The Broeklundian: The Years in Review

By Joe Fodor

The Broeklundian has been the Brooklyn College yearbook since June of 1933, when the very first issues emerged from the Eastern Printing Company on Cook Street in Bushwick. “And so, graced with the name Broeklundian, from the old Dutch hamlet Broeklundia [sic], on the site of the present Borough, the yearbook was soon on its way,” wrote the editors of the first Broeklundian, describing their beginnings. The editors outlined an ambitious design that reflected the graduating class:

The spirit of a Senior yearbook, the last chorus of a group about to go its separate ways, is impressive and beautiful. The Art Board of the Broeklundian has tried to clothe this spirit in adequate form. The cover is made of hand-made paper, milled in France, the lettering thereon and headings throughout the book stem from a seventh century manuscript know[n] as the Book of Kells, “the loveliest book in all the world.”

—Broeklundian, Volume 1 (1933)

Prior to Broeklundian, the students of the newly formed Brooklyn College put out two yearbooks, Town and Gown in June of 1932 and Skyscrapers, for the January 1933 graduating class (Brooklyn College graduated two classes a year for its first decade). Skyscrapers is a slim volume, and Town and Gown, put out by the Junior Class of 1932, is also sparse, but imbued with high ambition.

Contents
The Broeklundian: The Years in Review ...................... Pg. 1
Noam Chomsky Speaks with Brooklyn College
Students about Language and Mind ...................... Pg. 7
Faculty Notes ...................................................... Pg. 11
Collaborations ................................................... Pg. 20
Although Brooklyn College has as yet neither campus nor impressive college buildings, it has what is certainly more important, an atmosphere of intellectual activity. It is hoped that Town and Gown will bear witness to this activity and the many social, artistic, athletic and religious concerns of Brooklyn College.

—Town and Gown, 1932

By the time Skyscrapers came out, the selection of Co-Editor Esta Eddlestone warranted a photo and a caption on page five of the Brooklyn Eagle. This expansion of the editorial staff is not surprising, as in the next few years—before leaving rented space in downtown Brooklyn—the college would swell to more than 10,000 students, making it the sixth largest college in the world. The production of Broeklundian became a major undertaking, and, because the split between men and women in clubs and student government continued until 1937, all decisions needed to be reached through consensus:

Nobody is the ruling spirit. Everybody has the last word. Besides two editors, a business manager and art editor, a staff of about a hundred, and three faculty advisors, Broeklundian is bossed by a printer, an engraver, a photographer, the three-hundred forty-seven remaining members of the faculty, and a balance of 900 members of the graduating class. Nor have we forgotten two student councils, a publications committee, Interdivisional Council, or the two-fold power of the weekly press.

—Broeklundian, 1934

One of the many delightful line drawings that grace the 1934 Broeklundian, on which novelist Irwin Shaw ’34 served as features editor.

By the mid-1930s, Broeklundian had achieved a style and independence that was truly remarkable. Student politics were front and center, and the American Students Union received ample press. By the spring of 1939, the ASU’s chief adversary, according to the Broeklundian, was “the destroyer of universities and culture, fascism.” The sixth annual peace strike that year was a huge success, as students “were keenly aware of the threat to their own national security by the fascist war-makers of today. Militant American youth realized that the United States could be kept out of war
only by keeping war out of the world.”

By the 1940 yearbook, after the signing of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact and the invasion of Poland (and the arrival of staunch anti-Communist Harry Gideonse as president), the Broeklundian changed course abruptly, and the yearbook was touted as “The Class of 1940 presents Brooklyn College in Transition.” Gone were the explicit political statements. The students, however, remained radical, and the description of the events of the student government could not avoid how the council “registered its protest with the Board of Higher Education” over the threatened ban on the American Students Union, and how it was “active in denouncing” the ban on Communist Party chief Earl Browder as a campus speaker as “an abridgement of civil liberties.” It also remarked on the requirement of all student signs to be union-made and the requirement that “clubs holding dances in the school employ union orchestras.”

By 1942, the college was on a war footing, and the Broeklundians of the era reflected a win-at-all cost mentality. The 1944 issue featured a large section devoted to the Army Special Training Program, which had been housing 400 soldiers on campus on the top floors of Ingersoll, who took challenging math and science courses as part of the war effort. The insert took on a melancholy aspect, as the editors had to admit that, as the presses closed on the 1944 Broeklundian, all of the military men housed on campus summarily “packed up their tents” and disappeared overnight as the program was abruptly dissolved.

