

CENTER- INGS



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School Of Social Welfare

Changing The Scene For Better

From its beginning four years ago, the School of Social Welfare has been marching to a different drummer. It followed a beat which said we can't be primarily concerned with training workers to help people adjust to a bad scene; we have to change the scene. We don't want to help people learn to live with misery; we want to take away the misery. We don't want to create a homogenous student body fed on a distilled curriculum which a faculty-on-high has deemed to be necessary; we want to develop a sense of community, a mutual respect for what faculty

and students both bring so that learning becomes a joint experience.

Within this kind of blueprint Dr. Sanford Kravitz, with a solid background in anti-poverty work

in Washington and social planning teaching at Brandeis, came to Stony Brook to build a new kind of School of Social Welfare. It was to be a School that would have a stated mission to change the social conditions that lead to the emotional, physical and financial impoverishment of people; and would also respect the students as responsible adults.

Valid

"The things we do are basically quite valid and I don't back off one inch from the statement of mission," Dr. Kravitz said recently. "In regard

to some of the innovations, we still hold to the concept of an educational contract. We start with the assumption that adult students "own" their education. The student comes, develops an educational contract with an advisor, which is periodically updated based on a growing knowledge of his field, himself, and his capacity to use the resources around.

"I remain deeply committed to this as the most humane and progressive form of education," Dr. Kravitz affirmed.

While the interests of the (Continued on page 8)

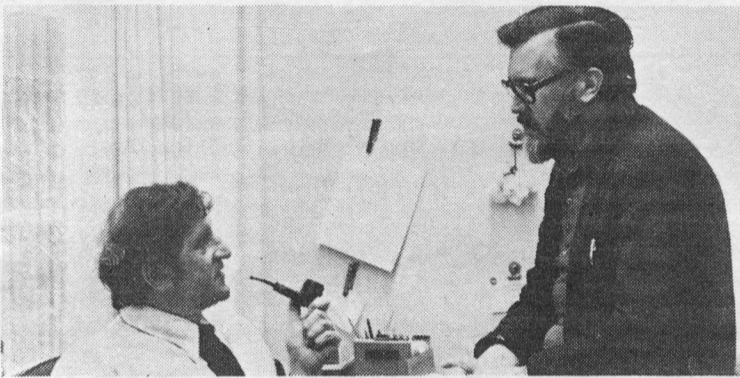


photo by Toni Bosco

Dean Sanford Kravitz with John Haynes

Dental Chairman's Invention For Early Detection Of Cavities

If cavities could be detected early enough to be corrected by means other than drilling and filling, most people would consider this a giant step for mankind.

Now, because of the dental research done by a team of oral biologists and a Canadian engineer, this kind of dental breakthrough is a reality, ready to be tried in a clinical setting.

First

Stemming from the research and ideas of Dr. Israel Kleinberg, chairman of the Department of Oral Biology at the School of Dental Medicine of the State University

of New York at Stony Brook, the dentist-engineer team has produced an ultraviolet camera which provides a convenient and flexible method of photographing the teeth and oral cavity, using ultraviolet light which picks up signs of plaque and caries on teeth not visible with ordinary light.

The first camera resulting from this collaboration has been installed in the laboratory of the Oral Biology Department at Stony Brook.

"This is the first such camera that we know of (Continued on page 8)

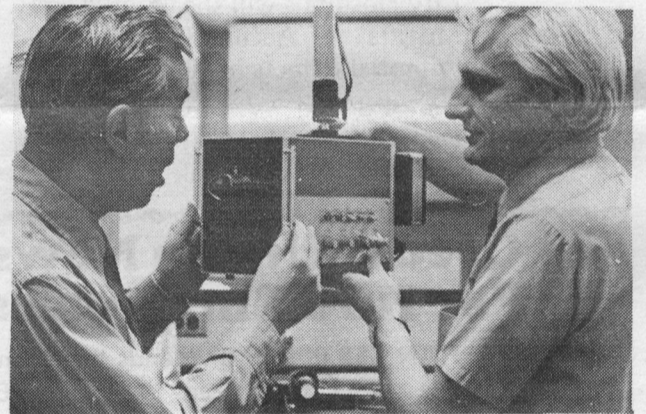


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Israel Kleinberg, right, demonstrates the positioning of the Ultraviolet Camera to Dr. Tom McNamara.

Editor Interviews HSC Specialists

A Washington editor came to Stony Brook's Health Sciences Center last month to get information about a special project developed here to improve educational lectures.

Leonard Baker, editor of the AAMC Education News, (American Association of Medical Colleges) interviewed Dr. Arlene Barro, education specialist for the School of Medicine and Antol Herskovitz, associate director of Health Sciences Communications,

designers of the project, for a story to be published in that journal.

Different

The editor was interested because the technique developed by Dr. Barro and Prof. Herskovitz to "improve the delivery of medical education" is different. With the approval of curriculum committees and permission of the instructor, lectures are videotaped under Prof. Herskovitz's direction and later reviewed by Dr. Barro

together with the lecturer.

"The lecturers are able to evaluate themselves as they view the lecture. They can see simple things such as, do they pace a lot or talk to the blackboards? Was there good interaction between them and the students in the classroom? Did they encourage students to ask questions? Was there good 'tagging' of what the students need to know via introduction and summation?" Dr. Barro explained, emphasizing "We never question a lecturer's content knowledge. We are asking only how well is he transferring his knowledge to students?"

Seeing oneself on a videotape can be an eyeopener. Dr. Barro recounted a videotape session with a physiologist who always used his hands to demonstrate the chambers of the heart.

"He realized by seeing himself that this was not as effective as he thought. Now he uses a heart model," she commented.

Confidential

Both specialists stressed the element of confidentiality in the (Continued on page 4)

Housing Policy Class Plays Serious Game

Games people play reveal a great deal about human nature — and vested interests.

That was an early observation on a recent Saturday when the Housing Policy Class of the School of Social Welfare put on a special day-long "Housing Plan Game."

"We thought this would be an interesting and effective way of bringing out the attitudes of special interest groups and the local political considerations that have such an influence on determining the amount and type of housing that will be built in a community," explained Prof. Shirley Jones, faculty advisor for the project.

Using a "gaming simulation about housing," developed by a Michigan University team headed by Larry Coppard, Prof. Jones's students invited 80 people from the Long Island Community to participate. These people were assigned to tables labeled as different interest groups representative of a suburban community,

including bankers; moderate, conservative, and liberal citizen groups; politicians; churches; real estate developers; local press.

Fascinating to watch, the people, regardless of their background, quickly took on the language and prejudices of the roles they were assigned to wear. For example, leaders in the fight for low income housing were heard to mouth town hall rhetoric like pros in their new roles as politicians. Minority people long struggling for low income housing became conservative citizens very concerned about "property values" and "future slums."

The concensus at the end of the day was that the game had been a lively and dramatic way to analyze the different community voices that affect suburban housing.

"The game was a good way of pulling theory and practice together," commented Prof. Jones.

(Continued on page 3)

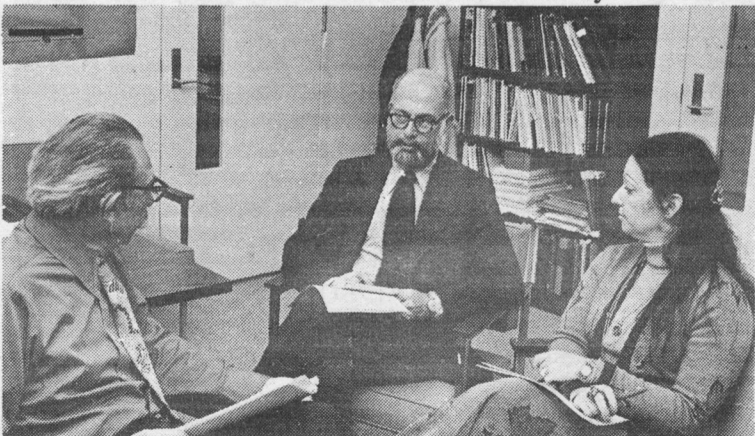


photo by Gene McDermott

Leonard Baker, center, editor of AAMC Education News, interviews Antol Herskovitz and Dr. Arlene Barro.

