

Statesman

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Goldsteen to Head Health Masters Program

By JEFFREY JAVIDFAR
Statesman Editor

In the fall of 2004, Stony Brook University will begin offering a Masters degree in Public Health in conjunction with the Center for Health Policy and Management. Raymond L. Goldsteen, who holds a doctorate in public health, was appointed on June 10 to head up the new program and to manage the Center.

"I am very happy to be part of what so many at Stony Brook have been developing for a long while," Goldsteen said.

Norman H. Edelman, M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine and Vice President of the Health Sciences Center, made the announcement.

"We are extremely pleased to have Dr. Goldsteen join us," Edelman said. "He brings the ability to create a dynamic environment for students and researchers who will focus on a wide range of public health issues."

The Center is charged with providing educational support and expanding research opportunities for the Master's in Public Health Program. The Program will be a "collaborative" effort by the five schools of the Health Science Center. Other university contributors will include the Long Island Cancer Center, the General Clinical Research Center and the Centers for Molecular

Medicine, as well as individual researchers from several departments throughout West Campus.

Goldsteen agreed with the need for this high degree of intra-university cooperation. "The approach to public health must be multidisciplinary if it is to meet the challenges of the 21st century," he said. "This is how breakthroughs will occur in our understanding of the causes of poor health and how to improve health among all populations."

Goldsteen said he seeks to advance the field of public health. His vision for the MPH Program and the Center is for both to play a large role in bringing the groundbreaking discoveries made at SBU into the clinical setting. Essentially, Goldsteen intends to translate academic research into lifesaving bench science and this Edelman sees as SBU's practical contribution to the community.

"As a world-class research institution, Stony Brook has a preeminent healthcare and research role in the region, the state and the nation," Edelman said, "Dr. Goldsteen has just the right qualifications to spearhead this important program."

Goldsteen also hopes to use the multi-disciplinary approach to assist policymakers in determining how to



Statesman/Jeffrey Javidfar

Dr. Norman Edelman announced Goldsteen as the manager of the new health policy Master's program.

provide effective yet efficient health care. His research experience may be able to assist him in this task.

Before taking his position at SBU, Goldsteen centered his research around the allocation of healthcare resources. He has written extensively on topics such as the equality and effectiveness of

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University Hospital Gets ACS Distinction

By MARC NEWMAN
Statesman Editor

According to its website, Stony Brook University Hospital is dedicated to providing good patient care.

"We are committed to providing our patients with the excellent care they deserve. We offer a full scope of medical and surgical services, mental health, cardiac, emergency, mother/baby, and women's healthcare," the site states.

The facility's cancer program was awarded teaching-hospital level approval last week by the American College of Surgeons. The ACS boasts that their quality-approved programs provide care to 80 percent of cancer patients nation-wide.

Because cancer is a complex disease, a pool of surgeons, medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, diagnostic radiologists, pathologists and other cancer specialists must interact to provide comprehensive interdisciplinary care.

"Multidisciplinary cooperation and collaboration is in the patient's best interest and helps to improve the overall quality of care," said John S. Kovach, M.D., Director of Stony Brook's Long Island Cancer Center.

Multi-specialty coordination of the best treatment options available to patients, access to cancer clinical trials, education and support, and ongoing monitoring and improvement of care are some of the benefits the

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NY Senate Subjects School Bus Drivers to Background Checks

By JEFFREY JAVIDFAR
Statesman Editor

On June 10, New York State Senator for the 1st District Kenneth P. LaValle announced that the state may soon require school bus attendants to undergo a background check. The legislation would mandate fingerprinting and criminal history checks for prospective school district employees and school bus drivers.

"I strongly support this measure and hope that those applying for these positions understand the purpose of this initiative is not to humiliate anyone or imply wrongdoing," LaValle said. "The bottom line is we have a responsibility to protect our children and must be proactive in our efforts to keep them safe from possible harm."

The bill that passed the state senate

strengthens current laws that have already disqualified thousands of applicants with criminal histories.

Senate leaders contend that because school bus attendants interact with students on a daily basis they should be subject to similar background checks as individuals being considered for employment in other positions within the district.

The bill still needs to be passed by the Democrat-controlled State Assembly before it can be sent to Gov. George Pataki for his consideration.

"Parents deserve the confidence of knowing that [their] children will be safe from the moment they step onto the bus until they return home," LaValle said. "The Senate has a strong record in fighting for improved school bus safety."



