of Chicago Press

Bowman, Malcolm J.
Professor, Marine Sciences Research Center
Co-Editor: *Ecology of Deposit Feeders*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag
Co-Editor: *Network Analysis in Marine Ecology*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag
Co-Editor: *Operational Analysis and Prediction of Ocean Wind Waves*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag
Co-Editor: *Novel Phytoplankton Blooms: Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

Braun-Munzinger, Peter
Professor, Physics
Co-editor: *Nuclear Physics*
Publisher: North-Holland Physics

Bricelj, Monica
Assistant Professor, Marine Sciences Research Center
Co-editor: *Novel Phytoplankton Blooms: Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

Burner, David
Professor, History
Co-editor: *America Firsthand*
Publisher: St. Martin's Press

Carlson, Albert
Professor, Neurobiology and Behavior
Co-editor: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation

Carpenter, Edward J.
Professor, Marine Sciences Research Center
Co-editor: *Novel Phytoplankton Blooms: Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

Chen, Chi-Tsong
Professor, Electrical Engineering
Author: *Systems and Signal Analysis*
Publisher: Holt, Rinehart & Winston

Coiler, Barry S.
Professor, Hematology/Medicine
Editor: *Progress in Hemostasis and Thrombosis*
Publisher: W.B. Saunders Co.

Cooper, Helen
Associate Professor, English
Co-editor: *Arms and the Woman: War, Gender and Literary Representation*
Publisher: University of North Carolina Press
Co-Editor: *the minnesota review*
Publisher: University at Stony Brook

Cosper, Elizabeth
Assistant Professor, Marine Sciences Research Center
Co-editor: *Novel Phytoplankton Blooms: Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

Cowan, Ruth Schwartz
Professor, History
Co-author: *Our Parents' Lives: The Americanization of Eastern European Jews*
Publisher: Basic Books



Photos: The Books and Authors reception, held April 4.

PHOTOS BY MAXINE HICKS

Knot theory, phytoplankton blooms and hyperbolic systems share space on the Stony Brook bookshelves this year with a collection of autobiographical and literary essays by Louis Simpson, a book of original poetry in Italian by Luigi Fontanella, a two-volume set of documents tracing the course of American history, and an anthropological analysis of the "creativity of power."

Seventy-five Stony Brook faculty members produced 54 books and edited 26 journals on a broad range of topics from the highly specialized to the immediately accessible. Both the arts and sciences are well represented. There are textbooks on writing, linguistics, philosophy, spin geometry and the history of economic thought. There is a diet book and a guide to amateur astronomy. A philosophy professor considers the definition of the political; a chemist presents opposing views on environmental controversies. Gothic sculptures in New England museums are catalogued and verb morphology in a Kurdistan dialect is analyzed. There

also is a *festschrift* honoring Jacob Biegeleisen, professor emeritus of chemistry. This year's publications are an impressive tribute to scholarship at Stony Brook.

Czerwinski, Edward J.
Professor, Germanic and Slavic Languages
Co-editor: *Pavel Kohout's The Hangwoman: A Dramatization by Joel Gersmann*
Publisher: Slavic and East European Arts
Translator: *America Through Polish Eyes*
Publisher: Interpress Publishers
Co-editor: *Altar, Alter-Art: A Revolution of Silence in Contemporary Polish Art*
Publisher: Slavic and East European Arts

Davis, Daniel M.
Assistant Professor, Earth and Space Sciences
Co-Author: *Turn Left at Orion*
Publisher: Cambridge University Press

DeNicolas, Antonio T.
Professor, Philosophy
Author: *Habits of Mind: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education*
Publisher: Paragon House

Deutsch, Dale
Associate Professor, Biochemistry and Cell Biology
Editor: *Analytical Aspects of Drug Testing*
Publisher: John Wiley & Sons
Editor: *Yearbook of Toxicology*
Publisher: CRC Press

Dilworth, David A.
Associate Professor, Philosophy
Author: *Philosophy in World Perspective: A Comparative Hermeneutic of the Major Theories*
Publisher: Yale University Press

Douglas, Ronald G.
Professor, Mathematics
Author: *Hilbert Modules Over Function Algebras*
Publisher: Longman

Dye, Celeste
Professor, School of Nursing
Editor: *Nursing Elderly People*
Publisher: Churchill-Livingstone

Edmunds, Leland N.
Professor, Anatomical Sciences
Series Editor: *Neuronal and Cellular Oscillators* (Series: Vol. 2)
Publisher: Marcel Dekker
Series Editor: *Chronopharmacology* (Series: Vol. 3)
Publisher: Marcel Dekker

Erk, Frank C.
Professor, Biochemistry and Cell Biology
Co-editor: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation

Fleagle, John G.
Professor, Anatomical Sciences
Co-editor: *New World Monkeys*
Publisher: Journal of Human Evolution, Academic Press

Fontanella, Luigi
Associate Professor, French and Italian
Author: *Stella Saturnina*
Publisher: Roma: Il Ventaglio Editore
Editor: *Gradiva*
Publisher: University at Stony Brook

Glass, Bentley
Professor Emeritus of Biology
Editor Emeritus: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation

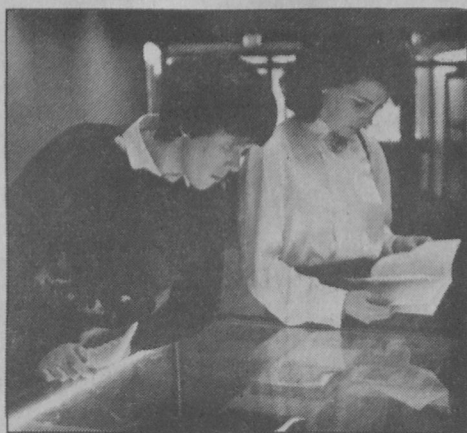
Goldfarb, Theodore D.
Associate Professor, Chemistry
Editor: *Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Controversial Environmental Issues*
Publisher: Dushkin Publishing Group

Handron, Dorothea
Clinical Associate Professor, School of Nursing
Co-editor: *Continuing Education Responses to the Nursing Shortage*
Publisher: SLACK Inc.

Harvey, Robert
Assistant Professor, French and Italian
Translator: *From Metaphysics to Rhetoric*
Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publications

Hawkins, Robert O., Jr.
Professor, School of Allied Health Professions
Co-editor: *Allied Health Education*
Publisher: Charles C. Thomas

Higashi, Nobuyoshi
Assistant Professor, Division of Physical Education and Athletics
Author: *Aikido Tradition and New Tomiki Free Fighting Method*
Publisher: Unique Publications



1989-90 Stony Brook Authors and Editors

Hoberman, Robert D.