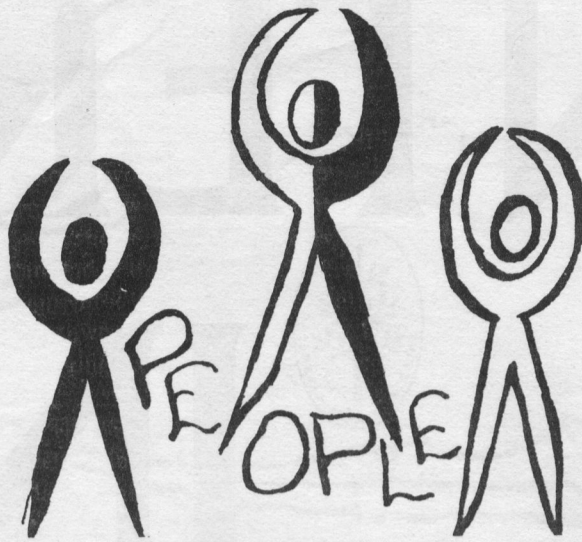
Dr. Marvin Kushner, Dean of the School of Medicine, has been awarded a general research support grant in the amount of \$24,298 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Rose Coser, a professor with the Division of Social Sciences and Humanities, has been elected President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. She will also be the chairperson of the Medical Section of the American Sociology Association at their annual meeting to be held in late August in Montreal.

Dr. Jacques Sherman, Dean of the Clinical Campus at Northport Veterans Hospital and Sylvia Fields, Associate Professor of Nursing, have co-authored a book for nurses and physician-assistants entitled *Guide to Patient Evaluation*.

Dr. Leon Sokoloff, professor in the Department of Pathology, was recently given an alumni achievement award by the New York University School of Medicine.

Julius Elias, assistant professor with the Department of Pathology, was the guest speaker at a recent workshop co-sponsored by C.W. Post College and the New York State Histotechnological Society.



All four physician associates on the program faculty in the School of Allied Health Professions, have been notified by the National Board of Examiners in Medicine that they were among the candidates who scored passing grades on the first National Board Examination for Physician Assistants. They are Jack Richards, Medex-associate director of the program for physician associates; Vance Ponton, Medex-instructor; Walter Stein, PA instructor; and Paul Lombardo, assistant clinical coordinator.

Stan Zimering, Director of the Community Mental Health Division of the School of Allied Health Professions, has been awarded a \$25,000 grant from the Division of Alcohol and Alcoholism of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. This grant will allow him to continue his work in alcohol education.

Dr. Janis Klavins, clinical professor of Pathology and Director of Laboratories at Queens Hospital Center is a musician as well as a doctor. He was recently the featured performer at a concert at Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center.

Audrey Harris, Director of Continuing Professional Education for the Health Sciences Center has been a worker-behind-the-scenes in arranging a seminar on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome held on March 27 at Nassau County Medical Center co-sponsored by the Long Island Chapter of the National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death, SUNY School of Medicine, and the Nassau County Medical Center. Ms. Harris was the university coordinator for this program. Dr. Marvin Kushner, Dean of the School of Medicine, gave the opening welcome!

Mary Winkels has been formally named Director of the Health Sciences Center Library. Mrs. Winkels has been acting director since last September.

Future Spot

Health Sciences Seminars

Upcoming seminars sponsored by the School of Basic Health Sciences are as follows:

- April 3 Dr. H. K. Hartline of Rockefeller University, New York will speak on "Processing of the Visual Information in a Single Retina"
- April 17 Dr. Julian Chisolm of the Baltimore City Hospitals will speak on "Heavy Metals: Accumulations and Potential Effects in Humans"
- May 1 Dr. Edward V. Evarts of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will speak on "Gaiting

of Motor Cortex Responses by Prior Instruction in Monkeys Carrying out Learned Movements"

June 5

Dr. Robert A. Goode from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center will speak on "Modern Immunobiology and Human Disease"

The lectures are scheduled for 3 p.m., Building F, Room 147. Coffee is served.

Bloodmobile

On April 18th from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., the bloodmobile will be on campus at O'Neill College, north lounge. All are urged to offer their help in maintaining the supply of blood available to people free of charge. Questions may be addressed to Mrs. Betty Bodkin in the Office of Personnel, ext. 6-8304.

Conference

On April 4th and 5th, the Department of Psychiatry is co-sponsoring with South Oaks Hospital in Amityville, a conference on the "Emotionally-Troubled Employee - Industry's Challenge." For further information call the South Oaks Hospital Office of Community Relations, 264-4000, ext. 311.

Eye Care

On April 22nd, the Ophthalmological Society is holding "Teaching Day" at the amphitheatre of the Nassau County Medical Center. It will be a morning and afternoon meeting with exhibits in the cafeteria. For further information, contact Bert Jablon at NCMC, 542-2066.

APRIL 22ND IS NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK!

Credit Union News For HSC Employees

- MORE THAN \$58,000 in dividends has been paid over the past nine years to Stony Brook employees by the SUSB Federal Credit Union.
- MORE THAN \$2.5 MILLION has been loaned to Stony Brook employees by the campus Credit Union.
- MORE THAN 1000 UNIVERSITY WORKERS are now members of the Stony Brook Credit Union.
- AUTOMATIC SAVINGS through systematic payroll deduction is a popular Credit Union feature. A dividend rate of 5% has been paid by the Credit Union for the past year.
- REASONABLE LOANS, at rates competitive with and often better than those of finance and loan companies and banks, are available to members of the Credit Union. About 3000 loans have been made to Stony Brook employees for cars, appliances, home improvements, travel, education, etc.
- INSURANCE from the National Credit Union Administration covers each member account to \$20,000. At no additional cost, members have life savings insurance and loan protection insurance. New disability insurance on loans is also available.
- NEW 6% ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES will be available April 1 in limited quantities of \$1000 each to members of the Credit Union maintaining a \$500 balance.

For the convenience of Health Sciences personnel, a Credit Union representative will be in the lobby of Building C from 9-12 a.m. on the following Mondays: March 25, April 15, April 29, May 6, May 20, June 10 and June 24.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call Barbara Gemelli, 67700, or stop in and talk with her.

Microbiology Chairman To Be Honored



Dr. Joseph Kates, Chairman of the Department of Microbiology in the School of Basic Health Sciences, will be the recipient of the 1974 Eli Lilly Award, to be presented to him at the annual meeting of the American Society For Microbiologists in Chicago on May 12. The award is given each year to an outstanding young scientist, under age 35, for work done in the fields of immunology and microbiology.

First Black Interest Newspaper On Campus

For the first time ever on the Stony Brook campus, members of the black community are putting out a newspaper dealing exclusively with black-interest news. *The Black World*, to appear every two weeks, will be supported by the Black Students Assistance Fund and will be distributed free to all departments and schools on the university campus. Editorial advisor Lincoln Lynch, a faculty member of the School of Social Welfare, called this a "historic event in the existence of the State University of New York."

"This newspaper will contain items of interest to students, faculty, administrators, maintenance workers, service workers. It will include local news of interest to blacks as well as international black news," said Prof. Lynch.

Center-ings is published 10 times yearly by the Health Sciences Center of the State University of New York at Stony Brook for all persons associated with the Health Sciences Center.

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Housing Class Plays Game

(Continued from page 1)

A recognized leader in the housing area, Shirley Jones has recently been asked by the United Nations Center for Housing, Building, and Planning to serve as a consultant on case studies of social integration and housing. She'll use her

background experience as a teacher, and a community-action worker in the New York Regional Office of OEO; plus research already done on her doctoral dissertation in carrying out this position. Shirley, who holds an M.A. in education and an M.S.W. from New York

University, is completing her doctorate at Columbia. Her dissertation is entitled "Decisions To Move Into Integrated Housing In An Urban Area — Policies And Implications."

Her interest in housing took her to West Africa two years to research housing in Nigeria and Senegal.