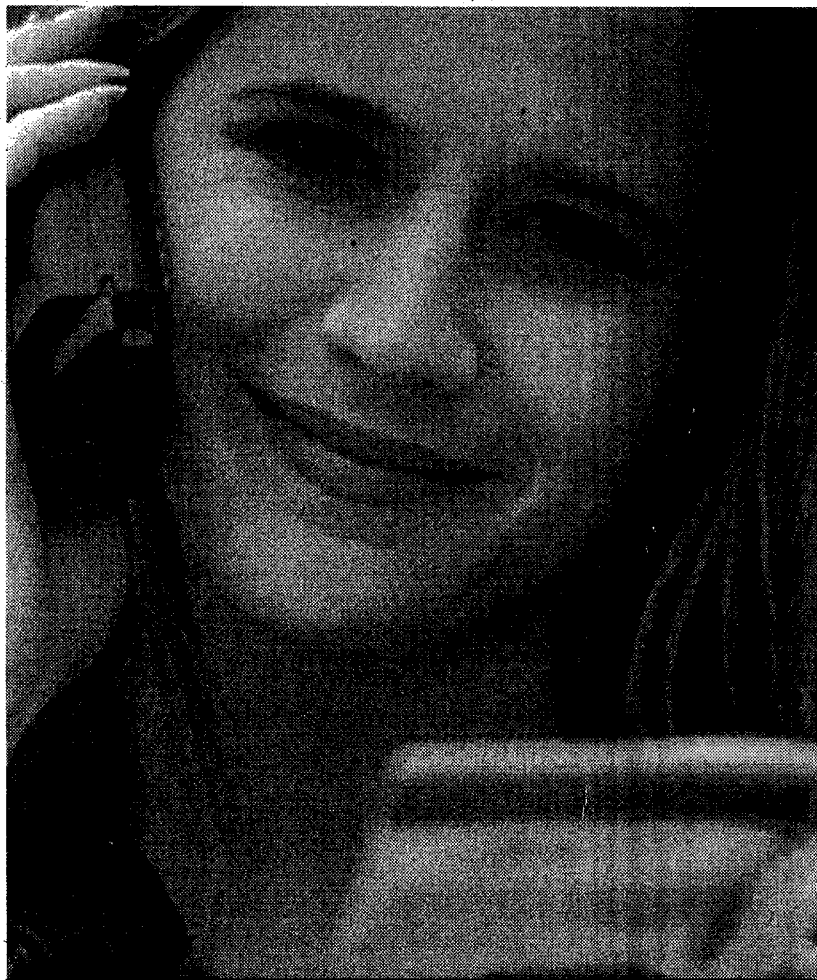
Statesman/Jeffrey Javidfar

State Senator Kenneth P. LaValle supports legislation that would require background checks for school bus attendants.

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Biomedical Engineering American Heart

By JEFFREY JAVIDFAR
Statesman Editor

The Biomedical Engineering Department at Stony Brook University has received yet another prestigious recognition as it continues to rack up the grant dollars pouring into its coffers. Their latest member is Associate Professor Danny Bluestein, Ph.D., whose lab is based out of the Health Sciences Center in East Campus.

The American Heart Association gave the Established Investigator Award along with a five-year \$500,000 grant to Bluestein. The organization presents only one such award each year.

According to the American Heart Association "the Award is designed to support projects of excellent scientific merit and the research of mid-term investigators with unusual promise who have demonstrated a commitment to the

cardiovascular...area."

Bluestein's recent publications and discoveries were cited as playing a key role in this award by the university. He created a methodology for calculating cardioembolic risk, which is the risk of developing blood clots that have the potential to cause stroke. Bluestein specifically studied the cardioembolic risk of implantable cardiovascular devices.

Such implants provide the patient with a mixed bag of benefits and risks. Certain blood re-circulating implants offer lifesaving options to individuals with severe cardiovascular diseases as well as quality of life improvements for patients with end stage heart disease.

According to recent studies, artificial heart components are also proving more effective than other less invasive options such as drug therapy. Implants such as

Goldsteen Appointed

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resource allocation policies in the healthcare system.

Prior to coming to Stony Brook, Goldsteen was the Director of Research for the Institute for Health Policy Research at West Virginia's Robert C. Byrd Health Science Center. He has also made teaching stops at the University of Illinois, the University of Oklahoma, and Clemson University. Goldsteen earned his Master's

degree from Brown University and his Ph.D. from Columbia University.

"Major changes are occurring in both the kind and magnitude of health problems that we face today, as well as in our ability to alleviate them through technological and scientific discoveries," Goldsteen said. "Yet, many public health programs do not have access to the array of talent and expertise that we at Stony Brook fortunately have."

Hospital Cancer Center Awarded

Continued from Page 1

ACS-approved cancer program affords.

For instance, during a patient's stay, the Cancer Registry collects data on types and stages of cancers. Treatment results help build a database that can lead to new therapies and help a network of doctors better understand cancer causes. The American Cancer Society estimates that approximately 1,334,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed this year alone.