Associate Professor, Comparative Studies
Author: *The Syntax and Semantics of Verb Morphology in Modern Aramaic: A Jewish Dialect of Iraqi Kurdistan*
Publisher: American Oriental Society

Howard, Dick

Professor, Philosophy
Author: *Defining the Political*
Publisher: University of Minnesota and Macmillan (London)

Iacono, Vincent J.

Professor, Periodontics
Co-editor: *Periodontal Case Reports*
Publisher: MSP International, Inc.

Irvine, Thomas F., Jr.

Professor, Mechanical Engineering
Co-Editor: *Advances in Heat Transfer* (Vol. 20)
Publisher: Academic Press

Ishida, Takanobu

Professor, Chemistry
Co-editor: *Festschrift für Jacob Biegeleisen Zeitschrift für Naturforschung*
Publisher: Verlag der Zeitschrift für Naturforschung

Jonas, Steven

Professor, Preventive Medicine
Co-Author: *The I-Don't-Eat (But-I-Can't-Lose) Weight-Loss Program*
Publisher: Rawson/Macmillan

Kandel, Lawrence B.

Assistant Professor, Urology
Editor: *The Journal of Lithotripsy and Stone Disease*
Publisher: Future Publishing Co.

Kimmel, Michael

Assistant Professor, Sociology
Co-editor: *Men's Lives*
Publisher: Macmillan

Krause, David W.

Associate Professor, Anatomical Sciences
Co-editor: *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*
Publisher: Allen Press

Lastra, Pedro

Professor, Hispanic Languages and Literature
Editor: *Asedios a Oscar Hahn*
Publisher: Editorial Universitaria, S.A.

Leske, M. Cristina

Professor, Preventive Medicine
Co-editor: *Risk Factors For Cataract Development* (Vol. 17)
Publisher: Karger

Levinton, Jeffrey

Professor, Ecology and Evolution
Co-editor: *Ecology of Marine Deposit Feeders*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

Liao, Thomas T.

Professor, Technology and Society
Co-editor: *Journal of Educational Technology Systems* (Vol. 18)
Publisher: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

Liebermann, Robert C.

Professor, Earth and Space Sciences
Editor: *Journal of Geophysical Research*
Publisher: American Geophysical Union

Lindquist, W. Brent

Associate Professor, Applied Mathematics and Statistics
Editor: *Current Progress in Hyperbolic Systems*
Publisher: American Mathematical Society

London, Manuel

Professor, Harriman School for Management and Policy
Author: *Managing the Training Enterprise*
Publisher: Jossey-Bass

Lopez, Glenn

Associate Professor, Marine Sciences Research Center
Co-editor: *Ecology of Marine Deposit Feeders*
Publisher: Springer - Verlag

McTernan, Edmund J.

Professor, School of Allied Health Professions
Co-editor: *Allied Health Education*
Publisher: Charles C. Thomas

Michelsohn, Mari-Louise

Professor, Mathematics
Co-author: *Spin Geometry*
Publisher: Princeton University Press

Mignone, Mario B.

Professor, French and Italian
Co-editor: *Forum Italicum*
Publisher: Center for Italian Studies, University at Stony Brook

Mittnik, Stefan

Assistant Professor, Economics
Editor: *System-Theoretic Methods in Economic Modelling I & II*
Publisher: Pergamon

Moskowitz, Anita

Associate Professor, Art
Co-author: *Gothic Sculpture in America: The New England Museums*
Publisher: Garland Publishing, Inc.

Munich, Adrienne Auslander

Associate Professor, English
Author: *Andromeda's Chains: Gender and Interpretation in Victorian Literature and Art*
Publisher: Columbia University Press
Editor: *Browning Institute Studies* (Vol. 17)
Publisher: The Browning Institute
Co-editor: *Arms and the Woman: War, Gender and Literary Representation*
Publisher: University of North Carolina Press

Petrey, D. Sandy

Professor, French and Italian
Editor: *The French Revolution 1789-1989 Two Hundred Years of Rethinking*
Publisher: Texas Tech University Press
Editor: *The Revolution and French Literature 1789-1989*
Publisher: Louisiana State University

Polednak, Anthony P.

Associate Professor, Preventive Medicine
Author: *Racial and Ethnic Differences in Disease*
Publisher: Oxford University Press

Rachlin, Howard

Professor, Psychology
Author: *Judgment, Decision & Choice: A Cognitive/Behavioral Synthesis*
Publisher: W.H. Freeman

Randall, Warren

Assistant Vice Provost, Undergraduate Studies
Editor: *Advise and Advice*
Publisher: Prescott's Press

Rapaport, Felix T.

Professor, Surgery
Co-editor: *World Transplantation*
Publisher: Appleton & Lange
Editor: *Transplantation Proceedings*
Publisher: Appleton & Lange

Rappaport, Stephen S.

Professor, Electrical Engineering
Co-editor: *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications Special Issue on Portable and Mobile Communications*
Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Renner, Robert P.

Professor, Restorative Dentistry
Author: *QDT Yearbook*
Publisher: Quintessence Publishing Co., Inc.
Editor: *Anatomie und Asthetik des mastikatorischen Systems*
Publisher: Quintessence Publishing Co., Inc.

Rich, Charles L.

Professor, Psychiatry
Editor: *Annals of Clinical Psychiatry*
Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishing Co.

Rohlf, F. James

Professor, Ecology and Evolution
Co-editor: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation

Rosenthal, Joel

Professor, History
Co-editor: *Medieval Prosopography*
Publisher: The Medieval Institute, Western Michigan University

Schneider, Mark

Professor, Political Science
Author: *The Competitive City*
Publisher: University of Pittsburgh

Scholz, John T.

Associate Professor, Political Science
Co-author: *Taxpayer Compliance* (Vol. 1, 2)
Publisher: University of Pennsylvania Press

Silverman, Hugh

Professor, Philosophy/Comparative Studies
Editor: *Derrida and Deconstruction*
Publisher: Routledge

Simpson, Louis

Professor, English
Author: *Selected Prose*
Publisher: Paragon House

Smaldone, Gerald C.

Associate Professor, Pulmonary Medicine
Editor: *Journal of Aerosol Medicine*
Publisher: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Sprinker, Michael

Professor, English
Co-editor: *the minnesota review*
Publisher: University at Stony Brook

Squier, Susan

Associate Professor, English
Co-editor: *the minnesota review*
Publisher: University at Stony Brook
Co-editor: *Arms and the Woman: War, Gender, and Literary Representation*
Publisher: University of North Carolina Press

Sridhar, Kamal K.

Associate Professor, Linguistics
Author: *English in Indian Bilingualism*
Publisher: Manohar

Staley, Charles E.