"An architect there will take a design and build a basic house that can be adapted and expanded according to the different economic levels of the prospective buyers," said Prof. Jones, finding this a very functional way to respond to the housing needs of people on graded income levels.

Urban Housing Concern

As a New York City resident, the talented professor is very much concerned about the



photos by Toni Bosco

Larry Coppard, designer of the Housing Game, being interviewed by a Channel 67 newsmen.

abandoned housing there. Many blighted areas could turn into fine blocks of rehabilitated brownstones," she affirmed.

Shirley Jones' accomplishments include being a representative at the Annual Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Planning held in Denmark last September; membership on the Boards of the Long Island

United Campus Ministry, Mobilization for Youth, and Suffolk Housing. Among her publications are articles on The Anti-Poverty Program and its Effect on the Black Community, and The Nature of Housing — Implications for the Welfare of the Black Children, both appearing in The Black Caucus, a journal of the Association of Black Social Workers.



Shirley Jones, second from left, consults with participants during the Housing Game.

Professor Has Dual-Identity

Dr. Esther Marcus is both a certified social worker and a psychologist — a "dual identity" which has made her very sensitive to people caught in the "struggle for survival."

"We have to see the person in the context of his environment. I came to Stony Brook because I wanted to help shape social worker education, to turn out practitioners who will have an impact on the way services will be delivered," said Dr. Marcus, who has a joint appointment as Professor of Social Work in this School and Professor of Psychology in the School of Medicine.

In her three years here, Dr. Marcus has taught courses in intervention and psycho-therapeutic techniques; has developed field placements for students and conducted seminars for supervisors of students in field work. She has also taught in the training programs for residents in the family practice and psychology departments of the School of Medicine.

Dr. Marcus, who earned her master's degree in social work at Columbia and her Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology at New York University, is well known on Long Island for the professional workshops she has developed on

topics including mental health and family therapy, death and dying, crisis intervention, psycho-therapy and schizophrenia, and on parents of "children of divorce."

"My emphasis is on practice and service. I feel more committed to giving a service than writing a paper," said the Phi Kappa Beta professor, also listed in Who's Who of American Women in the East.

As a woman who made it in the male-dominated professional world, Dr. Marcus contributes this to background rather than Women's Lib.

"I was born in Poland and came to this country when I was eleven. A woman in my environment had to be able to take care of herself," said Dr. Marcus, married to a psychologist and the mother of two children, ages 15 and 16.

Dr. Marcus's past and current work includes being a faculty member of the William A. White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology; Assistant Director of the Lincoln Institute for Psychotherapy; and consultant for many hospitals and agencies, including the East Orange Veterans Hospital and Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center.

Opposes Social Control

He Aims For Peoples' "Well Being"

If Steve Rose could have played the "see, hear, do nothing" role, in dealing with life's realities, he might be a fashionable lawyer or a high-paid traditional agency supervisor today. But the Brandeis Political Science major, with also a Master of Social Work degree, turned out to be a person who got touched by victimized people. Once the hit was made, Steve was in a new country.

A special program dealing with lower class, mostly black kids in juvenile court in Cleveland, was the turning point.

"The kids were being sent to prison for doing things like cutting school — true, but why sit in a racist class all day; and stealing — yes, but to supplement the family income. They were victimized twice, once by society, and then by the courts," said Dr. Rose. "From 1962 to '66 I began to see how my training was social control

not well-being. I got active in civil rights, became an agitator and had a freedom school in my office of the agency where I worked."

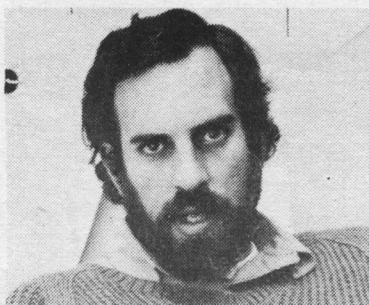
Dr. Rose's restlessness to try to effect institutional change led him to Washington where he worked for the then new OEO program; and then back to Brandeis to work both on a research project concerned with citizen participation in anti-poverty programs and on his doctoral degree. In February 1972, his political analysis of why OEO turned out to be "something other than it was meant to be" was published in a book called The Betrayal of the Poor.

The tall, intense professor believes that students must be allowed genuine criticism of existing institutions and policies so that they can develop valid alternatives.

An example of how he works is a field work project undertaken with nine students this past year to investigate patient release and after-care policies of state mental hospitals. Their project rated a story in the Long Island daily Newsday.

The County Department of Mental Health and Central Islip State Hospital became their "classroom."

"We asked, what happens to people when sent back to the



Dr. Stephen Rose

community? We drew up a proposal for the project designing questions and interviews. When the hospital accepted our proposal in January 1973, we were so happy we had a party," Dr. Rose reminisced.

For the next six months, each person spent a minimum of two days a week at the hospital plus a three hour "staff" meeting at the hospital. On Thursday nights the research team got together at one of their homes for a cooperative supper and coordination of the week's material. They were getting information on pre-discharge policies, doing a systematic collection of data from medical records, and doing post-discharge interviews. Dr. Rose finished writing the research piece in September and the document has been given to hospital and state authorities for use in their current active investigation designed to correct some of the still-existing abuses and after-care of mental patients.

As a follow-up to the field work project, Dr. Rose is now researching alternate kinds of after-care services for released mental patients.



Dr. Esther Marcus

Asking The Right Questions

When the new university hospital is built, who will it serve? Who will control decision-making? What services will it offer?

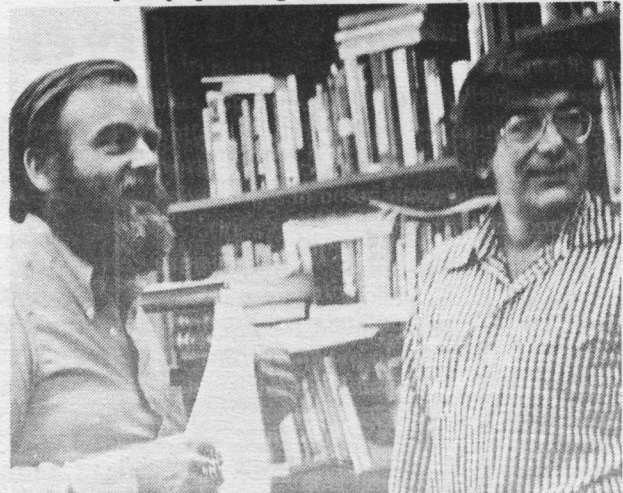
These are some of the questions being asked by an independent study group of students in the School of Social Welfare with Dr. Robert Lefferts as faculty advisor. The group is examining the existing information available on the hospital's planning process up until now, who was responsible for the planning, and who's making input?

"They're doing it in the framework of the seven Health Sciences Center commitments. For example, where was the health team in the planning process? Will health services in the hospital be delivered by health teams? Are the plans and planning processes consistent with these commitments?" Dr. Lefferts elaborated. When this study is complete, the results will be made available to the various "publics" involved in the planning of this hospital.

Focus on People

Getting students to delve into the critical evaluation of how policies are made and how they affect people is

one of Bob Lefferts' teaching interests. He admits, "One of the hard things is to figure out how to get linkage between policy planning and the real people on the



William Button with Dr. Robert Lefferts

community level. In my policy and planning courses, our aim is to go beyond the level of rhetoric and to introduce sound documentation and substantive findings and information to support efforts aimed at change."

Dr. Lefferts is chairman of the school's Concentration on Policy, Planning, Research and Administration, and Community Organization. He is also chairman of the school's faculty organization. Dr. Lefferts, who earned his Ph.D. at Brandeis, worked in special research for the National Institute of Mental Health before coming to Stony Brook. One of his most popular courses here is Proposal Writing, how to prepare and present proposals, now being offered for the fourth time.

Questions

Dr. Lefferts sees the School of Social Welfare as "very self-critical, and that's healthy, because it leads to growth." But he is question-asker here, too, proposing: "Will we fall into the inevitable process of becoming more conservative the longer we operate? Will we develop not only technical but analytical competence, honestly asking how are things working in this society — and in this school? What's going wrong there and here, and why?"