By the 1950s, Broeklundian was a conservative institution, with the influence of Gideonse behind every page. The 1956 annual didn’t attempt a biography of the college president, who was at that point “winging his way to Berlin, on a Fulbright assignment to bring the principles of freedom and the responsibilities of man to that reviving citadel.” Suffice it that the editors included a lengthy excerpt from a Gideonse speech on his favorite subject: “Liberty.”

But rebellion was fomenting on campus, and the strong Design Department at Brooklyn College began to have a powerful effect on the Broeklundian. Jimmy Ernst was the faculty advisor, and the classes put out elegant books in the 1950s, especially the 1955 volume, co-art-
directed by Selina Trieff ’55, but it is especially easy to see the influence of Ad Reinhardt in the books of the early 1960s. Not only do the volumes pick up on his cartooning style and graphic approach (especially the heavy use of repurposed 19th century commercial engravings), but the 1963 volume even contains a two page manifesto by Reinhardt, “Art-as-Art Dogma,” a major statement of aesthetic understanding that Reinhardt followed with “The Next Revolution in Art (Art-as-Art Dogma, Part II),” appearing in ARTNews in 1964 and, continued as a series until the publication of “There is just one Painting: Art-as-art dogma, part XIII,” in Artforum (March 1966).

The 1966 yearbook, released in the last year of Gideonse’s reign as president, is a delight, as the use of blank space and photography makes for an elegant presentation, and the messy information about school activity is now relegated to the back pages. For the next few years, each class tried to outdo itself in creating a more adventurous Broeklundian. The 1968 issue was split into two – the first an impressionist photo journal and the second volume a straightforward listing of class portraits. The 1971 volume eschewed the traditional alphabetical listing of students by last name, and instead listed everyone in alphabetical order by their first names—from Abbe to Yong, apart from “a few unalphabetical due to tremendous cosmic disturbances and individual lethargy.” The 1972 issue contains panoramic views of the Quadrangle, trampled by thousands as open enrollment swelled the campus population, along with copious photos of marijuana leaves and students smoking marijuana (identities of the students occluded by a black bar across their faces). This was only outdone by the Class of 1974, who devoted several pages to the streakers who dashed naked across the quadrangle in March of that year, prompting a nationwide moral panic.

The Broeklundian was an economic engine. In the early years, all production could be done in Brooklyn – home to major yearbook publishers like the Comet Press in East New York. The main work of the Broeklundian was the photo portraits, and from 1946 to 1966, these were taken by “official Brooklyn College photographer” Maurice Lehv, from his small studio at 1585 Flatbush Avenue. Lehv (1911-1992), who had begun his career in the 1930s as an x-ray technician with

Bouffant hair and heavy eyeliner in this caricature, found lounging in the corner of a page from the 1962 Broeklundian.
of charge, but anyone who wanted to purchase prints could do so directly from Lehv. In recent years, fewer students feel the need for a formal senior photo, and the business has gradually contracted (Lehv himself closed his studio in 1970 and went into hospital administration). Interestingly, the gaze of students in their portraits, which in the early 1930s was sometimes held directly ahead and sometimes angled off camera, was nearly entirely represented by students looking off camera during the 1950s and 1960s. This gradually changed until, by the 1990s, nearly all of the senior portraits in the _Broeklundian_ were looking straight ahead.

Early _Broeklundians_ also feature advertisements on the back pages for Steinway Piano Company, the local diner run by Moe Kalish, and the Kemkit Chemical Corporation, the company co-owned by chemistry professor David Hart which supplied the chemical kits BC student were required to purchase (Hart’s business lasted until 1941 when he was fired and the gross corruption of the entire enterprise was brought to light). Neighboring Brooklyn Law School, then a Brooklyn extension of Lawrence University, was also another early advertiser, as were the engravers, printers and photographers of each volume. During the 1950s, the advertising section disappeared, only to return in the 1980s, but this time as “shout outs” on the back pages — usually small ads from relatives congratulating the graduating senior on his or her achievement.

The 1980s and 1990s brought more color photography to the pages, which was not always a good thing. Getting color right is hard work, and often the colors were muted or muddy, and the flaws in the photography are emphasized, especially in photos that might have looked
wonderful on a computer screen but become pebbly and distorted when printed, or photos that were wonderful in color, but dim noticeably when transferred to black and white. In the 1990s, the yearbook companies themselves added helpful pre-packaged inserts, in full color, of national and international news from the year, including nearly half-a-page devoted to the death of Princess Diana in 1998.