Associate Professor, Economics
Author: *A History of Economic Thought: From Aristotle to Arrow*
Publisher: Basil Blackwell, Inc.

Swartz, Clifford

Professor, Physics
Editor: *The Physics Teacher*
Publisher: American Association of Physics Teachers

Tejera, Victorino

Professor, Philosophy
Co-Author, Co-Editor: *History and Anti-History in Philosophy*
Publisher: Kluwer, The Netherlands

Thomson, James D.

Associate Professor, Ecology and Evolution
Co-editor: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation

van Nieuwenhuizen, Peter

Leading Professor, Institute for Theoretical Physics
Author: *Anomalies in Quantum Field Theory: Cancellation of Anomalies in d=10 Supergravity*
Publisher: Leuven University Press

Van Vollenhoven, Ronald F.

Assistant Clinical Instructor, Medicine
Author: *Immunological Modulation of Autoimmune Arthritis in Rodents: Towards Understanding Rheumatoid Arthritis*
Publisher: ICG Printing, The Netherlands

Weidner, Donald J.

Professor, Earth and Space Sciences
Co-Editor: *Perovskite: A Structure of Great Interest to Geophysics and Materials Sciences*
Publisher: American Geophysical Union

Weinreb, Ruth Plaut

Assistant Professor, French and Italian
Editor: *Madame d'Epinau, Lettres a mon fils et Morceaux choisis*
Publisher: Wayside Publishing

Williams, George C.

Professor, Ecology and Evolution
Co-editor: *The Quarterly Review of Biology*
Publisher: Stony Brook Foundation
Co-editor: *Evolution and Ethics*
Publisher: Princeton University Press

Yang, Chen Ning

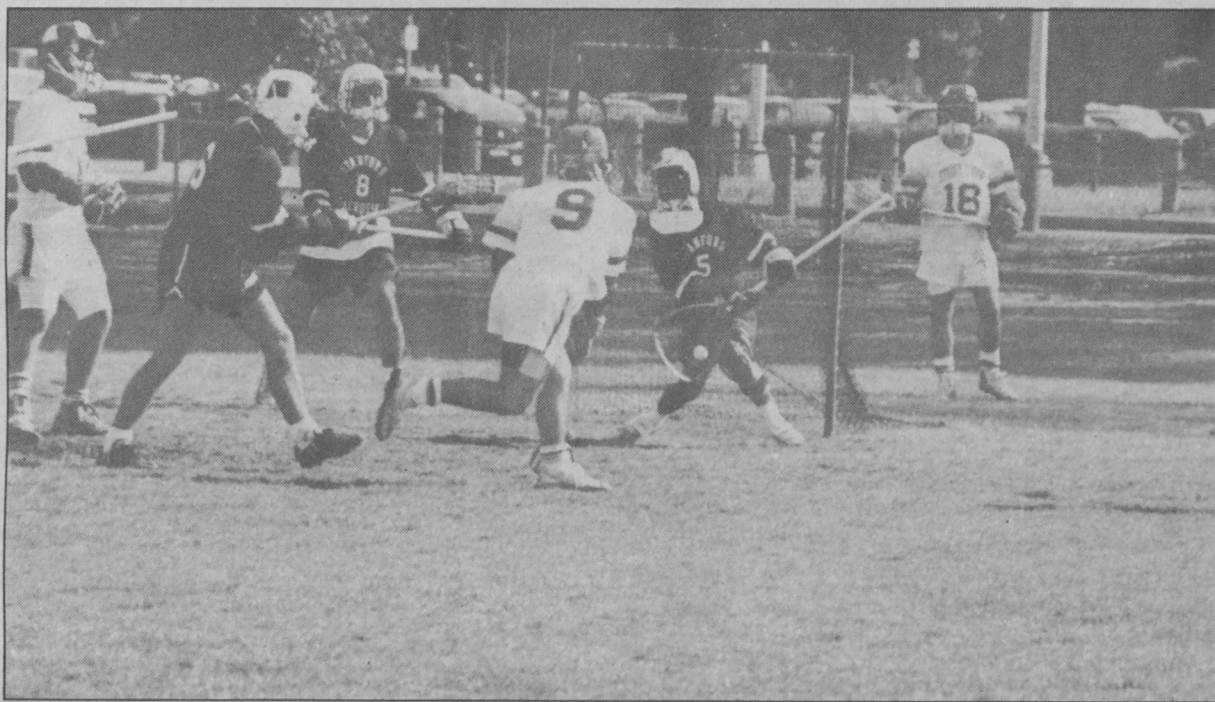
Einstein Professor, Institute for Theoretical Physics
Co-editor: *Braid Group, Knot Theory and Statistical Mechanics*
Publisher: World Publishers

Zemanian, Armen H.

Leading Professor, Electrical Engineering
Co-editor: *Circuits, Systems, and Signal Processing*
Publisher: Birkhauser - Boston, Inc.

Patriots Sweep Three Against California Teams

While many Stony Brook students were on spring break, the men's lacrosse team traveled to the West Coast for the first time to take on three California lacrosse teams. The trip was successful for the Patriots as they defeated Stanford University, the University of California at Santa Clara and the University of California at Berkeley to improve their record to 8-1. The following is a brief account of the trip by Will Wiberg, assistant director of sports information.



Vin Cartafalsa shoots on net during the Stanford game.

Saturday, April 7

Although it was snowing when the team took off from New York's Kennedy Airport, the players were greeted in California by bright sunshine and warm temperatures.

The team arrived at San Francisco at 2:00 p.m. to check-in and unwind for a couple of hours. That afternoon, players were able to take in some of the traditional tourist attractions including Fisherman's Wharf, Alcatraz Prison, the Golden Gate Bridge, the trolleys and Lombard Street.

Sunday, April 8

Following an 11:00 a.m. check-out, the team drove to the Santa Clara to watch the finals of the Western States Lacrosse Tournament on the Santa Clara campus and hold the first practice of the week.

The team's intensity level was elevated after a gruelling two hour practice. "This was one of the most physical practices we've had all year," said graduate assistant coach Scott Reh. "We feel we have to prove to the teams out here and to ourselves that we are a top notch lacrosse program that can play with any team in the country."

Monday, April 9

The day started with a light one hour workout at the Santa Clara campus, but the cry of "lock and load" was once again heard as the Patriots was on its way to Stanford University for the first game of the week.

The Patriots quickly jumped out to a 4-0 lead when John Sproat and Dave Fritz each scored two goals in the first quarter. Joe D'Albora gave Stony Brook a 5-0 lead before Fritz answered Stanford's only first half goal with three of his own to give the Patriots an 8-1 halftime lead.