A Place Where Third World Students Feel At Home

Herdy Micou comes from the largest all-black town in the south, a place in the heart of the cotton belt named Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

Bill Foster is from the New York area, now living in Amityville.

Both are graduate students in the School of Social Welfare. Herdy is doing her field placement work with the Mental Health Clinic at the University Health Services. She works mainly with white students because black students simply don't want to come there for help. "When in crisis, black students fall apart. They just disappear from the university scene. How can I make black students comfortable? How can I make these services relevant to black students?" she wonders.

Uplifting Education

Bill's field placement is in Harlem working with a community-based, black-oriented organization that

is uplifting the education available to black families and attempting to improve their economic outlook.

"Herdy's in a white institution struggling to make services relevant to black clients. I'm helping black clients help themselves. Hers is an external struggle; mine is internal — but both our struggles are the same," said Bill.

That statement underlines why non-white students at the School of Social Welfare nearly three years ago got together to form the Third World Organization.

Survival

"The institution is designed for the needs of white students. We knew we would get wiped out if we didn't get together. What kind of learning environment was this for students not of the white culture? Would our experiences here really be something we could bring back to our



Herdy Micou and Bill Foster

communities?" Bill explained, adding "For Third World students, our concern is not how we relate to the School of Social Welfare, but to our communities."

The Third World Organization has influenced the hiring of more black professors; has given input on curriculum development; assisted non-white students in problem-solving; and has initiated campus-wide programs of concern for

non-whites, such as raising money for the victims of the African famine.

"This organization has been a place for Third World students to go. We operate on the concept of family — that is, survival by having a closeness with each other," Herdy commented.

In addition to going to Harlem four days a week, since November Bill has been team-teaching in a Saturday

morning program called Heightened Black Awareness. This is an educational and cultural experience offered to about 20 Amityville youths from ages 8 to 13.

"I would like to see the university financially support more programs like this designed for black communities," Bill commented.

Both students see the School of Social Welfare as "good when compared to others." But they feel progress has yet to be made in getting financial support, transportation assistance, and academic support services for third world students.

"The School has unlimited potential, but it's not all together yet. They have to bone up the curriculum to get continuity in their course offerings. They have to get past internal misunderstandings which confuse the students," Herdy stated, offering her opinion.

Eastern Farm Workers Association

Professor Seeks Better Life For Migrants

The average life expectancy of migrant workers is 49 years. The ongoing hazards of the migrant working in the potato grading plants in eastern Suffolk includes industrial accidents and pesticide harm. Migrant workers are not protected by minimum wage laws or health insurance . . . and who cares?

The Eastern Farm Workers Association is one of the few viable efforts to show concern for the migrant workers of Suffolk County. "The School of Social Welfare is affiliated with the E.F.W.A. because of the students working there," said Howard Winant, a faculty member who helped to organize the farm workers.

Mission

"Working with the Eastern Farm Workers Association has given social welfare students training in grass roots organization, in fund raising, labor laws, house-to-house canvassing, and establishing of direct community-based service programs," said Prof. Winant. "There's not a single kind of activity that we don't engage in — writing, policy analysis, recreation, health care, legal services, housing, welfare. We're in all these arenas — and right in line with the school's mission — to provide needed services to the poor."

Trying To Win Recognition

The E.F.W.A., in trying to win recognition as a union, is carrying on a longtime strike with the I.M. Young Company of Riverhead.

"Contract demands are very few," Prof. Winant commented. These are:

- a wage of \$3.09 an hour
- a union health plan
- a hiring hall where migrant workers

come in through the union rather than through the exploitative crew chief system

the end of "down" time, where workers remain idle and unpaid for the production time lost when a machine breaks down.

Presently, the EFWA is providing a limited health care service for migrants at a free clinic based at the Riverhead Community Service Center, staffed by some volunteer doctors and nursing sisters.

Need Volunteers

"We urgently need volunteer nurses and physician assistants and donations of equipment. Course credit is available for work done in the clinic," added Prof. Winant, who majored in history at Brandeis, worked for Upward Bound in Boston, and is on the National Advisory Council for Economic Opportunity.

Any people interested in volunteering to help the Eastern Farm Workers are asked to contact the group at 58 Beaverdam Road, Bellport, 286-8004.



Howard Winant and Dr. Harvey Farberman

photos by Toni Bosco

Sociologist Emphasizes Need For "Critical Perspective"

Dr. Harvey Farberman is a sociologist, not a social worker, who softly, but pointedly asks and answers—"What is the role of a sociologist in a School of Social Welfare? To bring a critical perspective . . ."

One piece of evidence, which came out of a graduate research seminar led by Dr. Farberman, says this is happening. A questionnaire developed by graduate students asking the question, "What is the most important thing you learned here?" brought this answer uniformly from respondents:

A critical orientation, more important even than specific skills.

The fact that students are finding important good use coming from their training in critical evaluation gave satisfaction to Dr. Farberman who is chairman of the Theory and Analysis Concentration at the School of Social Welfare. He believes students must look critically at the "social theories we've been saddled with." He explained:

"We have to re-focus attention on the politics and economics of traditional social service delivery systems," said Dr.

Farberman. "From every social policy, some people benefit, some lose. I would like to know who benefits, who loses, and why? Social reality is a manmade thing. People with the most political and economic power have the greatest impact on shaping that reality.

"They close the alternatives and get us to participate in their reality as dependent participants. We then maximize their vested interests even though we're working against our own interests. This is in-authenticity. We're in alienation and not in control of our destiny.

"We need to emancipate ourselves from oppressive structures. If theory and practice in social welfare does not approach its domain in this way, it's not worth the effort. It needs to be a highly critical kind of pursuit — even though we'll irritate people," said Dr. Farberman who is the author of *Social Reality*, with Eric Goode (Prentiss Hall); *The Politics of Reality* (Holt Rinehart); and *Social Psychology Through Symbolic Interaction*.

Another set of interesting statistics to come out of Dr. Farberman's research seminars deals with job placements of graduates of the School of Social Welfare.

Slightly more than half of the M.S.W. graduates are in indirect service occupations, such as planning, policy, consulting programs and research, (which indicates such social-change-oriented jobs are available to social workers).

Slightly less than half are in direct services, such as clinic, counselling, and psychiatric therapy.

The average annual income for indirect service occupations is approximately \$3000 higher than for direct service jobs.

Editor Interviews Health Specialists

(Continued from page 1)

project. Reviews of tapes and results are strictly for the faculty participants. This position is held to so strongly that when one of the hospitals associated with the medical school asked for a series of tapes made of lectures on the blood system to be used for other education purposes, Prof. Herskovitz insisted that the hospital first obtain a release from the speech-lecturer.

Evaluation of the program is

admittedly difficult. Because some lecturers may only participate in the teaching program at infrequent intervals, measurement of change can only be done over an extended period of time. Nevertheless Dr. Barro and Prof. Herskovitz are planning to report some results in the fall.

"If we are able to perceive changes in lecturing techniques over a period of time, then we can accept that we have had an impact," said Prof. Herskovitz.

News From United University Professions, Inc.

On March 20, Governor Wilson signed the bill recommended by the joint legislative committee which provides for a professional staff increase of 4-3/4% across the board and an amount equal to 1-1/4% for discretionary increases. Governor Rockefeller precipitated the long salary increase delay when he rejected all settlements greater than 3% across the board and 1-1/2% discretionary.

Elections in the HSC chapter of the union this year will be for three major offices: President, Vice President for Academics, and First Alternate N.T.P. Delegate. Any member may nominate or be nominated by calling or writing John Valter by April 5, 1974. Nominations to date include Mike Enright for President; Steve Jonas for Vice President for Academics; and Cheryl Carlucci and Don Van der Kolk for First Alternate N.T.P. Delegate.

THE WELCOME MAT IS OUT FOR NEW MEMBERS

CALL AUDREY HARRIS . . . 4-2353



New Friend For Students

The newest addition to the School of Social Welfare is a vibrant, sparkling young woman who would like to see a reconciliation between theoretical projections and real social problems.