Participation in the yearbook had been gradually declining since the 1970s, and campus yearbooks themselves were a vanishing breed. After its 2008 volume, the Broeklundian also vanished. Now supported almost entirely by a student fee, students interested in reviving the Broeklundian attempted to reinvent it as a DVD-only or Web-only publication, but these projects fell through. In the fall of 2012 a new generation of students, led by junior Devon Webster, began working on a revived issue of the Broeklundian, coming out with a 96-page version in June of 2013. The effort was coordinated by Maribel Cordero-Garcia in the Division of Student Affairs and features all color photography. Today’s students are preternaturally adept at using digital photography, and as a result the photos come across as shockingly well-defined and crisp, especially compared with the mixed efforts of only a few years earlier. On the whole, it is an impressive revival of a long-dormant institution.

For the first time in 82 years, each senior photo appears in full color and not a single Brooklyn College student looks away from the camera.

According to Cordero-Garcia, only 150 copies were printed of the 2013 edition, at a price of $50 each. The 2014 volume went on sale this summer. To purchase this edition (or earlier volumes going back to 1964) email Broeklundian@bcmail.brooklyn.cuny.edu.

★★★★
What exactly do we “know” when we know a language? Do differences among languages give rise to different ways of conceiving the world? Are we reaching the point where we will have physiological explanations for our ability to use language? What mechanisms underlie linguistic creativity? And what is the relationship between the brain and the mind — are neurological and mental events just different aspects of the same essential process or are they fundamentally distinct?

These questions have long captivated our imaginations and inspired scholarship across many disciplines. And they are among the questions that Brooklyn College students had the rare opportunity to discuss this semester with one of the towering figures in the study of language and mind: MIT linguist Noam Chomsky.

Professor Chomsky spoke (via Skype) with a crowd of nearly 100 of our students on March 18, fielding questions and giving answers that were both thoughtful and thought-provoking. Just prior to the conversation, participants viewed and discussed segments of Is the Man Who is Tall Happy, the 2013 animated film about Chomsky’s work and life by the acclaimed French director (and Brooklyn resident) Michel Gondry.

The screening and discussion helped to focus the issues and generate questions for the Skype conversation, which in turn lasted for nearly an hour.

This unforgettable event was organized by the linguistics program, which I am very proud to have joined this year. With just four core faculty members (in addition to myself, Professors Mark Patkowski and Rennie Gonsalves of the English department, and Professor Isabelle Barriere from Speech Communication Arts and Sciences) together with three members from associated departments (Professor Jillian Cavanaugh from Anthropology and Archaeology and Professors Natalie Kacnik and Laraine McDonough from Psychology), our small interdisciplinary program is a powerhouse. We teach scores of students in courses ranging from basic linguistics — the structure of words and sentences, the rules governing sound pattern and meaning — to the relationships between language and society, psychology, philosophy and computer science. Each of these fields has been profoundly influenced by Chomsky’s work of over 60 years. At 85, he continues to write, lecture, and carry out important new scholarly work.

So it was a real treat for our students, many
of them majoring in linguistics and related disciplines, to engage with the person who is sometimes credited with single-handedly transforming the contemporary study of language into the field that it is today, and who certainly played a pivotal role in spearheading the “cognitive revolution” of the twentieth century. Prior to the mid-1950s, American linguistics was dominated by an approach whose chief aim was to develop methods for categorizing and analyzing the words and sentences of the world’s languages. This approach, known as “Structuralism,” went hand-in-hand with the then dominant Behaviorist currents in academic psychology, which sought to understand behavior (including linguistic behavior) solely in terms of conditioned responses to events in the environment. Chomsky’s early work turned that view on its head, by arguing that language behavior — the sentences produced by speakers — must be governed first and foremost not by environmental stimuli but rather by an internal, mental, processing system. Our use of language — that is, our ability to comprehend and produce an infinite variety of novel utterances — is creative and unbounded, often appropriate to external events but not in any definable way controlled by them. Chomsky pointed out that the internal processing system itself is a topic that can and should be studied. What kinds of mental processing units underlie the phrases and sentences that speakers are able to comprehend and produce? What computations does the brain carry out in assembling those units?

As a linguist, my own research has of course been shaped by Chomsky’s pioneering contributions to the field. But my connection with him is even more direct: he was my teacher and dissertation supervisor when I was a doctoral student at MIT.