Less than two minutes into the second half, Fritz and Tony Cabrera scored to build a 10-1 Patriot lead. Paul Leva added two goals and two assists in the second half to cap Stony Brook's 16-4 victory.

"Stanford never quit playing," said head coach John Espy after the game. "We started out a bit sluggish, but the team played hard. I was pleased to play most of our players in the win."

That night, some of the players and coaches attended the Oakland Athletics opening night win over the Minnesota Twins.

Tuesday, April 10

On the off day, the team again scheduled an early morning workout at Santa Clara campus. That afternoon, the players drove to Santa Cruz for an afternoon at the beach, Coconut Grove and Fisherman's Wharf.

Commenting on the next day's game against Santa Clara, assistant coach Greg said, "We are looking for better overall play, more concentration and more patience on offense. Because of the heat, we hope to control the pace of the game and get all our players into the game."

Wednesday, April 11

The Santa Clara game was much closer than the Stanford game.

Santa Clara jumped out to a quick 2-0 lead before Dave Fritz scored twice and Paul Leva added another to give the Patriots a 3-2 lead after one quarter. The Patriots held leads of 5-3 and 6-5 in the second quarter before the Broncos tied the game at six by halftime.

"We did a poor job in the first half," Espy said after the game. "I decided to use a zone defense in the second half because we

had problems playing man to man."

The Patriots fell behind 8-6 six minutes into the second half when Espy called a timeout to switch to a zone defense. The strategy had worked as the Patriots scored three unanswered goals to grab a 9-8 lead at the end of the third quarter.

Goals by Cabrera and Jeff Agostino extended the Stony Brook lead to 11-8 lead before Santa Clara scored their only goal of the fourth quarter. Paul Leva's goal at 12:28 of the final quarter clinched the Patriot victory at 12-9. Goalie Rob Serratore finished the game with 22 saves.

Thursday, April 12

The familiar "lock and load" call was heard again at 10:00 a.m. as the vans left the motel for the drive to Monterey, Pebble Beach, and Carmel By-the-Sea. Players spent an hour at Fisherman's Wharf at Monterey Harbor before practice at Fort Ord, the home of the U.S. Army's 7th Infantry Division. That afternoon, the team spent a few hours relaxing at Pebble Beach, taking in some California sun.

Friday, April 13

The team drove back to San Francisco in preparation for the final game of the trip against Berkeley. By 5:15 p.m., the Patriots were off to Oakland for the 7:00 game.

Trailing the Golden Bears 1-0, Tony Cabrera tied the game at one with four seconds remaining in the first quarter. The Golden Bears held a 4-3 halftime lead on a goal scored in the final minute of the second quarter.

Two minutes into the fourth quarter, Berkeley held a 7-4 lead, but Cabrera took the game into his own hands. Cabrera scored four unanswered goals in the next six minutes to give the Patriots a 8-7 lead.

The Stony Brook defense held Berkeley scoreless as Rob Serratore continued to make the big saves. Joel Insinga capped the Patriot victory with his second goal of the game with nine seconds left in the game.

"It was as good a game as you'll see," said Espy, "Tony came up big for us."

Saturday, April 14

A tired but triumphant Patriots lacrosse team left the motel early in the morning for the drive to the airport. The team arrived at Kennedy Airport at 4:15 p.m. as parents, friends and families greeted the players.

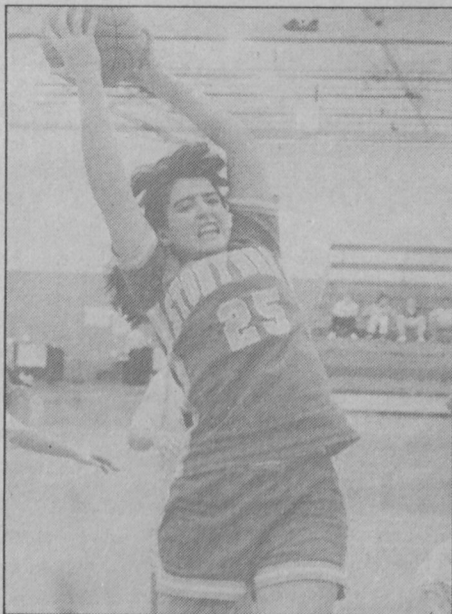
"It was a great experience to see another part of the country," said senior Ron Capri. "If it wasn't for this program, I would not have had this opportunity."

Post-Season Awards Adding Up for Browngardt

The number of post-season awards continue to add up for junior Katie Browngardt. In addition to being named the most valuable player of the women's basketball team, Browngardt was one of five players named to the District II team—an award signifying her as one of the top 40 Division III college basketball players in the nation—and was voted Metropolitan Basketball Coaches Association Division III Player of the Year.

"These honors really came as a surprise to me," Browngardt said. "To be named one of the top players in the region and the nation is a tremendous honor. It feels great to know that my work is noticed."

Head Coach Dec McMullen points out many of the attributes of his star forward. "Katie runs the floor well, and is an excellent passer and scorer, and she is a tenacious rebounder. Katie is one of the best players we've ever had at Stony Brook. Her credentials stack up with all the top players in the country."



Katie Browngardt

Browngardt averaged 22.4 points (ranking her seventh nationally) and 10 rebounds per game. She also led the team in field goal percentage and blocked shots.

"Not only does Katie put up great numbers," said McMullen, "she also shows tremendous leadership on and off the floor. She is a big reason some of our younger players matured so quickly."

Even though Browngardt had a fine individual season, she was disappointed the Lady Patriots did not get invited to the NCAA tournament. "I was looking forward to a return trip to the tournament," she said. "We started out very slowly but improved tremendously as the season progressed. We made the New York State Tournament (losing to eventual national runner-up St. John Fisher) which was a nice accomplishment considering the team's slow start."

Browngardt is looking ahead to next season. "Even though the team is losing two key players, we have the potential to get to the NCAA tournament. Even if I fall short of my personal goals, if the team is successful and I've worked hard and played to the best of my abilities, then the year will be a tremendous success."

FORTNIGHT

COMING EVENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK • MAY 16-31, 1990

International Theatre Festival Awakens Summer Stage

Classic and contemporary theatre showcased at the Staller Center

Seats are still available for this summer's International Theatre Festival, but tickets are selling fast. The most diverse series of performances to date, this year's festival features productions from around the world that are sure to delight audiences of all ages.

"We have an exciting line up of productions this year," says festival director Alan Inkles. "It is a blend of classic and contemporary theatre and promises to be very entertaining."