"Receiving care at a Commission-approved program assures that patients will have access to quality care close to home with a comprehensive array of state-of-the-art technology and services," added Robert Parker, MD, Chairman of Stony Brook's Department of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology and Chairman of the hospital's Cancer Committee.

About 20 percent of the country's hospitals have approved cancer programs. Stony Brook University Hospital seeks ACS approval every three years. It was rewarded teaching-hospital level distinction last week after a rigorous evaluation against some 47 different standards established by the ACS. This distinction is subject to

review after three years. With this honor, Stony Brook Hospital stands as a main contributor in the fight against cancer.

"We are grateful for the recognition from the commission that places our Long Island Cancer Center at the forefront of cancer care and research in the region," said Bruce Schroffel, Director and CEO of Stony Brook University Hospital. "It is a tribute to all the good work done by our team of health professionals. With the quality and scope of our cancer care programs, few individuals should ever feel the need to seek cancer care elsewhere."

The Fellows of the American College of Surgeons and representatives from 36 national cancer-related organizations make up the Commission on Cancer. The National Cancer Database, which tracks regional and local cancer care patterns and trends is a joint project between the Commission on Cancer and the American Cancer Society. The Commission conducts improvement studies for specific cancer sites and sets national standards in regards to the quality of care patients receive. Cancer program leaders ultimately use study results to monitor and improve patient care.

Professor Wins Association Prize

prosthetic heart valves and left ventricle assist devices are being routinely used by surgeons to augment diseased sections of the heart.

Even total heart replacement has been tried with limited success. But all artificial implants share the risk of the immune system rejecting the foreign device through clotting. Thrombus formed on the surface of such implants dramatically increases the risk of strokes causing implants to be considered only as a viable short-term solution.

This is where Bluestein's research comes into play. His project, entitled "Hemodynamic Platelet Activation and Thromboembolism in Prosthetic Cardiovascular Devices," seeks to design new tools that will allow doctors and scientists to better understand how clots form on the surface of prosthetic implants.

Such an improved understanding may then lead to the development of better implants, such as artificial hearts valves, that will greatly reduce the deadly risk of clotting. If successful, Bluestein's research promises to reduce healthcare costs and provide a long-term solution for patients with coronary disease.

Federal Funding at SBU

Year	Agency	Individual Earmarks	Description
Year 2002	Housing and Urban Development	\$990,000	For the Cancer Institute of Long Island to build a database of breast-cancer and prostate-cancer patients.
Year 2001	NASA	\$1,000,000	For the Center for Emerging Technologies, which focuses on high-speed computing in medical imaging and on developing new silicon chips.
Year 2000	Environmental Protection Agency	Shared Earmarks \$101,900	Research related to Long Island Sound for the Center for Emerging Technologies to develop computer imaging for medical and environmental applications.
	Housing and Urban Development	\$750,000	
Year 1999	Department of Energy	Shared Earmarks \$2,000,000	Description To create a comprehensive cancer institute.

Fulbright Scholar to Tackle Healthcare in El Salvador

By MARC NEWMAN
Statesman Staff

Dr. Jane A. Fox, Clinical Assistant Professor at the Stony Brook School of Nursing, will work with medical school and nursing faculty in El Salvador to develop and train healthcare providers to meet the pediatric healthcare needs of the country. Fox has been named a Fulbright Scholar, the first one ever in healthcare appointed to work in El Salvador.

El Salvador is one of the poorest nations in South America. Its population of 6.3 million has a per capita income of less than \$1,000 a year, and one in five children die of malnutrition before the age of five. The country is still recovering from the effects of a devastating hurricane in 1998, and two earthquakes which killed over 1,000 people in 2001. Its 12-year

civil war ended in 1992.

The U.S. State Department offers grants for college and university faculty to lecture and conduct research around the world. The Fulbright Scholarship, sponsored by the State Department, will allow Fox to spend between six months to a year in El Salvador beginning in January, 2004.

"I'm looking forward to this challenge," Fox said. "El Salvador is a nation in need of healthcare resources and infrastructure and I greatly appreciate the opportunity being given to me by the Fulbright Scholar program."

Fox joined the Stony Brook faculty in 1994. She holds a BSN from the Cornell University School of Nursing and MS, MEd, Ed.D degrees and PNP certification from Columbia University. She currently resides in Southampton.

Harvard's Purchase of Turnpike Land Draws Fire

By AUDREY WILLIAMS JUNE
The Chronicle of Higher Education

Harvard University has completed a real-estate deal that seems to give the institution an unusual amount of control over the future of a public highway.

In the deal, which closed last month, Harvard paid \$75-million to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority for 91 acres of land in the Allston neighborhood of Boston, across the Charles River from the university's main campus in Cambridge. It was Harvard's second such purchase from the turnpike authority in three years.