It was a real privilege, and incredibly inspiring, to work with him. When I arrived at MIT as a first-year graduate student, I was, to put it mildly, intimidated. The first time I had to talk to him, I was so nervous that I could barely speak. But that nervousness very quickly dissipated. For an intellectual giant with a reputation for an unrelenting and unsparing style of argumentation, he is, in person, extremely gracious, warm and kind. Our students certainly experienced that first hand during the Skype conversation this March.

To be sure, he has a directness that can be disarming. But that intensity stems from putting both sides of a discussion (his and yours) on equal footing, and treating each one with utmost seriousness. During what became a series of sometimes weekly appointments while I was working on my dissertation, we frequently engaged in heated argument over matters ranging from small technical points — such as what kind of step is involved in a particular linguistic derivation — to

Mark Patkowski and Jon Nissenbaum, both from English, with students from the linguistics program
larger questions involving the nature of linguistic knowledge and mental representation. (We often spoke about non-linguistic matters as well; having spent time as a tenant organizer before graduate school I was and continue to be keenly interested in his writings on social and political issues, as well as his tireless work as an activist and advocate.) I certainly never felt close to being a match for him during those discussions, but he unfailingly treated me and his other students and colleagues as equal partners.

Moreover, although it is notoriously difficult to get Chomsky to change his mind during a discussion, he is most assuredly open to persuasion when faced with sufficient evidence and argumentation. I will never forget the moment, a couple of months before finishing my dissertation, when he proclaimed that I had finally convinced him of something that we had been at loggerheads over for more than a year. The issue under dispute was whether, in the mental computation of sentence structure, a syntactic phrase is able to re-arrange its position “covertly” — sort of the linguistic equivalent of “dark energy,” perhaps, in that the evidence is highly indirect. I was attempting to persuade him that this covert re-arrangement is a real phenomenon; he had remained steadfastly skeptical. It was no small point, as this was the core topic of my dissertation. Finally, one Thursday as my appointment was coming to a close, he shook his head and conceded, “I was reluctant to believe this, but you’re right, it seems like it’s got to be true.” Victory!

When all is said and done, Chomsky’s importance in linguistics has as much to do with his unwavering generosity toward others in the field as with his formidable creative and analytical gifts. He devotes enormous amounts of time and energy not only to speaking to audiences around the world but also to reading and commenting on the work of students and colleagues. It is not uncommon for someone to send him a draft of a manuscript only to receive it back in short order filled with detailed comments and, frequently, with pages of response.

Chomsky’s approach revolutionized and transformed linguistics and psychology, and had an impact on several subfields of philosophy. But in important respects it was a revival of earlier currents that had arisen in Europe during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In particular, the work of the Gestalt psychologists such as Wolfgang Köhler had already argued against early forerunners of behaviorism by showing that complex cognitive abilities of both human and non-human animals required internal mental processes that could not be described simply in terms of stimulus-response chains. A part of Chomsky’s enormous contribution, then, consisted in developing an explicit theory of one such complex cognitive system in one species (human language), bringing to bear recent advances in mathematics and computational theory. And a significant reason for his success in shifting the ground underneath the field is not so much his specific technical proposals (some have lasted, others have been shown to be wrong) but rather his remarkable ability to show how seemingly narrow technical questions about language structure bear on larger questions about psychology and ultimately neuroscience.

In fact, one point that Chomsky made in answer to several of the student questions in our Skype conversation with him concerns exactly this issue. It is a common misconception, he argued to us, that the study of human language processing is subject to ultimate confirmation or disconfirmation by evidence from neurophysiology. Instead, the advances made in the study of language (and other cognitive systems) should serve as a guide for neuroscience,
to show what the processing units are and consequently what kinds of processing structures to look for in the quest to discover how cognitive function is neurally encoded.

When I was doing my graduate work at MIT, a fundamental aspect of the education model there that had a profound and lasting impact on me was the close integration of teaching with advanced research. From the beginning, students in the graduate program are actively exposed to the cutting edge research of the faculty, and are encouraged and expected to engage in their own research projects.