August Kappner, newly appointed Director of Admissions and Student Services, found that an A.B., in Sociology from Barnard was fine, but co-op day care centers, model cities, community centers and such, needed the real concentration. That's why she went on to get an M.S.W. at Hunter and became a candidate for a Ph.D. in Policy and Planning at Columbia, where she has now completed all her course work.

"My second year of field placement at Hunter was in the south Bronx where I got involved in housing," said Mrs. Kappner the mother of two daughters under three years of age, married to a political scientist.

Student Concerns

As the new director dealing with students coming to the School of Social Welfare, "Gussie" as everyone calls her, will "systematize the office to handle the catapulted growth of the school." She will handle such matters as a review of applications, admissions screening, grades, transcripts, relationships with the larger university, internships, and student inquiries about housing and financial aid.

She will also be concerned with recruiting.

"We'll have to appeal to a much larger population, especially if we want to interest minority students applying here. We'll also need better communications with other schools," Gussie commented.

An Advocate For Children

Stephen Antler, Associate Professor of Social Welfare, is perhaps the one person in Suffolk County most responsible for trying to do something about protecting children from abuse and violation of their rights.

Stemming from a conference planned mainly by Prof. Antler three years ago on *The Abused Child: His Family and Community*, a group called "Suffolk Citizens for Children" was formed. This group recommended that an official Child Protection Advisory Board to the Social Services Child Protection Division be formed by the Suffolk County Legislature. Prof. Antler and Anita Kaufman of the School of Nursing are on that Board, which is co-chaired by the Chairman of the Department of Family Medicine of the School of Medicine, Dr. Campbell Lamont.

Advocates

"We've begun to develop enough of a beginning constituency for children so we have the license to make some noise," said Prof. Antler, who earned his M.S.W. at Columbia and is now studying for a doctorate at Hunter. "This is a complicated issue. When you talk about child abuse, you're really talking about the relationship of families to communities."

Prof. Antler went on, "We have two goals — to deal with the immediate problem of abused children, and then to help the county understand that its responsibility to children goes beyond dealing with emergency cases, extending to day care, homemaker services, medical care, etc."

Change

Working for change on institutional, legal and political levels is properly the responsibility of social welfare professionals, he emphasized.

"Social welfare is a helping action, but it is a political action as well. As professionals, we have something to say and we must enter the political dialogue if we want to change its priorities and allocations of resources," he says.

Prof. Antler, who is also chairman of the graduate programs of the School of Social Welfare says graduates of the school have a "good image" because of their concern for dealing with problems on the cause-level.

"Our graduates are not saddled with expectations. They're going into situations which need correction, and they need to be asking critical questions."

Steve Antler came to Stony Brook after working for the OEO regional offices in New York, Washington, and Boston in projects such as job corps, community action, model cities, and "most of the programs that span the major social problems that got attention in the sixties."

He is especially proud of his wife, Joyce, who has recently co-authored, with Elinor Fuchs, a book entitled *Year One of the Empire*, published by Houghton Mifflin.

Quiet Fighter For Health Rights

Elsie Owen has been cleaning the rooms and halls at the State University of New York at Stony Brook for six years, assigned in recent years to the School of Social Welfare.

Always cheerful and smiling, Elsie does a great deal of "extracurricular" work. For years now Elsie has been quietly fighting for better health care for the people of her community in Coram-Gordon Heights — Middle Island. As chairman of the North and Central Brookhaven Health Council she's beginning to see the possibility of victory in sight, with a long-promised health center slated to be completed by summer on the site north of Middle Country Road in Coram.

Health Rights Worker

Elsie is also one of the main contributors to the composing of a Health Bill of Rights, a project of the Health Rights Committee of the Suffolk County Human

"Catch-All Office" Gal

As Assistant to the Dean of the School of Social Welfare, Maureen Gross has the catch-all office. Paperwork, faculty appointments, arranging meetings, rapping with students on curriculum problems — these are all in a day's work, though not necessarily in the line of duty. For example:

"What does 'fettish' mean!" asked a student, running in to Maureen for help during this interview.

It turns out she came to the right person, for Maureen has a degree in Fine Arts from Middlebury College in Vermont, and has in the past worked with a film production company, an advertising agency, and the Curtis Publishing Company.

Power Out

Among her reminiscences, Maureen recalls a day when an important faculty meeting was snafu'd by a power outage.

"I rushed like mad to get the meeting re-set at the Student Union, and when I came out from the building after all that, I found they had towed my car away!"

Maureen, who has been with the School of Social Welfare nearly three years, has two children, ages 11 and 12.



Right Up Front For Better Health Care

When Dorothy Knox says she's "interested in mental health," this needs a table of contents of explanations.

Right now her work includes being chairperson of the Services for Ethnic Minorities and the Poor Committee of the National Association for Mental Health; chairperson of the Mental Health Council of the National Association of Social Welfare, New York chapter; and organizer of a citizens' lobbying group for mental health in her Harlem community where she lives. She has testified before Senator Kennedy's committee on national health insurance; and has had the satisfaction of seeing the committees she works on get

President Nixon to release impounded funds for mental health.

As a latest honor, Prof. Knox is the Stony Brook nominee for the Robert Wood Johnson fellowship, a grant allowing for a year of study at the Institute of Medicine in Washington.

At the School of Social Welfare, Dorothy is also the chairperson of the Concentration: Intervention with Individuals, Small Groups, and Families.

"We are developing curricula for social welfare students interested in counseling individuals and families. But an important part of that must include understanding the system by which barriers are set up," she emphasized, adding:

"Social work is a method of helping people help themselves, recognizing that individuals are often not responsible for their difficulties because of many forces — psychological, cultural, social — which prevent them from achieving — opportunities. Social work should offer alternatives to people so they can develop their best potentials."

A major concern for Dorothy is the need to safeguard the civil rights of mental patients. Right now, a data bank in the New York State Department has identifying information on all people who come to state-related mental health clinics.

"This is a violation of personal rights and privacy," she commented. "It points out the need for a major change in looking at our system." She emphasized the positive value of consumer participation which could cause a "revolution in looking at the civil rights of people."

Prof. Knox came to Stony Brook after 20 years of social work experience in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, with special emphasis in the mental health area dealing with families and agencies and planning new services. She also had extensive experience in working with adolescent girls and is a co-author of a book written out of these experiences, called "Girls in Vocational High."

Prof. Knox is married to a Harlem businessman who runs a limousine service. She enjoys travel, golf, and swimming.

Rights Commission. This document was approved by the Commission as their official statement on health rights for Suffolk's citizens.

Student Now

A mother of five children from ages 12 to 22, Elsie this year received an interesting form of recognition for her health work in the community. She was accepted as a student in the School of Social Welfare.

"I'm into health and community organizations, but I want to know how to apply myself better to people," she said.

Her field placement takes her to Amityville on Saturday mornings to participate in a Heightened Black Awareness program, where youngsters are meeting at a neighborhood center and given instruction in black history and culture.

"I'm learning at the same time," she commented.



Elsie Owens, Steve Antler, Augusta Kappner with Maureen Gross, Dorothy Knox, Lincoln Lynch.

"Turned-On" Worker For Positive Change

Reggie Wells started out as a "business administration type" with a degree from Temple University. But around 1959 he "started working with delinquent youth in Philly — and I got turned on."

Since then, accounting has given way to social concerns, and in these years, he has directed youth programs in a Philadelphia settlement house; gone south for voter registration drives; been a national consultant for HUD, HEW, and OEO; a field instructor for the Temple University School of Social Work; and now is Associate Professor and Associate Dean of the School of Social Welfare.

"My major function is to teach but the administrative work is part of my commitment — especially to influence the other five schools about the kind of unique mission social welfare practitioners have," stated prof. Wells. "It bugs me if the college doesn't view us as part of the health team. We may not 'lay hands' on patients. Yet, the things we do for those patients have so much to do with their recovery. Social welfare practitioners are concerned with helping people come to grips with what being ill means, how it affects their families, how institutions deliver health care, what

things are done that are detrimental and how these can be changed."