The Fifth Annual International Theatre Festival opens with a production of Henrik Ibsen's *Ghosts*, June 12-16. Ireland's Tom

Kilroy contemporizes Ibsen's play, placing the scene in the modern-day Irish countryside where a family struggles with its haunting past. *Ghosts*, staged by the world-renowned Abbey Theatre, makes its exclusive North American premiere at the festival.

The entire family will enjoy the festival's second production, *Cirque Imaginaire*, making its only area appearance June 19-23. Known as "the greatest small show on Earth," this French chamber comedy/circus stars Victoria Chaplin, daughter of Charlie Chaplin, and her husband, Jean-Baptiste Thierre and features

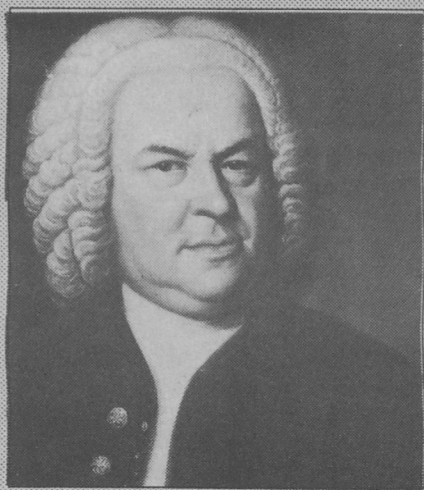
Classical Musicians Unite for 10th Annual Bach Aria Festival

The 10th season of the Bach Aria Festival offers a varied musical selection. The annual event once again brings together musicians to explore Bach's sinfonias, arias, choral and chamber music, plus works by his contemporaries.

The program includes the performance of a lighthearted, humorous cantata, *The Appeasement of Aeolus*. Fully staged, costumed and choreographed, the cantata will be sung in English with a libretto by Sheldon Harnick. The Bach Aria Festival Orchestra, Chorus and Dance Ensemble will perform under the musical direction of Samuel Baron.

Other highlights of the festival include Bach's *The Art of the Fugue*, presented in a transcription by Samuel Baron, performed by the New York Woodwind Quintet and the Orion String Quartet. In addition there will be master classes and rehearsals, pre-concert lectures and a children's concert.

As a grand finale, the festival presents "Bachanalia," an all-day musical event with back-to-back performances and a gourmet buffet accompanied by music. This event will be held at Chelsea Mansion, East Norwich/Muttontown, NY.



J.S. Bach

Tickets for all five concerts are \$50. Subscriptions for four concerts are \$45. Single tickets are \$14 for regular concerts, \$10 for Artist-Fellow Concerts and \$3.50 for children at the Young People's Concert. Tickets for the Bachanalia are \$22 for the music and an additional \$10 for the buffet supper. Half price tickets are available for USB students. Discounts are available for senior citizens. Except where noted, concerts are in the Staller Center for the Arts. Call 632-6320.

Wednesday, June 13: An all-Bach concert featuring instrumental and choral music. 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 16: Suite No. 3 will be performed, followed by *The Appeasement of Aeolus*. 8:30 p.m.

Sunday, June 17: Artist-Fellow Concert including arias, inventions and sonatas by J.S. Bach, C.P.E. Bach and Henry Purcell. 3:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 20: Young People's Concert hosted by tenor David Britton and featuring "Bach's Musical Feast" with Danny and his Talking Violin. 7:00 p.m.

Friday, June 22: Artist-Fellow Concert including organ music, arias with trumpet and a sonata by Handel. 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 23: Bach's *The Art of the Fugue*, transcribed for chamber group performance. The evening begins with a pre-concert lecture by Samuel Baron. 7:00 p.m.

Sunday, June 24: Bachanalia, an all-day musical marathon with back-to-back performances and a gourmet buffet accompanied by table music. 11:30 a.m., Chelsea Mansion, East Norwich/Muttontown, NY.



Golden Dragon Acrobats and Musicians, July 5-7.

the couple's children and many unusual animals.

The third production is a collaboration between the *Sarafina* team and the Crossroads Theatre Company, New Jersey's leading African American/South African theatre group. A portrayal of two young black women, one American and one South African, *Sheila's Day* will play June 26-30. After its New York premiere at the festival, the musical will move on to Broadway in September.

The festival schedule includes a special Fourth of July show from China, *Golden Dragon Acrobats and Musicians* from July 5-7. The performers offer an evening of comedy, magic, balancing acts and a glimpse into the traditions of China.

Roland Gift, lead singer of the musical group Fine Young Cannibals, costars with Daphne Nayar in a new British production of Shakespeare's classic tragedy, *Romeo and Juliet*, July 10 - 14. Gift makes his American stage debut in the play's only United States performance.

An ensemble piece from Czechoslovakia, the final production of the summer is the work of Czech star Bolek Polivka. *Seance* makes its American premiere at the festival July 17-21 and marks the first North American performance by any Czech theatre company since the new government assumed power.

Tickets for the series are \$67.50 for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday performances and \$76.50 for Friday and Saturday performances. Individual tickets may be purchased at \$15 Tuesdays through Thursdays and \$17 for Fridays and Saturdays. Senior citizen individual tickets are \$13 and \$15, and Stony Brook student tickets are half price. For tickets, call 632-7230.



Sheila's Day, June 26-30.



Cirque Imaginaire, June 19-23.



Memorial Day Weekend Carnival Set

The Third Annual University Hospital Auxiliary Holiday Carnival is scheduled for Memorial Day weekend, May 25-28 on South P-Lot. Activities include fireworks by Grucci, a midway by All County Amusements, rides, games and music. Proceeds from the carnival will support programs at University Hospital. Admission is free; coupon books for rides are \$10. Call 444-2699.

Whitey Ford Tees Off at Golf and Tennis Benefit

Former New York Yankee pitcher Whitey Ford will help raise funds for undergraduate scholarships at the second annual "Score for Scholarships" golf and tennis tournament, an all-day event Monday, May 14.

Sponsored by the Stony Brook Foundation, the fundraising unit of the university, the event will be held at St. George's Golf and Country Club in Stony Brook and at the Port Jefferson Country Club at Harbor Hills, Port Jefferson.

A barbecue luncheon will kick off the activities at 11:15 a.m. (noon at Port Jefferson), followed by an afternoon of golf and tennis. Golfers will tee off to a shot gun start at 12:15 p.m. (1:00 p.m. at Port Jefferson), followed by a reception and dinner at Port Jefferson at 6:30 p.m. Richard Romanski, regional director of operations for NYNEX, is chairing the event.

"This tournament is the main source of funding for our scholarship endowment," says director of development Robert J. Milanchus, director of development. Last year's tournament provided the endowment for five \$1,000 scholarships for 1990-1991.