According to *The Boston Globe*, documents filed by the Suffolk County register of deeds show that the land — which is on the Massachusetts Turnpike — includes a tollbooth complex and entrance and exit ramps. If the turnpike authority wants to add a lane or move the highway, it would have to get Harvard's permission.

The turnpike authority still has a permanent easement for the road and the toll plaza, the newspaper reported, but that only covers their present locations.

Boston's mayor, Thomas M. Menino, and Massachusetts' secretary of state, William F. Galvin, have both called for the governor to nullify the deal, saying that the turnpike authority sold a key portion of the highway. The authority plans to use the money from the deal to keep its bond rating intact and to maintain a program that gives drivers a discount on their toll fees.

But the university says concerns about the deal are unwarranted.

"We don't have immediate or short-term plans for this land. We don't see or expect any change in the use of the property in the foreseeable future," said Alan Stone, a Harvard spokesman. "We bid at auction for this property under the laws of the state of Massachusetts — and we followed all the procedures laid out under those laws."

Stone said that if elected officials are still questioning the deal, the university would talk to them about it privately.

In 2000, the university bought 48 acres of land in Allston from the turnpike authority for \$151-million. Harvard plans to further extend its campus into Allston.

Harvard's latest Allston purchase has been mired in

Smile! You're on Campus Camera

Colleges debate increased use of surveillance devices

By JEFFREY R. YOUNG
The Chronicle of Higher Education

While browsing at the University of Pennsylvania bookstore, a college employee noticed suspicious behavior at a nearby shelf. A tall man reached into a woman's purse without the owner noticing, then walked away.

The alert staff member quickly called the university police, where a dispatcher turned to a live view of 36th and Walnut Street, just outside the bookstore, on a security-camera monitor. The dispatcher sent an officer to the area and used remote controls to rotate the camera and zoom in to see the suspect, who noticed the responding officer approaching, placed a woman's wallet on top of a newspaper box and tried to flee. The dispatcher radioed that information to the officer.

"We were actually able to apprehend the guy a half a block away," said Maureen S. Rush, vice president for public safety at UPenn. "If this guy goes to court and says, 'You've got the wrong guy,' we have the tape of the suspect."

Rush said the incident was just the latest success story for UPenn's extensive network of security cameras. More than 400 surveillance cameras watch over the campus, focused on public streets, dormitory entrances, parking structures, and indoor locations such

as the cashier's office. Security officers are assigned to do "video patrols" of the campus, said Rush. They cycle through live views from the cameras on a bank of monitors in the security control room, or at monitors on their desks, looking for signs of trouble.

The university has had security cameras for years, but it has recently installed more and increased the number of locations from which they can be monitored by officers. A growing number of colleges are setting up similar camera networks or greatly expanding existing camera systems.

On some campuses, such installations have been roundly criticized by students and professors, who argue that the cameras threaten privacy. An academic environment, some argue, should be free from monitoring devices.

"College students are at that age when they're sort of going out exploring who they are and what they want to be," said Lauren Gelman, assistant director of Stanford Law School's Center for Internet and Society. "There shouldn't be a record later in life of what is going on, and there shouldn't be a constant surveillance state on a campus."

Privacy advocates say that if cameras are installed

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Editorial

Martha Stewart Is Being Attacked for Her Success

By ROBERT W. TRACINSKI
Ayn Rand Institute

Why do so many people hate Martha Stewart? How does a home-decorating expert with a wholesome public persona come to be portrayed as a major cultural villain?

Consider the latest media frenzy over Stewart's indictment for obstruction of justice. If the arbitrariness of the charge weren't enough to convince you that something is wrong—Stewart is charged with obstructing an investigation into insider-trading, a crime she hasn't been charged with—consider the reaction in the press. Even after a year of jokes about jail cells with matching curtains, snide columnists and chuckling news anchors seem not to have tired one bit of contemplating the idea of Martha Stewart behind bars.

There can be only one explanation for this tone of malicious glee. Martha is hated because she's a tall poppy.

I have been told that there is an Australian saying: "You have to cut down the tall poppies." In other words, anyone who dares to poke his head above the crowd must be attacked, denigrated, and brought down to the common level. I don't know whether this Tall Poppy Syndrome is really typical of Australian culture, but it is a widespread trend in American culture—and Martha Stewart has long been one of its favorite targets.

Long before she was accused of insider trading, Martha-hatred was already an established industry peddled in dozens of books and television profiles purporting to reveal Stewart as a shrewish employer, a neglectful mother, a cold wife, an ungrateful daughter, and everything else you could dream up. One charge keeps recurring as the central thread—and real motive—of all these claims: Martha is too perfect. The problem with Martha Stewart, we are told, is that the lifestyle she promotes in her books, magazines, and television shows projects an "unattainable" perfection. Her kitchen is too clean, her house is too beautiful, her parties are too elegant. She gets too much done in a day. Such perfection, the charge goes, merely makes everyone else feel inadequate because they can't measure up.