Reggie Wells is now going into his third year as Chairman of the HSC Equal Opportunity Committee, set up to put action into a spoken university goal of reaching minority people for employment and admission as students.

Minority Opportunities

"The commitment of the institution is to provide opportunities for those traditionally excluded," Prof. Wells stated, adding that "much more needs to be done. Few minority people are in key administration roles; less than 1% hold professorial rank."

Through a course on white racism, Prof. Wells reached campus students, professionals in the CED program, and community people who came for the lectures. The participants were mostly white who found their level of awareness of how racism is built and institutions and policies considerably raised.

Prof. Wells's reflections on the School of Social Welfare indicated he sees the original mission of the School to be strong and valid.

"Initially, the School with its mission felt we could be all things to all people. We have come to recognize that we are an

integral part of a bureaucracy that limits our ability to be all we'd like to be, and so for survival we have become more structured. We still have our commitment to a highly individualized learning process, we still see our students as adult learners who should make decisions about their education. The quality of the commitment of our students is tremendous.

Prof. Wells paused. "My personal concern is our still minimal involvement in the broader community to bring about change. The School ought to begin to take leadership on housing and transportation. When the hospital is built, it will employ thousands. Where will they live? How will they travel to their jobs? We haven't employed our leadership yet in looking at those problems."



Reggie Wells

photos by Toni Bosco

Foster Care

The School of Social Welfare sponsored a day-long conference on Foster Care on Saturday, March 30 at the Student Union. Legislators, social workers, foster parents, attorneys, and foster children all participated in the workshops.

Leader In The Black Struggle For Human Rights

"The important thing is not what you have done, but what you can do, not where one has been, but where one is going."

With this philosophy, Lincoln Lynch, a foremost Long Island leader in the black struggle for human rights and a member of the faculty of the School of Social Welfare extends his hands to students. He tries to operate on a "gut level to help them act with the heart and heart knowledge in order to think out problems and lead communities out of where they are to something better."

"I don't think in our lifetime we'll achieve the situation where blacks can sit back and say that the battle is won. Nor will we have the utopian world we dreamed of and constantly envisaged. But I hope my contribution will be to help equip students to play a strong role in trying to move that day a little closer," said Prof. Lynch, once a headline-maker in his struggle for black freedom as the Long Island leader of CORE.

From Jamaica

The soft-spoken gentleman first became "aware of his awareness of the horrendous conditions" enveloping black people in the hills of Jamaica at about age 16, after extensive reading of British and Jamaican history and personal experience. Later, as an officer in the British Royal Air Force, he became reinforced in his conviction that black people had to confront the keepers of their oppression.

"I came to the New York area in 1951 and became thoroughly immersed in that kind of struggle," he said, calling the ensuing years, "grief and satisfaction."

Courses taught by Prof. Lynch include Comparative Analysis of County Government and Social Welfare and the Black Experience.

For Background

"The latter is the most important course not only for blacks but for whites. It's important for professionals in social welfare to have a background that can be translated to working with Mexican Americans, Indians, and other ethnics. Some things imposed upon blacks in this country are also done to others — such as attitudes of law enforcement," he explained.

Prof. Lynch has made an important contribution in recruiting non-white students and faculty for this school.

"The watchword of this school is social change. But if this is to have meaning, the people studying and working here should reflect the larger society. Therefore, Third World people and women must be recruited. The Dean gave me the opportunity to deal with this issue, and I sincerely believe we're making progress," said Prof. Lynch.

She Questions How Women Fare In The Health Care System

Before women's lib was making news, Elinor Polansky was well into a concern about what happens to women in the health care system. As a social worker with a veterans hospital, she had to deal mainly with groups of women — wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of the veterans.

"There were no facilities for these disabled men. The responsible relative was always a woman and these women were given a 'caretaker' role, taking on the burden of nursing care which society ignored," said Prof. Polansky, a doctoral candidate at Columbia and Assistant Professor at the School of Social Welfare.

Organized Women

She organized the women to begin to seek better services and more sensitivity to their problems. This experience, added to work with Jewish Family Service on Staten Island and Mobilization for Youth on the lower east side of New York City convinced Ms. Polansky that an issue to be dealt with is the role and rights of non-medical people in decision and policy-making affecting their lives. Her doctoral dissertation is on this issue, "Policy and Planning in Social Welfare."



Elinor Polansky with Evelyn Green, a student

Ms. Polansky's concern for what happens to women in the health care delivery system has resulted in a course now in its second year called "Women in Health" dealing with diverse areas of concern to women, such as childbirth, abortion, nutrition, gynecological and emotional well-being, etc. Two students are now preparing a book on the personal health problems experienced by women based on the material assembled from this course.

Effect of Illness

Ms. Polansky is also teaching a course on psycho-social aspects of illness in which the class is investigating barriers to health care at the entry point when the

person first comes to a doctor's office or a health center. They are also looking at the social experiences people have with their illnesses and how services should be re-gearred to people.

"Each student is taking an illness, such as diabetes, hypertension, hemophilia, cancer and researching how these conditions affect people's lives," she said.

An enthusiastic teacher, Prof. Polansky believes the experiences of social workers are not tapped enough in planning policies in our social systems and institutions all of which so significantly affect people's lives.

"We should help to shape the services," she said.

Black Students For African Disaster



Social Welfare students, Deborah Parker and Gorgui Ndiaye, were volunteers in the lobby of Building H, seeking donations for our African brothers suffering from starvation and disease because of the long-standing drought in the Sudan-Sahel zone. Organized as Black Students For African Disaster Relief, the students conducted a drive for donations and held a benefit fund-raising dance for the suffering population of West Africa.

Fighting City Hall One Step At A Time

Frances Brisbane is a believer in "you darn well can fight City Hall — if you know where to apply strategy, at what time and point," she says.

Her years in social work since graduating from Columbia have been devoted to "advocacy" — showing people how to change things in their own lives. "Advocacy is not hell-raising. It has to be done in steps. One step builds on another. Confrontation, when necessary, is step No. 12!" she explained.

Working for Change

Prof. Brisbane tells the story of how poorer families in an area where she was once working had to depend on taxis to get to a neighborhood center and the taxis charged not per trip but per person.

"For a family with several children this was enough of a hardship to keep them

away from the center," Frances recounted. "Through good advocacy techniques, we got the taxi companies to agree to charge not per person but a family rate. It was a small victory but it attacked the old cliché that you can't fight city hall and showed the people that they can effect change for the better."

Before coming to Stony Brook, the young professor had worked on the New York City Youth Board, the North Shore Child Guidance Clinic in Manhasset, with a tutorial-cultural program at the Community Church of New York in upper Harlem and with the Family Service Association of America.

National

"I served as Director of Family Advocacy for the Family Service Association of America which has 342

agencies in North America," said Frances, explaining her role as twofold: (1) making families conscious of people power, organizing them into groups working for their own interests, and (2)



Frances Brisbane

helping employees understand the role of a social worker as advocate.

After two years of presenting advocacy workshops to Family Service agencies around the country, Frances was appointed the field representative for the southwestern region, based in Dallas but covering six states.

No Traditions

The Stony Brook School of Social Welfare appealed to her because of its "lack of history."

"You're not constricted here in what you say and do. The students here are really together. There's excitement because each day a new thing's going to happen," she commented.

Prof. Brisbane is the author of a booklet entitled Family Advocacy Omnibus. She has two children.

Friend Of The Working Class

John Haynes is a man of paradox. He has a gentility about him — and ruggedness. He was a long-time labor union leader — but wears no "hard hat." He is an advocate of the worker — and also the consumer, being a past consultant and speech writer to Betty Furness when she was Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs. He is an associate professor and occasionally acting dean of the School of Social Welfare — yet holds no formal degrees. He was born and raised in England — but is now an American citizen.

In short, John Haynes is a very special kind of person who gained his experiences in the heart of life's realities and is now sharing his knowledge with students who understand his commitments.