One of the things that I find immensely rewarding at Brooklyn College is that this principle is encouraged here as well, and not only at the graduate level. I was immediately attracted to the linguistics program here because of the commitment of the other faculty members to bringing research directly into the classroom. My colleagues and I engage our students with our research and we encourage them to develop their own research projects as part of their course work in our advanced classes. My undergraduate seminar this past semester, “Linguistic Theory in the Lab,” begat a dozen student research projects, many of them using hands-on experimental techniques to directly address questions about language processing. Three of my students (Kathleen Cullen, James Green and Graham Watling) presented their work at a nationwide undergraduate linguistics conference at Hunter College in May. I was immensely proud of them, and am so encouraged by the success of the seminar that I plan to repeat it in the spring for the next group of senior linguistics majors.

Those students, who were among the active participants in our Skype session with Chomsky this March, were inspired by his energy, enthusiasm and insight, as so many others have been for the past six decades. For my part, I continue to draw inspiration from the lessons of my graduate training, not least in the notion that our students at Brooklyn College deserve to have their ideas taken seriously with the same fierce attention as mine were — and they deserve the chance to prove their teachers wrong on occasion as well.
Eric Alterman, English, moderated a panel on the future of the two-state solution at a conference sponsored by the Israeli civil society think-tank, Molad, and the Washington-based Center for American Progress, in Jerusalem. He also gave a lecture, entitled “Liberalism: Past and Present” at Wayne State University in Detroit. Both took place the first week of April 2014.

Kenneth Axen’s, Health and Nutrition Sciences, film “Segues” won third prize at the 2014 City University Film Festival (CUFF). The film was screened on March 23, 2014 at Macaulay Honors College and was one of 70 films submitted from the different CUNY schools.

David E. Balk, Health and Nutrition Sciences, gave the keynote address “Getting Researchers and Clinicians to Play Nice Together” at the Australian Conference on Grief and Bereavement in Melbourne, Australia on March 28. Balk also published Dealing with Dying, Death, and Grief During Adolescence by New York: Routledge, 2014 as well as the article “Building a Bridge to Span the Research-Practice Gap” in Grief Matters: The Australian Journal of Grief and Bereavement, 16(1), 4-7 and the chapter “Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood: A Developmental Perspective” in K.J. Doka & A. Tucci (editors), Helping Adolescents Cope with Loss by Washington, DC: Hospice Foundation of America.

Jennifer Ball, Art, has been awarded the Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship at The Metropolitan Museum of Art for 2014-15 for her project “Habit Forming: Representations of Byzantine Monastics 9th-15th centuries.”

Swapna M. Banerjee, History, presented a paper on fatherhood in colonial India at the University of Urbnio, Italy in April 2014. She also gave an invited talk, “Story of a Domestic Worker in Delhi between Past and Present,” at European University Institute, in Florence, Italy. Her paper “Rabindranath Tagore As a Son, Husband, and Father” was presented at the University of Sydney celebrating the 80th birthday and contribution of historian S.N. Mukherjee in December 2013. In March 2014, Banerjee was an invited speaker at a symposium “Research and Realities: Children in Asian History in Japan, China, and India” at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Luigi Bonaffini, Modern Languages and Literatures, has received the 2014 translation prize from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for his translation of Attilio Bertolucci’s La camera da letto (The Bedroom).

Robert Cherry, Economics, published a number of articles on Israeli Arabs, including: “Increased Constructive Engagement among Israeli Arabs: The Impact of Government Economic Initiatives,” in Israel Studies 19 (Spring 2014); “What Palestinian
Carlos Cruz, Library, Instructional Designer & Multimedia Specialist, won an award at the December CUNY IT conference for outstanding service.


Lesley Davenport, Chemistry, gave an invited talk to the Department of Physics at the East China National University in Shanghai, entitled “Conformational Studies of G-Quadruplexed DNA,” on Nov. 19, 2013, and to the Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, NIH/NHLBI on Jan. 16, 2014.


Labor: Insights from an Empirical Analysis of Sectoral FDI Data and Case Studies” from the Allied Social Sciences Association Meeting held in Philadelphia on Jan. 3-5, 2014. Doytch also received the William Stewart Travel Award for $500 from the City University of New York for 2013-2014.

**Brian Dunphy**, Television and Radio, book *Satire’s Brew: Mass Media & Coffee Beans* was released in January by Cognella Publishing.

**Jason Eckardt**, Music, is the 2013-14 Tow Professor and the Maurice Abravanel Distinguished Visiting Composer at the University of Utah. His composition “Strömkarl” for violin and piano was released on Ulricht Audiovisual records and he received a commission for “Ascension” for string quartet from SUNY Purchase and the Marx Family Foundation. Recent performances of his work have taken place in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia.