This attitude is not shared by Martha's many fans (and customers), even those whose housekeeping is not as lavish as hers. Most people are able to appreciate the accomplishments of others, even if they cannot match

them. But for those who suffer from Tall Poppy Syndrome, other people's achievements are an affront, an intolerable reminder of their own shortcomings. These are the people who desperately search for dirt to sling at celebrities, to show that they aren't so good after all—and who rush to join any witch hunt.

The Martha Stewart scandal is a case study in the Tall Poppy Syndrome.

It is important to grasp what a non-crime "insider trading" is. The newest allegation—after previous charges didn't stick—is that Stewart was tipped by her broker that ImClone executives were selling the company's stock. This "inside information" supposedly gave Stewart an "unfair" advantage. In a "fair" world, apparently, investors are forced to hold on to their stock even when they know it's going to crash. Martha's alleged "crime" is not wanting to lose money.

But even the evidence for this pseudo-crime is thin—which is why federal prosecutors did not actually indict Stewart on insider-trading charges. Instead, they indicted her for lying to prosecutors (about a crime they can't prove she committed) and, most disturbing, they charged her with fraud for proclaiming her innocence.

All of these charges have yet to be proven—but Stewart has already been convicted in the court of public opinion. The same people who assume she is a shrew because she is "too perfect" also assume she's a swindler because she's rich.

Stewart's lawyers suggest she is being targeted because she is a successful woman in a "man's world." But ask Bill Gates what kind of welcome a successful man can expect today. In fact, both are the target of a deeper hatred. We have been told for centuries that the weak, the incompetent, the most down-and-out bums on the street are the most worthy objects of our moral concern—while the highest achievers are at best the bum's servants, at worst his exploiters. The result is an upside-down morality, a code in which the better you are, the worse you are. The more you achieve, the more you are hated.

This hatred of the good is not merely ugly; it is destructive. A culture that attacks its highest achievers will mow down its tall poppies—and end up with nothing but weeds.

Letter to the Editor

Bush Must Choose Sides

Dear Editor:

After this week's suicide bombing on a Jerusalem bus that killed at least 16 and wounded many more, it is worth asking again: How many more Israelis have to be murdered before President Bush wakes up to the reality that only a total war against Palestinian terrorists will stop these attacks?

President Bush should stop acting as if the Israeli government and the Palestinian regime were morally equal. The Israeli government represents a free country, which protects (to a large extent) the individual rights of its citizens, and acts only in self-defense to eliminate the terrorists that threaten its people. The Palestinian regime, in sharp

contrast, is a collection of terrorists and supporters of terrorism put together by the father of international terrorism, Yasir Arafat; it's a regime that has no respect for the individual rights of its own people, and whose main goal is the destruction of Israel.

Thus, the road map President Bush is trying—and succeeding—to shove down Israel's throat was doomed to failure from the start.

It is past time for President Bush to abandon such misguided moral relativism and choose sides: he is either with Israel or with the terrorists.

Sincerely,
David Holcberg

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Affirmative Action Is Poor Public Policy

By PETER H. SHUCK
The Chronicle for Higher Education

The Supreme Court recently heard arguments in two cases involving ethnic and racial preferences in admissions at the University of Michigan, with a decision expected in late June or early July. In a court long divided by 5-4 votes on many of its most important decisions, the outcome of these cases is anyone's guess. Indeed, the court could decide to strike down the plan for Michigan's undergraduate admissions, which is akin to a hard quota system, while upholding its law school's more nuanced, multifaceted program.

Ethnic and racial diversity that springs from authentic, spontaneous, voluntary social interactions can have great social value, which is why so many Americans favor it. But when the law tries to mandate diversity, it takes on a difficult task for which it is poorly suited. For example, the law must first decide what diversity means, how to measure it, which groups produce it, how those groups should be defined, whether to subsidize it, and how to enforce it. Governmental decisions like those, instead of increasing diversity's social prestige, may devalue it by rendering it artificial and illegitimate. Such decisions also magnify intergroup and intragroup conflicts over the scarce resources and status that law controls and distributes.

No one can seriously doubt that the root cause of the relative dearth of minority students in the most-competitive institutions is the vastly inferior elementary and secondary education that minority youngsters receive in too many communities. Affirmative action does not remedy that catastrophe. Quite the contrary, it simply creates a cream-skimming, zero-sum competition among institutions for the relatively few academically qualified minority students — while producing frustration and bitterness for the much larger group of beneficiaries who are ill prepared for the top institutions, and for the even larger group whose races are not preferred.