Young Union Leader

Sent to work by his parents at age 15, by the time he was 21 John Haynes was already an elected chairman, representing 5,000 workers in a dozen different unions, at a plant just outside of London. He came to America for a three year visit in 1957, got involved in trade unions, became the southwest regional director for the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (I.U.E.), and ended up assistant to the president of I.U.W.

With all these involvements, John's three year visit was up, but like the man who came to dinner, he stayed on.

Other Causes

His interests weren't confined to trade unions. From 1965 to '68 he was involved with the grape strikers, working with the United Farm Workers in the fields west of Arizona. With his wife Gretchen's help, he started an organization in Arizona called "Friends of the Farm Workers."

Moving east to Westbury, Long Island, John was in the forefront of the consumer movement, writing speeches for Betty Furness. He was in on the founding of the comprehensive health plan, and was co-founder of the Long Island Bi-County Alliance of Health Consumers; became Director of the Nassau County Civil Liberties Union; and Director of the Economic Opportunity Council of Nassau County.

At the present time, he is Director of the Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County and Vice President of the Westbury School Board.

With a background like that, Prof. Haynes is a logical choice for director of field work placement at the School of Social Welfare.

"My responsibility is to work with students — to get them placed in agencies and settings right for them, and also to help evaluate the effectiveness of those agencies as learning experiences for students," he explained.

John Haynes, who has also developed the school's curriculum on blue collar and working class issues, believes "there is a growing role for professionals to help people exercise the rights written into legislation."

Hospitalization

With a group of students, he translated this belief into action, investigating the area of hospital accreditation. Together they generated community interest in hospital accreditation policy, and got hospitals to accept consumer representation for site visits — as was written in the policy.

"Last year the public was totally unaware of hospital accreditation programs. Now the public is aware and involved, and students have learned how to take a piece of policy and implement it," Prof. Haynes stated. "Our group will now make some recommendations to HEW on how current policy should be changed."

John Haynes' whole life has been devoted to changing environments for the better, but, he emphasizes, there's now way this can be done without involving the people affected by these environments.

"Coming from a working-class family, and working for most of my adult life in unions, I have always been aware — and concerned — at the exclusion of workers from social struggles. Workers are stereotyped as 'hardhats,'" he went on. "I firmly believe that no social change can be won unless it has the support of the majority of Americans — the working class. At Stony Brook, I am trying to relate the two by developing social change programs that involve the working class. I believe that is the only route that holds real promise for permanent change."

Where Social Welfare Students Get On-The-Job Training

Students from the School of Social Welfare are involved in field work projects stretching from eastern Suffolk to Manhattan. The variety of the placements indicates the unlimited areas where social welfare practitioners are needed today.

Social welfare students are working:

- * With a community action organization in Harlem; a sickle-cell anemia program; a legal aid organization; Port Jefferson schools designing a black studies program; legal aid; a day care center with the Day Care Center on campus; the Pennsylvania State Department developing educational programs for people in prisons; with groups of fat people seeking how to reduce without dieting; the Department of Labor analyzing employment statistics;

- * In psychiatric hospitals; voluntary hospitals; prisons, counseling women caught in the penal system; in a union to organize farm workers;

- * Assisting welfare recipients living in motels; tenants' groups in Long Beach;

- * At the Institute for the Blind; Smith Haven Residence for Troubled Youths; Westbury Community Organization; Central Islip State Hospital; and University Health Services.

- * On a study of children's agencies of the Nassau Department of Social services; an evaluation of Empire State College; issues surrounding professionalization; establishing an alternate school system; evaluating hospital accreditation policies; special research in public housing; an independent study project concerning child welfare.

Man Of Many Interests

He started out with a major in economics; has a primary interest in anthropology; he's studying for a doctorate at New York University in public administration, especially in health and urban affairs; he has worked extensively in community planning and organization; he is teaching courses in the history and philosophy of social welfare and intervention in family life and development and in health planning; he also plays chess, goes fishing, travels and reads a lot.

Not Dull

With so many and such varied interests, life never gets dull for S. Karie Nabinet, associate professor of the School of Social Welfare, warmly referred to by co-workers as "Nab." Originally from Washington, D.C., Professor Nabinet earned a Masters Degree in Social Work, and has spent his working year redefining social work on a now-canvas.

"The best experience I had in social

work in New York was helping to develop new programs for family life and development, job opportunities, consumer's rights. I was director of programs for Youth in Action in Bedford-Stuyvesant and I was there to help get people out in the mainstream and into new roles of responsibility," said Prof. Nabinet. Bedford-Stuyvesant is a section of Brooklyn comprised of a population of 250,000 people.

He carried this goal of social change to the lower east side of New York City in a program called Mobilization for Youth; in setting up community associations in Newark, New Jersey; in working with industry; in government; creating job opportunities for minority people under a program for the Washington Urban League. Before coming to Stony Brook, S.K. Nabinet was on the faculty of New York University School of Medicine, developing interdisciplinary community-based learning experiences

for graduate students from six major colleges within the university — Social Work, Nursing, Psychology, Urban Affairs, Medicine, and Law.

Prof. Nabinet sees the students at the School of Social Welfare here to be "highly motivated and idealistic." As a teacher under the school's "intervention concentration," he wants to help students become "extremely good generic workers, with skills that bridge their idealism with the demands and challenges of the real world."

Travels

The enthusiastic professor is pursuing a study of anthropology, mainly in travels to Africa, South America and Haiti, to "find out more about my own roots, about other cultures, about how people live and discover themselves historically."

"I would like to be able to set up some international field work placements for students, especially in Africa and South America," said Prof. Nabinet, who



S. Karie Nabinet

belongs to a number of organizations including the National Association of Black Social Workers, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the study of Afro-American Life and History.

In early summer, Prof. Nabinet hopes to travel to Africa for the fourth time, to attend the annual conference of the International Association of Social Workers being held this year at Nairobi, Kenya.

She "Retired" To School After An Impressive Career

On the day of the beginning of the Cuban blockade in October 1962, Joan Marasciulo left the United States on the last plane to fly over Cuba. A Peace Corps worker, she was going to the favelas of Rio de Janeiro to join 25 young women in training as health aides to serve the defeatingly poor people living in these hillside huts. She stayed there four years doing vaccinations and inoculations in an attempt to stem the tremendous disease problem in the favelas, and in developing friendships with the people.

Health For Poor

That experience is only one facet in Joan Marasciulo's background. Joan — an unbelievably youthful 60 — is the senior student age-wise in the School of Social Welfare. After a fascinating career in health care services to poor people of this hemisphere, she opted to go back to school to get the formal courses she never had "the time or money to get before." Calling Joan "a superb administrator," Dean Kravitz has given her the job of being the grants manager for the full-time graduate students.

"I've gotten more out of this school than I ever dreamed of. I can't begin to thank the students who have helped me to learn," she commented.

Joan's health service career also



Joan Marasciulo

included extensive experience in hospital administration; working during the fifties in Bolivia to study and combat the health deficiencies of the Indians there; being a project director for the Peace Corps; serving on the Council of Economic Advisors at the White House; working as a Peace Corps representative with problem youth in Jamaica; and acting as a senior field representative for the Office of Economic Opportunity on Long Island, until her retirement in September 1972.

Joan, one of eleven children, said her family has been "so supportive" of her in her new venture as student, where her scholastic record is straight "A's".

"I wanted them to be proud of me," said Joan, who is the oldest girl in the family and a "mother figure" to her younger brothers.

Dental Chairman's Invention For Early Cavity Detection

(Continued from page 1)

anywhere in the world. It permits the very early detection of cavities — so early that it may be possible to treat these by re-mineralizing the teeth's surfaces or by using new special plastics," explained Dr. Kleinberg, adding, "If you can catch cavities early enough, it's possible to avoid the drill."

A prototype camera put together several years ago by Dr. Kleinberg in his laboratory at the University of Manitoba, where he was working prior to coming to Stony Brook, "needed the improvement and sophistication that only an expert in electronics and optics could provide," Dr. Kleinberg commented.