**William Gargan**, Library, was named one of Library Journal’s “Book Reviewers of the Year” for 2013.

**Helen Georgas**, Library, published an article about the LOOP, the Brooklyn College Library’s online orientation for English 1010 students, entitled “The Implementation of an Independent and Self-Paced Online Library Orientation for Freshman Students and the Use of Sakai as a Quiz Management System (QMS)” in the journal *College & Undergraduate Libraries* 21, 1 (2014): 56-75.

**Brian Gibney**, Chemistry, presented a poster, entitled “Determination of the Standard Reduction Potential of Heme: Insight into all Heme Proteins” at the 247th National Meeting & Exhibition of the American Chemical Society in Dallas.

Alexander Greer, Chemistry, wrote “Synergism Between Airborne Singlet Oxygen and a Trisubstituted Olefin Sulfonate for the Inactivation of Bacteria” in *Langmuir* 30 (2014). He presented a talk “Mechanisms of Sensitized Photooxidation Reactions” at Syracuse University on April 1, 2014 and at Rowan University on April 9, 2014.

David Grubbs, Music, published his book *Records Ruin the Landscape: John Cage, the Sixties, and Sound Recording* (Duke University Press, 2014), with French and Japanese translations forthcoming from Les Presses du réel and Filmart. He also published shorter pieces in *BOMB Magazine* and *The Wire*. In December 2013, Grubbs released *Borough of Broken Umbrellas* (Blue Chopsticks, 2013), his first recording of solo guitar improvisations. In November 2013, Grubbs gave a lecture on his interdisciplinary collaborations for the Gauss Seminars in Criticism at Princeton University. David Grubbs was a nominee for the 2014 Alpert Award in the Arts in Music. He joined *BOMB* as a contributing editor, and served as artist-advisor for the Foundation for Contemporary Arts’ Grants to Artists selection committee and as juror for the Civitella Ranieri Foundation’s music fellowships.

Olympia Hadjiliadis, Mathematics, gave two invited seminar presentations: “Quickest detection and identification in systems with correlated noise” to the Department of Mathematical Science on April 8, and “Quickest detection and classification in 3D Computer Vision” to the Department of Electrical Engineering, the State University of New York at Binghamton, on April 9. She was also invited to present “Trends and Trades” at the following conferences: the 2014 MAA and AMS Joint Mathematics meetings in Baltimore on Jan. 15-18; SIAM mini-symposium on recent advances in financial mathematics; the 2014 AMS meeting, Special session on financial mathematics, also in Baltimore on March 29; and the 2014 AMS meeting, Special session on financial mathematics in Albuquerque on April 5-6. Hadjiliadis also served as an NSF panelist for the Division of Mathematical Science program in Applied Mathematics, March 27-28, Arlington, Va.

Amy E. Hughes, Theater, was invited to give the annual Julie Stough Lecture at the University of Kansas.


Rosamond S. King, *English*, published “They Ask, Should We Tell? Thoughts on Disclosure in the Classroom,” in *Thought & Action: the NEA Journal*; and four poems in *Four poems in Kindergarde: Experimental Poems for Children*, ed. Dana Teen Lomax. An interview with King was published in *The Queer Caribbean Speaks*, edited by Kofi Campbell (Palgrave). She received an Emerging Poets Fellowship from Poets House and a video of her performance “supplicant” was screened at SPACES Gallery in Cleveland. Her work, “First Ladies,” a new work of performance art, was commissioned and presented by the AfiriPERFOMA African Performance Art Biennale in Harare, Zimbabwe. King was also a plenary speaker (with Angela Davis & Ama Ata Aidoo) at Yari Yari Ntoaso: Continuing the Dialogue – An International Symposium on Literature by Women of African Descent, Accra, Ghana.

Sandra Kingan, *Mathematics*, presented a poster on her grant work, supported by NSF DUE, at the Joint Math Meetings in Baltimore in January.