I believe that the law should allow private institutions to use them under certain conditions. My criticisms, while relevant to plans in all institutions, apply most strongly to public ones — not just because the Constitution directly binds them, but also because of reasons of public policy and morality. When government speaks, it speaks authoritatively for society, and it inevitably coerces those who disagree with it. That is the nature of public law, for better or worse. In speaking authoritatively, even well-intentioned government-sponsored affirmative-action programs communicate some troubling ideas. They signal that our society thinks it is just and wise to group people by race, to treat those groups monolithically, and to allocate precious

resources and opportunities accordingly. Such programs also suggest that we hold equal treatment and individual merit as secondary, dispensable ideals, that the preferred groups cannot succeed without special public favors, and that society thinks we can assuage old injustices by creating new ones.

Because I oppose those ideas, I consider even private affirmative-action programs problematic — but less so than government-sponsored programs. Private institutions speak only for themselves, and they do not generally coerce others. One who opposes a voluntary practice can avoid its burdens more easily than one who opposes a mandated one. A liberal society that values autonomy and diversity has a powerful interest in allowing private individuals to pursue their own ideals and to constitute their communities as they wish.

For that reason, a private institution that wants to prefer black students over higher-performing white students, perhaps because it values that kind of diversity more and academic credentials less, should be free to do so — even though it could not legally do the reverse and prefer white students over black students. I may view that preference as profoundly misguided, but I cannot say — and the law should not say — that that choice is unacceptable.

There are other, more practical reasons why voluntary affirmative-action programs are preferable to legally mandated ones. Voluntary plans tend to be less simplistic and easier to correct or abandon than mandated plans. Voluntary sponsors can tailor their plans to specific needs and contexts. For example, they can define the protected groups differently than affirmative-action law now does, not extending, for example, preferences to black students who are immigrants and thus did not endure a history of discrimination here.

But I would permit private ethnic and racial preferences only under two conditions. First, the preferences must not disadvantage vulnerable minority groups, principally black people, who enjoy special protection under the Constitution. Members of the majority who can readily protect their interests through democratic politics do not need the same legal protection. Second, institutions that use such preferences should be required to publicly disclose them. Current law does not mandate that, and many institutions have opted for obfuscation and outright deception rather than candor.

In conclusion, educational institutions and policy makers should not look to the Supreme Court for clear answers to a complex policy question like affirmative action. Whatever the outcome of the Michigan cases, we must resolve this question by deciding what kind of society we wish to be and how our admissions practices contribute to reaching that goal.



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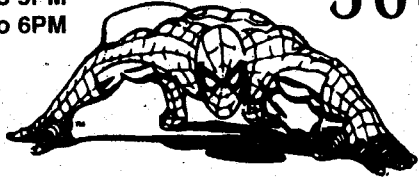
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Campus Surveillance

Continued from Page 3

in academic settings, officials should set up safeguards to prevent misuse of the security images and should be open about where the cameras are placed.

Some universities have resisted disclosing camera locations, however. At the University of Texas at Austin last year, officials tried to block a freedom-of-information request by a student newspaper for the locations of the campus's security cameras. University officials, who sued the state's attorney general to challenge his ruling that the university must hand over camera information, argue that details about electronic surveillance must remain secret for the system to be effective, and that security cameras on campuses are a matter of national security.

Such developments have prompted some critics to ask if Big Brother is coming to college.

"A lot of sort of science-fiction scenarios are technologically possible now," said Jay C. Stanley, communications director for the American Civil Liberties Union's Technology and Liberty Program.

But Rush contends that their value outweighs potential concerns. She said the combination of man and machine in policing has led to a 32-percent decrease in overall crime from 1996, when cameras were first installed, to 2002.

Rush expects the presence of cameras on campuses to continue to increase. "The bottom line is that cameras are everywhere—they're in every bank, every ATM, every drugstore, every K-Mart, everywhere," she said. "The world doesn't have an expectation of privacy when you're out in public."

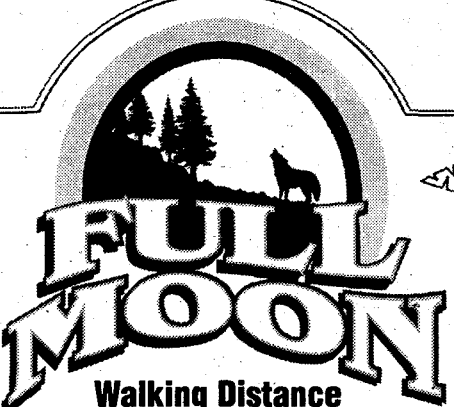
Harvard Land Expansion

Continued from Page 3

controversy since the university surfaced in April as the winning bidder for the five parcels of land. Last month, for instance, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority threatened to use eminent domain to take about half of the 91 acres. The agency

was concerned that Harvard would cut off access to a property that is also home to a rail yard that the transportation authority plans to use as a layover area for commuter trains.