Tickets for the tournament are \$125 per player for tennis, and \$150 per person for golf. A golf foursome, with an opportunity to play with Ford and other special guests, is \$600. The reception and dinner is \$70 a person. For information, call the Stony Brook Foundation at 632-6303.

Prometheus Energy Group: A Powerhouse of Ideas

You've heard of the power lunch. The Prometheus Energy and Cogeneration Working Group has given it new meaning.

The 13-member group, which meets monthly to discuss Stony Brook's energy policies and needs, is a group of administrators, faculty and staff, each bringing their own brand of expertise to the business of saving energy.

The group is cochaired by Carl Hanes, deputy to the president for special projects, and Peter Kahn, a physics professor who was appointed a Presidential Fellow for Energy by President John H. Marburger last year to explore Stony Brook's energy problems.

Other members are Harry Snoreck, vice president for campus services; William Braska, associate director for power plant operations; Anthony Bastin, director of physical laboratories in the Department of

Physics; Richard Damato, building manager for the Division of Biological Sciences; Mark Maciulaitis, staff associate for the budget; Enrico Johnson, senior staff assistant for the budget; Gary Matthews, director of the East Campus Physical Plant; Vicky Penner Katz, director of University News Services; John Kincaid, associate professor of mechanical engineering; Denise Outlaw, stationary engineer for the Health Sciences Center physical plant; and Christopher Brennan, direc-

tor of the West Campus Physical Plant.

The group's first report on energy use on the campus was issued last month, outlining areas where savings could be made. The campus trimmed more than \$1.5 million in energy expenses last year. This year, the goal is at least \$2.5 million.

Summer Session Offerings

For those who have not finalized their summer plans, the Office of Summer Session has several suggestions how they might spend their summer.

More than 170 undergraduate courses and 77 graduate courses will be offered. Registration is open to all college students. Freshmen level courses during the second term will be open to high-achieving high school students entering their senior year.

The Summer Session consists of two five-week terms and one extended eight-week term. The five week terms run from Monday, June 4, to Friday, July 6 and from Monday, July 9, to Friday, August 10. The extended term begins Monday, June 4, and runs until Friday, July 27.

Summer Session undergraduate tuition is \$45 per credit for New York State residents, and \$157 for non-residents. Senior citizens may audit courses at no cost.

Summer Session course bulletins are available at the offices of Records/Registrar, Undergraduate Admissions, New Student Programs, Undergraduate Studies and Summer Session. Registration begins Monday, May 7 and continues until the Friday before the start of each term. Senior citizen auditors may sign up on the third day of classes for each term.

For information, call 632-7070.

Pollock-Krasner Study Center Receives 350 Books, Catalogues

The Pollock-Krasner House and Study Center in East Hampton, NY has received a gift of 350 art books and exhibition catalogues from neighbor Arnold Hoffmann, Jr., an accomplished print maker and founder of the renowned Screen Print Workshop in The Springs.

An important group of Museum of Modern Art publications from the 1950s and 1960s highlights the collection. Also included in the collection are catalogues and monographs on European and American modernists, among them Jackson Pollock, Adolph Gottlieb and Robert Motherwell.

"Arnold's generous gift is the first step in establishing a full-fledged research facility at the Pollock-Krasner House," says director Helen A. Harrison. The donation supplements the collection of books, catalogues, periodicals and clippings which belonged to Jackson Pollock and Lee Krasner.

Plans to develop an art reference library have been at the forefront since the Pollock-Krasner House opened to the public in June of 1988. Devoted to scholarship in 20th century American art, the center's research program focuses on Abstract Expressionism and the artistic heritage of Long Island's East End.

In addition to assembling publications, personal papers, the center is conducting a series of videotaped interviews supported by a grant from Warner Communications to record first-hand accounts by members of the New York School.

Summer Courses at the Union Crafts Center

The Union Crafts Center, located in the Stony Brook Union, offers a variety of hobby and craft courses including photography, pottery, inkle weaving, bartending, scuba diving and auto mechanics as well as a number of courses for children. Preregistration is necessary except where indicated. For information call 632-6822. The following courses are available this summer:

Scuba Diving. Successful completion of the pool and lecture requirements will allow students to participate in open water training at a later date. \$145 plus rentals. The first session is June 15, 5:00-9:30. Following classes are Saturday and Sunday, June 16, 17, 23 and 24, 5:00-10:00 p.m. SB Gymnasium.

Pottery Making I. A foundation in the methods of throwing on the potter's wheel. Fee includes clay, tools, firing and membership. \$85; \$65 for USB students and senior citizens. Section A begins June 18; Section B begins June 19. 6:30-8:30 p.m., Crafts Center.

Bartending. An introduction to mixed drinks and liquors as well as bar management. Certificate available. \$70; \$55 for USB students and senior citizens. Section A begins June 19; Section B begins June 20. 7:00-9:00 p.m., Fiber Studio, SB Union.

Watercolor Painting-Intermediate and Advance. \$85; \$68 for USB students and senior citizens. First session is June 19. 7:00-9:30 p.m., 4222 Fine Arts Center.

Basic Photography. Basic camera and darkroom fundamentals. Fee includes tools, equipment, chemicals and mem-

bership. \$75; \$62 for USB students and senior citizens. Section A begins June 20; Section B begins June 21; Section C begins June 26. 6:30-8:30 p.m., Photo Lab, SB Union.

Pottery Making III. Explore altering pots and the combination of throwing and hand building. Fee includes clay, firing and membership. \$85; \$65 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 20. 6:30-8:30 p.m., Crafts Center.

Clay Sculpture. A survey workshop exploring a variety of techniques in making clay sculpture. Fee includes clay, glazes and membership. First session June 20. \$85; \$65 for USB students and senior citizens. 6:30-8:30 p.m., Crafts Center.

Floor Loom Weaving Beginning II. Designed for those with a basic knowledge of warping and dressing a loom. \$15 materials fee. \$65; \$55 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 20. 6:30-9:00 p.m., Fiber Studio, SB Union.

Rug Weaving II. Developing a rug sampler which includes pattern weaving, rug tapestry and color relationships. \$20 materials fee. \$65; \$55 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 20. 6:30-9:00 p.m., Fiber Studio, SB Union.

Auto Mechanics. Course reviews basic principles of auto mechanics, engine components, maintenance procedures, diagnosis and repair; covers four, six and eight cylinder engines. \$55; \$45 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 21. 7:00-9:00 p.m., Crafts Center.

Floor Loom Weaving I. Complete at least one full sized weaving using a variety of yarns, colors and patterns to complete a

sampler. \$10 materials fee. Fee includes membership. \$65; \$55 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 25. 6:30-9:00 p.m., Fiber Studio, SB Union.