Gertrud Lenzer, *Children’s Studies Center for Research, Policy and Public Service*, is a featured honoree on the front page and inside of the March/April 2014 issue of *Education Update*, “Women Shaping History 2014.” The award is to honor women who have achieved extraordinary things throughout their lives and who value education and imparting knowledge to future generations. On December 6, 2013, at the invitation of the New York State Black, Puerto Rican, Hispanic and Asian Legislative Caucus, Lenzer provided testimony at a New York State Assembly Standing Committees on Codes, Judiciary, Children and Families, Education public hearing on the “Examination of Laws Governing the Age of Adult Criminal Responsibility.” A full video of the proceedings and her testimony are available on the NYS Assembly website. Lenzer was appointed a member and vice chair to the 16-member New York State Advisory Committee (SAC) of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for a two-year period starting on July 11, 2013. She has been commissioned to contribute to a multidisciplinary, accessible handbook on global children’s rights themes, informed by a critical approach, which will be published by Routledge in 2014-2015. She was also on the planning and steering committee for the symposium, “Creating a Non-Violent Future: Children’s Rights and Advances in Protection from Corporal Punishment.” The event was cosponsored by the Children’s Studies Center for Research, Policy and Public Service, and was held at Loyola University Chicago’s Center for the Human Rights of Children on May 23-24, 2014. Prof. Lenzer delivered a keynote address titled, “Retrospect & Prospect of Children’s Rights and Violence.” She was also honored at the reception.

Methods” in Ten Lessons in Introductory Sociology by Oxford University Press.

Lauren Mancia, History, was invited to present “Monastic Reform, Monastic Devotion, and the History of Emotions,” at the “New Directions in Medieval Scholarship” panel at CUNY Graduate Center on Nov. 15, 2013. She also was invited to present “Visualizing Emotion: Cultivating Empathy and Modeling the Ineffable in Medieval Art,” at Wellesley College on April 3; and “Jesus Through the Middle Ages: The Development of the Image and Doctrine of Christ in Medieval Christianity,” at St. Francis College on April 4.


Nicola Masciiandaro, English, published an essay, “Going Through Withdrawal—‘What It Is Is Negated In It’” (Gobbet Mag), and a poem, “Astonished by Christina” (Plinth).


Vanessa Perez-Rosario, Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, published the lead article “Julia de Burgos’s Writing for ‘Pueblos Hispanos’: Journalism as Puerto Rican Cultural and Political Transnational Practice,” in the peer-reviewed journal, CENTRO Journal: The Journal of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies.

A story from Helen Phillips’, English, book And Yet They Were Happy (“Failure #1”) was included in Symphony Space’s “All Write!” adult literacy curriculum, and was performed by actors at events in November and January. Another story from And Yet They Were Happy, “Drought #5,” was featured in Draft: The Journal of Process (Issue IV, Spring 2014), along with an interview.