The transportation authority, in exchange for concessions that will give it the access that it needs, decided not to take over the land.



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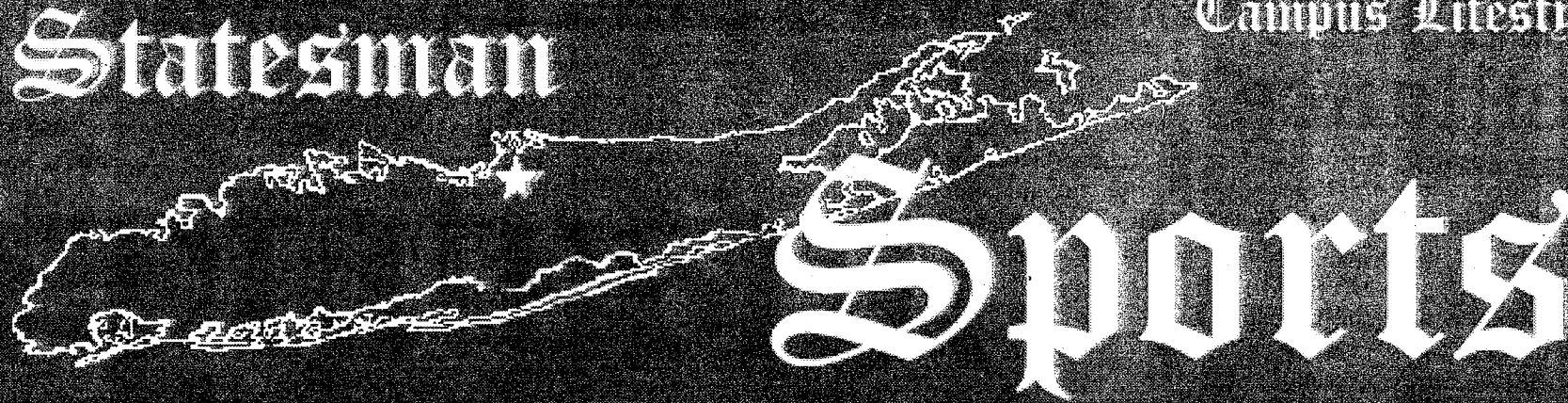
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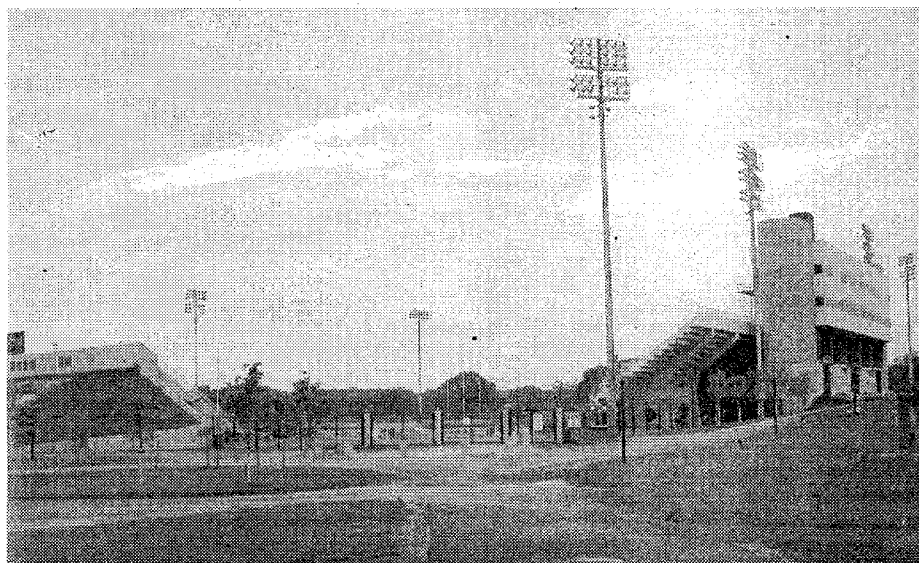
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The Stony Brook Statesman Monday, June 16, 2003



Colleges Build 'Multi-Use' Football Stadiums

Stony Brook Uses an Artificial Surface to Host As Many Sporting Events As Possible



Statesman/Jeffrey Javidfar

The multi-million dollar Kenneth P. LaValle Stadium hosts only a handful of football games every season, but other teams, like soccer and lacrosse, use the field for practices and matches.

The Chronicle of Higher Education

Why would a college build a facility that is used only five or six days a year?