Pottery Making II. Focus on improving technique with special attention to individual needs. Fee includes clay, firing and membership. \$85; \$65 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 26. 1:00-3:00 p.m., Crafts Center.

Inkle Weaving. Explore different patterns and designs of belt weaving. \$10 materials fee. \$40; \$30 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 28. 7:00-9:00 p.m., Fiber Studio, SB Union.

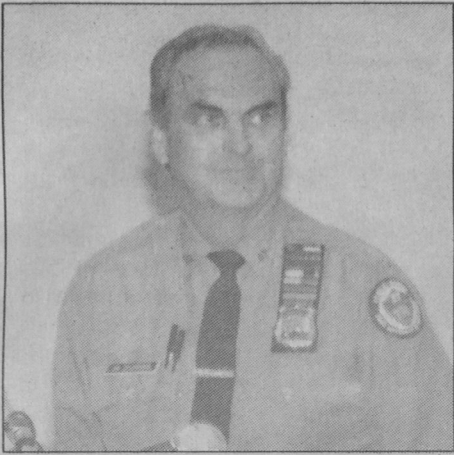
Watercolor Painting-Beginners. Focus on the use of tools, paper, color, washes, values and composition. \$62; \$48 for USB students and senior citizens. First session June 28. 7:00-9:30 p.m., 4222 Fine Arts Center.

Children's Workshop, Mixed Media. Focus on painting, drawing, clay works, collage and printing for children ages five to seven. Materials included. \$45. First session June 28. 10:00 a.m.-noon, Crafts Center.

Children's Workshop, Pottery. Focus on a variety of projects using the potter's wheel and hand building methods for children ages 9 to 12. Materials included. \$50. First session June 28. 10:00 a.m.-noon., Crafts Center.

Children's Workshop, Clay. Focuses on various methods of handbuilding clay objects and sculpture, including firing and glazing for children ages 8 to 11. Materials included. \$48. First session July 2. 10:00 a.m.-noon., Crafts Center.

KUDOS



Herbert During

Herbert During, public safety officer, received the SUNY Director's Association Annual Professionalism Award for 1989. During received the award at the Spring Director's Conference April 17-18.

John H. Marburger, president of Stony Brook, has been appointed to a two-year term as a member of the board of directors of the State University of New York Research Foundation, the separate corporation which administers funds for externally sponsored research projects.

Lauren Vedder Ackerman, professor of pathology, will receive the Distinguished Service Award from Washington University in St. Louis at the school's Reunion '90 in May. Recipients of the award are selected on the basis of laudable service to Washington University.

Rhoda Selvin, assistant vice provost for undergraduate studies, was recently named campus colleague to the Association of American Colleges (AAC). Selvin will serve as a liaison between the AAC and Stony Brook to strengthen undergraduate education.

TRANSITIONS

Robert L. Barbieri has been named chair of obstetrics and gynecology at the School of Medicine. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Barbieri served as associate professor of obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive biology at Harvard Medical School and associate obstetrician-gynecologist at Brigham and Women's Hospital. At Harvard, Dr. Barbieri conducted basic research for the new drug, GNRH agonist, used to treat estrogen-dependent diseases, including endometriosis and fibroid tumors of the uterus. He plans to conduct clinical trials with the drug at Stony Brook.

The State University of New York recently appointed seven new members and reappointed an eighth to its Board of Trustees. They are:

- **Frederic Salerno** of Rye, president and CEO of New York Telephone. Salerno will serve as chair of the SUNY board. His term expires in June 1996.

- **Hazel Duke** of Roslyn Heights, national NAACP president and executive director of administrative services for New York City's Off-Track Betting Corporation. Her term expires June 1991.

- **Alan Iselin**, an Albany investment adviser with Cowen & Cowen, chair of the University at Albany Council and a member of the board of the University at Albany Foundation. His term expires June 1992.

- **Miles Lasser**, a retired CPA from Jamestown and chair of the Jamestown Community College Board of Trustees and the college's foundation. His term expires June 1992.

Amy Sullivan, dance coordinator in the Division of Physical Education and Athletics, and **William Bruehl**, professor of theatre arts, received a first place award in the dance performance category for their video, "The Wolf Is a Dog Who Won't Come to the Fire" at the third annual National Video Contest sponsored by the Institute of Creative Research at Lewis Clark State College and the Sports Art Academy. The video featured performances by **Randy Thomas**, assistant professor of dance, and **Sandra Halpern**, an adjunct professor of dance, and was di-

rected by **Ed Rugino**, television production manager at the Educational Communications Center.

Enes Bellamore, nurse epidemiologist in the Department of Infection Control at University Hospital, was selected University Hospital "Employee of the Year." Citing Bellamore's achievements, William T. Newell, executive director of University Hospital said, "Ms. Bellamore has been instrumental in refining the hospital's infection control program through education, community outreach and teaching good

health and safety practices." Bellamore is active in the Association for Practitioners in Infection Control at the national and local levels. Her work investigating an outbreak of food poisoning in the community has been cited by the Center for Disease Control in Washington, D.C.

Will Wiberg, assistant coach of the women's soccer team, earned an advanced national diploma at the National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) academy in Cocoa, FL.

BRIEFINGS

Grants

Susan A. Bird, assistant dean of international programs, received a Fulbright Grant to attend a month-long seminar for administrators in the field of international education in Germany.

Presentations

Daria Semegen, associate professor of music, presented the premiere of "Rhapsody," April 6 at Cooper Union's Great Hall in New York City. The work was performed on the midi-grand piano, the first Yamaha electro-acoustical instrument intended for the classical concert stage.

Stony Brook in the News

Jerrold Stein, associate director for campus residences, was quoted in the article "Milking the Store," which appeared in the March issue of *Long Island Monthly*. Stein noted that Stony Brook is obliged to advise students of the illegality of using stolen milkcrates as furniture in residence halls.

Philip Solomon, professor of earth and space sciences, was featured in the article "Tracking Earth's Shield," which appeared in *Newsday* March 12. Solomon

and his colleagues are exploring the depletion of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere.

Fritz Henn, professor of psychiatry, was featured in the article "New Rules Cut Use of Tranquilizers," which appeared in the *The New York Times* March 18. Henn commented on regulations encouraging doctors to prescribe drugs.

Jordan J. Cohen, dean of the School of Medicine, was featured in the article "A Medical School Dean Balances Technology and Teaching," which appeared in *The New York Times* March 25. Dr. Cohen discussed malpractice, AIDS and the missions of the School of Medicine and University Hospital.

Raymond Dattwyler, director of the Lyme Disease Center at University Hospital, was quoted in the article "Westchester and Suffolk Fighting for Lyme Funds," which appeared in *The New York Times* March 25. Dattwyler said better tests are needed to diagnose the disease.