Fortunately, a young engineer, Michael Fain, along with two others, was just forming a company in Winnipeg which planned to develop complex electro-optical systems.

"I had heard that Dr. Kleinberg had developed the basic ultraviolet camera-method technique and I asked him if we could work together to develop this into a tool that could be easily used by dental professionals," said Mr. Fain during his visit to Stony Brook to install the camera.

The result of this alliance is the ultraviolet camera, technically named "Model 31 Dental Research Camera," a compact, manageable, flexible instrument which can be used on a patient in a dental chair such as x-ray apparatuses currently used.

The camera has an interchangeable mouthpiece assembly which allows for adapting the mouthpiece to the patient. The addition of a mirror assembly in the camera makes it possible to photograph the whole interior of the mouth and biting surfaces of the teeth.

The camera design allows different types of camera backs to be used.

"You can use polaroid for an immediate, quick look or a variety of 35 mm cameras. Ordinary film is sensitive to ultraviolet light so you don't need special film. You can also photograph in both visible and ultraviolet light so one can make comparisons," explained Mr. Fain, whom Dr. Kleinberg described as "a top man in instrument design."

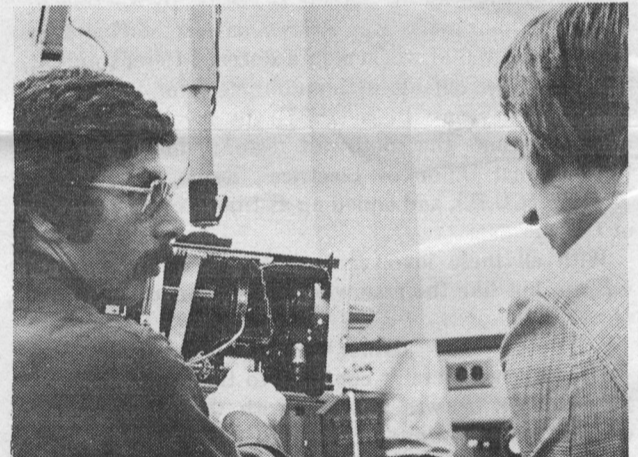
Dr. Kleinberg's camera had its origins in research he was doing some eight years ago on the composition and properties of plaque—the bacterial deposits that impregnate the little "craters" on the surfaces of teeth which develop when acid is formed by the bacteria from sugar.

"Plaque has a lot of protein and this can be seen in the early stages only with ultraviolet light," said Dr. Kleinberg. "This gave us the idea that if we looked at plaque under ultraviolet light we could see very early stages of cavities."

However, the problems with trying to look at teeth through ultraviolet light were immediately evident. The ultraviolet lamp was cumbersome; if it were kept on too long, burn damage could result; and the dentist would have to rely on memory to record what he saw.

"Logically, we needed a camera to record the tooth as seen under the ultraviolet light, but this raised more questions. How could we photograph the backs and biting surfaces of teeth? What would be the source of our ultraviolet light? What kind of film could we use?" Dr. Kleinberg reminisced.

Eventually he did put together a bench-made, cumbersome model — now technically perfected by Mr.



Engineer Michael Fain, left, explains the internal structure of the Ultraviolet Camera to Dr. John Gwinnett, a member of the Oral Biology Department of the School of Dental Medicine.

Fain — which showed that the camera could work and could develop first into an invaluable research tool and then into an everyday clinical instrument for early detection and treatment of cavities.

"Because plaque control is central to the prevention of both cavities and gum disease, having a tool which allows you to measure and follow the accumulation of plaque on tooth surfaces and record how effectively these accumulations are being removed should permit more scientific plaque control and prevention," Dr. Kleinberg maintained.

Changing The Scene For Better

(Continued from page 1)

School of Social Welfare which received accreditation in 1973, are very broad, students are expected to have demonstrable skills in family counseling and casework and in how to work with individuals, families and groups. Approximately half the students will put their training to use in social planning and community organization fields after graduation.

The curriculum of the School is organized around a core curriculum and three practice concentrations: (1) theory and analysis, (2) social policy, planning, administration and research and community

organization, and (3) intervention with individuals, small groups and families. In addition, students are responsible for completing independent readings and projects and also must do a considerable amount of field work during their training.

Characterized By Variety

The School of Social Welfare, now numbering nearly 200 full-time graduate and undergraduate students with approximately 40 part-time graduate students, is characterized by a variety. Faculty and students fit no molds, but work in an array of interests that span the major

social problems of this period — housing, unions, farm workers, welfare recipients, child abuse, black families, white racism, intervention with families in groups, women's health problems, mental health, day care, community planning needs and on and on. Students are doing field placement work in over one hundred areas. The School has also been a leader in equal opportunity for minorities with an almost 40% non-white population of students and faculty.

Worked With Kennedys

Dr. Kravitz, warmly acknowledged as "Sandy" by all, had a varied career in

Washington. He was Program Director for the President's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency; worked on Robert Kennedy's staff in the Department of Justice; then was loaned by Bob Kennedy to the President's task force on poverty in February 1964. His job there was to come up with innovative approaches to the problems of poverty, becoming, after the formal opening of OEO in September 1964, the Associate Director of Community Action Programs. He had a budget of \$120,000,000 and found himself head of a "very controversial office."

"A lot of programs were

conceived and developed in my office, like Upward Bound, Foster Grandparents, Neighborhood Health Centers. Sargent Shriver used to call me 'Dr. Strange Grant,' Dr. Kravitz reminisced.

The members of the faculty of the School of Social Welfare are Robert Lefferts, Esther Marcus, Steve Rose, Steve Antler, Frances Brisbane, Bill Button, Harvey Farberman, Neil Friedman, Daniel Fox, John Haynes, Stephen Holloway, Shirley Jones, Dorothy Knox, S.K. Nabinet, David Shapiro, Reggie Wells, Augusta Kappner, Lincoln Lynch, Elinor Polansky, and Howard Winant.

Dentist-Computer Expert Heads Research Project

Given a certain population and their dental needs, would it be feasible to set up a prepaid group dental practice where the subscriber receives all necessary dental care for a fixed annual premium?

The answer may be available soon — via computer — the result of a study done by Dr. Mortimer Shakun, Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine and Assistant Dean for Clinical Affairs, in conjunction with Long Island Jewish/Hillside Medical Center.

Dr. Shakun, a dentist who also has a degree in computer science from New York University, is the main designer and principal investigator for a pioneering study of dental care being funded in two stages by the United States Public Health Service with a grant totaling \$106,451.

Begun in 1972, the project, under the direction of Dr. Leon Eisenbud, Chairman of LIJ's Department of Dentistry, in conjunction with Stony Brook's School of Dental Medicine, was undertaken to do a feasibility study regarding the establishment of a dental health maintenance organization.

In its first phase, the feasibility project concentrated on the design and construction of a computer-based model to determine whether dental services could be feasibly provided as a prepaid plan. A concept was developed that it is possible to put into the computer model all of the variables of setting up a group practice, such as how many dentists, hygienists and technicians would be necessary and what services could be offered. By inserting into this system the

appropriate information about population groups and their dental needs, the study team could detail the services which could be furnished, the number of dentists and other personnel required, and the dollar cost of the premium.

The current stage of the study is mainly to validate the model, that is, to try it out over the next year on existing group dental practices to see if the theoretical result using the computer matches the actual experience.

"We have made arrangements with a dozen group practices in the country who have consented to let us go through their offices, obtain treatment plans and record the nature of the work they provide," said Dr. Shakun, adding: "Using this information we will make a model of the patient population. If the computer model is correct, our output should be the same as theirs."

If the computer model proves to be valid, it would have a practical value for health maintenance organizations now springing up around the country which would be interested in including dental care among their services. Data on population, income and dental needs would be fed into the computer model, determining what dental services could be provided at what premium cost in the proposed location and whether this would be economically feasible.

Co-investigators in the study with Dr. Eisenbud and Dr. Shakun are Dr. Max Schoen, professor of dental health at Stony Brook, and Dr. James Mulvihill, Dean of the Clinical Campus at LIJ/HMC.