It's a silly question, but then you realize that any college with a football team devotes a lot of space — not to mention money — to something that's

the opposite of multi-use.

ScheerGame, a sports-development consulting firm, is taking on that issue by forming a consortium called College Town. Its principals are Martin J. Greenberg, who founded the National Sports Law Institute at Marquette University, and Bill Carr, a consultant who was athletics director at the University of Florida and at the University of Houston.

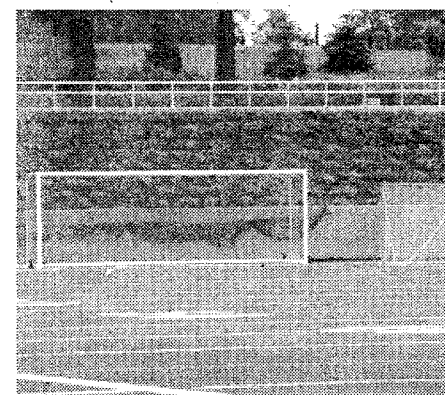
Also participating is HOK Sport, an architectural firm that has designed a bevy of venues, including Oriole Park at Camden Yards, in Baltimore, and Arrowhead Pond, in Anaheim, California.

The group hopes to attract retail stores and restaurants to stadiums, creating a daily stream of traffic.

"We're always look for new ways of creating revenue with state-budget crises, and any way you can create the revenue to pay for a facility and help

out the athletics department, people are interested," Greenberg said.

The principals have developed plans for residence halls, dining facilities, and "those mini-hospitals that students go to," he said. There's even a mock-up of "student skyboxes" — dorm rooms with windows into stadiums.



Statesman/Jeffrey Javidfar

The artificial playing surface of the stadium field at Stony Brook is multi-use.

Washington Fires Coach for Gambling

Huskies Head Football Coach Dismissed After Betting \$6,000, Violating NCAA Gambling Rules



Courtesy of yahoo.com

Rick Neuheisel was fired after a series of infractions and poor off-the-field decisions placed a black mark on his football program at Washington.

By WELCH SUGGS
The Chronicle of Higher Education

The University of Washington fired its head football coach, Rick Neuheisel, on Thursday after he admitted betting more than \$6,000 in a pool on the National Collegiate

Athletic Association's men's basketball tournament over the past two years. Neuheisel has been a controversial figure at Washington, having led the Huskies to the 2001 Rose Bowl, but having been punished by the NCAA for violating its recruiting rules.

"The basis for my initial determination is that he has admitted participation in high-stakes betting pools and that he initially denied such participation except as an observer," Barbara Hedges, Washington's athletics director, said Thursday at a news conference. The coach is on paid suspension, but can appeal to Hedges before June 26.

Neuheisel admitted to reporters that he had placed the bets with a group of neighbors, winning more than \$12,000 in the two-year period and donating most of the proceeds to charity. Such gambling is not illegal in Washington, but the

NCAA forbids athletes, coaches, and athletics-department personnel to bet on sports. NCAA investigators met last week with Neuheisel to discuss the situation.

It was not their first trip to Seattle. After an investigation last year, the NCAA penalized the University of Colorado at Boulder for recruiting violations that occurred during Neuheisel's time coaching the Buffaloes, and he was banned from off-campus recruiting at Washington for the 2002-2003 academic year.

"Whether or not participation in the pools is ultimately determined by the NCAA to be a violation of the letter of its rules, Rick's admitted gambling on college athletics shows poor judgment, particularly in the context of his violation of NCAA rules both here and at the University of Colorado," Hedges said.

NCAA officials had

accused Neuheisel, who has a law degree, of trying to "outsmart" the association's rules, a charge he did not dispute in a hearing on the violations at Colorado.

Neuheisel denied earlier this year that he had spoken to the San Francisco 49ers about their then-vacant head-coaching position, but he subsequently admitted that he, in fact, had. Washington's interim president, Lee Huntsman, told Neuheisel that further untruths would not be tolerated.

"Was I trying to be creative? Yes," he said at the time. "Was I trying to be aggressive as a young, 33-year-old head coach trying to make it in a world that is extremely competitive? Was I out there trying to win favor, and so forth? There is no question."

The NCAA and the Pacific-10 Conference will now conduct their own investigations of the matter, and may impose further punishments on the university and Neuheisel.

Nafte To Play In LaX North-South Classic

Courtesy of Goseawolves.org

Stony Brook senior Dennis Nafte played for the North squad in the STX/USILA North-South Classic that was held Saturday, June 7 at Sacred Heart University. Nafte became the seventh Seawolf to play in the

annual all-star game and the second in two years.

The veteran face-off specialist won 111 of 174 face-offs this season for a .638 winning percentage which ranked him fifth in the nation. His outstanding play earned him second-team All-America East honors in early May.