Glenn Yago, associate professor at the Harriman School, was quoted in the article "A Worsening Case of Auto Mania," which appeared in *Newsday* March 25. Yago described the high number of cars and drivers on Long Island.

Michael Kimmel, assistant professor of sociology, appeared on CNN's "Sonia Live" March 26 and on "Donahue" March 30. On both shows, he discussed his book, *Men Confront Pornography*.

John Holt, professor of psychiatry, was quoted in the article "Insomniac's Cry: Why Me?" which appeared in *Newsday* March 27. The article described various sleep disorders and research at University Hospital's sleep laboratory.

Robert Olson, professor of medicine and pharmacological sciences, was featured in the article "New Questions about Cholesterol," which appeared in the April issue of *Reader's Digest*. Olson is co-author of *Balanced Nutrition: Beyond the Cholesterol Scare*.

John H. Marburger, president of Stony Brook, was quoted in the article "The Economic Squeeze," which appeared in *Newsday* April 2. Marburger discussed issues related to Long Island's economy.

Tobias Owen, professor of earth and space sciences, and **Michal Simon**, professor of earth and space sciences, were featured in the article "High Hopes for the Hubble," which appeared in *Newsday* April 3. Owen and Simon discussed the promise of the Hubble space telescope and its impact on scientific exploration.

Carol Blum, professor of French and Italian, had her book, *Rousseau and the Republic of Virtue: The Language of Politics in the French Revolution*, mentioned in the essay, "Rousseau in the Revolution," which appeared in *The New York Review of Books* April 12.



KEN WISHNIA

University Benefactor Visits Campus

Margot Ammann Durrer recently visited Stony Brook to mark the anniversary of the birth of her father, Swiss-born engineer Othmar Ammann, for whom Ammann College in G-Quad is named. Othmar Ammann designed and built many of the nation's most famous civil engineering projects including the George Washington, Verrazano-Narrows and Golden Gate bridges, and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels. Following a luncheon in the University Club with the five 1989-90 Ammann scholars, Ammann toured Ammann College and unveiled a plaque commemorating her family's support of the university.

Creating a Writers' Community

"We want students to discover for themselves the power of language."

By Pat Belanoff

Composition and rhetoric are the only discipline I know whose pedagogy is embedded in its theory. How to teach language is inevitably implicated in what one thinks language is and does. In a writing class, one uses language to teach language.

Because of this melding of theory and practice, it is not surprising that major theorists of every persuasion produce textbooks. Like such books, my textbook, *A Community of Writers*, (jointly written with Peter Elbow, the former director of Writing Programs at Stony Brook) grows out of a particular theoretical position.

It was, in fact, produced through the same processes we recommend to students in the textbook: we talked to people whose opinions we respected, then we read and shared ideas and possibilities with each other, and next we produced quite a few rough drafts and finally a usable draft. That draft was used by Stony Brook students for almost two years. These students and their teachers gave us the feedback we needed to arrive at a final draft.

Talking, reading, sharing, feedback, revision: these—though not necessarily in some set order—feed into the development of effective pieces of writing.

The textbook incorporates in its strategies, exercises and assignments, practices that reflect our theoretical stance. Perhaps the most important of these is that learning occurs most efficiently when students "do" their scholarly work while simultaneously considering what they're learning, how they're learning it, and why their teachers are presenting material as they do.

In other words, we encourage metacognitive reflection on how writing gets "done." Each unit concludes with a reflection on the theoretical issues involved in whatever work students were asked to do in that unit. We know many students do not read these sections, but we think it essential to provide this background for those who are ready to think about their own learning.

A second philosophical underpinning of the book is our recognition that language is not simply a recreation in verbal symbols of what one thinks but a means for discovery and exploration and extension of what one thinks and knows. Writers do not always know exactly where their writing will go—and this is true not just of novelists and poets. It is just as true for scientists—

Darwin in fact acknowledges this in his own journals. We want students to discover for themselves the power of language.

We are aware that one can only build knowledge on the basis of what one already knows and understands. Thus, all writing assignments begin where students are and move them either inward to discover something about their own experiences and beliefs or outward to discover and understand more about the social and political issues of their world and the

subject matter of traditional college disciplines. We believe that it is important for students to work from their own personal connections to their subjects—even though such personal connections may never appear in final drafts.

Knowledge is collaboratively constructed by peers within a language community. The textbook—and the writing program—require students to work together in small groups in which they share their writings and discuss their subjects and give each other feedback.

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Learning to do this is not easy for most students who have been socialized to believe that school is a place where they act as passive recipients of the knowledge possessed by their teachers.

Our teachers struggle against this tendency, often with less success than they would like. Student evaluations of the course generally cite small-group activities as helpful, interesting and even fun. We feel confirmed in these efforts by a recent front-page article in *The New York Times* that reports that researchers who conducted a study of small-group learning strategies at Harvard concluded that such groups facilitate learning.

We are committed to encouraging students to write both academic and non-academic pieces. We do not look upon writing courses as service courses to the rest of the university. In fact, we are convinced that students learn best how to write in a particular disci-

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pline by actually writing in that discipline under the guidance of those who have mastered such discourse.

We know that educational institutions value abstract, impersonal, paradigmatic discourse above concrete, personal, narrative and descriptive discourse. But we do not. Narrative thinking can be just as powerful and, in some instances, even more powerful than abstract thinking. We recognize that academic writing can never encompass the many varieties of writing that students will need to do outside of school. Students need to practice and gain some control over nonacademic writing too.

The major philosophical basis of the book is that writing is communication, and that students get better at it by practicing it and understanding, through direct feedback, the effects on others of what they are writing. The best sort of practice is that which grows out of a writer's desire to communicate something to someone else. Too much writing in school is simply a performance in which students display their knowledge to others who already possess that knowledge. The textbook tries to create assignments in which students integrate ideas in their own ways rather than simply mirror them.

Once the book was finished, we began to think about improvements. If we were to revise it (which we will not do very soon), I would want to include more collaborative writing tasks, more opportunities for oral as well as written presentations, and more exercises in reading. Such changes do not represent any substantial change in the philosophy underlying the book; they represent a realization of how deeply intertwined all language skills are. The development of any one is conditioned by the development of all the others.

But since the field of composition and rhetoric is so new, we know that our own philosophies will undoubtedly change too—and necessitate a revision of the book. That is as it should be: changing theories will lead to changes in pedagogy. For the moment we're satisfied with the book we have. And when I meet teachers and students who are using the book, most of them tell me they find it both enjoyable and effective. That is certainly the most any textbook writer can hope for.



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