Archie Rand’s, Art, work was prominently examined in Jewish Artists and the Bible in Twentieth Century America by Samantha Baskind, published in March 2014 by The Pennsylvania State University Press. His essay on the work of painter April Gornik was alongside those of Steve Martin and Lawrence Weschler in April Gornik: Drawings published by FigureGround Press in April 2014. His pioneering work in Jewish Art was given a lengthy analysis in The Posen Library of Jewish Culture and Civilization by Deborah Dash Moore and Nurith Gertz, published by Yale University Press, 2012 (released 2013) and in Jewish Cultural Aspirations edited by Ruth Weisberg for The University of Southern California Casden Institute for the Study of the Jewish Role in American Life, Purdue University Press, 2013, where his
contributions to the visual arts were discussed in separate chapters by Professor Matthew Baigell and Richard McBee. Rand’s serial work “The Months” was featured in Thought Bubbles, an exhibition at Rhombus Space (April 2014) and a catalog of “The Months” was published with essays by curator Katerina Lanfranco and Rand. His paintings done in collaboration with poet John Ashbery were featured in the exhibition John Ashbery Collects: A Poet Among Things at the Loretta Howard Gallery, N.Y. that ran from September 2013 to November 2013, and his work in that show was favorably reviewed in The New York Times (October 24, 2013) and ARTnews (November 2013). An illustrated interview with Archie Rand by Samuel Jablon appeared on the blog Hyperallergic in April 2014. In March 2014, his work was commissioned for the One Boston Fund portfolio to be published by Granary Books. Rand’s mural-sized series of paintings “The 39 Forbidden Labors of the Sabbath” (catalog by Laura Kruger) were also featured as the flagship works in “The Seventh Day: Revisiting Shabbat” (catalog by Jean Block Rosensaft) that was on view (October 2012-June 2014) at the Hebrew Union College Museum, N.Y. His paintings in the traveling exhibition “Sexuality Spectrum” (HUC Museum, N.Y., Philadelphia Museum of Jewish Art, Sherwin Miller Museum, Tulsa, Okla.) continued to garner critical notice in the publications The Philadelphia Gay News (Oct. 3, 2013), The Tulsa Voice (Dec. 18, 2013), The Tulsa World (Dec. 22, 2013) and Yedioth Ahronoth (Jan. 25, 2014). Rand’s 1998 fifty-four lithograph series “Drawn & Quartered,” done in collaboration with poet Robert Creeley, was published in April 2014 by The Brodsky Center for Innovative Editions at Rutgers University and selections from that work were shown in “Robert Creeley’s Library,” an exhibition at the Hesburgh Gallery of the University of Notre Dame. Columnist Bill McGarvey highlighted Rand’s interfaith outreach in two articles (March 31 and April 7, 2014) that appeared in America: The National Catholic Review. Additional recent references to Archie Rand and his work have recently appeared in The Best American Poetry, Rensselaer News, ARTfuse, Soapbox, Coldfront, The Gossips of Rivertown, SIBILA: Poesia e Critica Literaria, The Tupelo Quarterly, ARTFIXdaily, Now.Italy, The East Hampton Star and Marginalia. His painting in homage to Duke Ellington has been installed at the Harlem Cogswell Space. Rand was a presenter and lecturer at “Framing the Viewshed: Groundswell” at the Olana State Historic Site, in Hudson, N.Y. on July 30, 2013. He contributed to The Olana Partnership video (“Framing the Viewshed” and soundpiece by Max Goldfarb, Wave Farm, Acra, N.Y.) that premiered on September 22, 2013, and the Columbia Land
Conservancy broadcast Rand’s discussions on WXGC 90.7 FM. Among the videos that have been produced featuring both Rand and his work are those by Blouin Artinfo (“John Ashbery Collects: A Poet Among Things,” edited by Brandon Smith) in November 2013. Rand’s work has appeared in recent videos produced by The Tali Educational Fund and was discussed on Tulsa Public Radio (January 28, 2014). Jewish Art Now produced for the Vimeo Channel “Archie Rand: Jewish Iconoclast” with Rabbi Dan Ain, in cooperation with The New Shul and The 92nd Street Y-Tribeca (March 17, 2013). In September 2013, the Jewish Week began displaying one of Rand’s “54 Chapter Paintings” in each week’s edition, a practice that will continue to show the successive paintings from that series for the remainder of the year. On April 10, 2014, Rand was a panelist at the Institute for Israel and Jewish Studies at Columbia University. He was a presenter for the conference After Jews and Arabs: A 20th Anniversary Gathering at The Center for Humanities of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York on October 28, 2013. In 2013-2014, he has also been a panelist at The Jewish Institute of Religion and The City Winery. The Jewish Museum selected Rand’s work for publication in the 2013 calendar. He was invited to be the External Evaluator for the Fellows Program at Boise State University and was asked by the Brooklyn College graduating class to write the introductory essay for the 2013 Visual Arts MFA Thesis Exhibition catalog.


Claire Sprague, professor emerita, English, announces the publication of It Can Happen Here. Jack London. Sinclair Lewis. Philip Roth, a study of three novels which share an unsettling vision of malignant realities beneath American democratic rhetoric. In these speculative fictions, the worst does happen here.

Karl Steel, English, published a book review essay, “First Space; Then, Maybe, Time: On Laurie Shannon’s Accommodated Animal and the Heterogeneous Then,” at Upstart: A Journal of English Renaissance Studies (Nov. 7, 2013), and was a plenary speaker at St. John’s University graduate student conference (April 4, 2014), where he spoke about oysters.

Frederick Wasser’s, *Television and Radio*, article entitled “Lincoln: Shared Myths in a Revisionist Age” was published in *Jump Cut* 55 (November 2013). He delivered an inaugural lecture based on the same topic at the University of Helsinki in November. It was attended by the US Ambassador, the Provost of University of Helsinki and others.

Mac Wellman’s, *English*, theater piece MUAZZEZ was performed as part of the PS122 COIL series at The Chocolate Factory (L.I.E.) in January 2014. In addition, his plays HARM’S WAY and ANTIGONE were produced at Middlebury College and Fordham University in New York, respectively.

Luigi Bonaffini, *Modern Languages and Literatures*, with Joseph Perricone, Fordham University, co-edited a recent anthology, *Poets of the Italian Diaspora* (Fordham University Press 2014, 1532 pages), which was presented on March 11th at the Calandra Institute, CUNY.


Robert Cherry, *Economics*, collaborated with Mary Gatta on “The Need for Gender Targeted Work Force Development Initiatives” in *Journal of Women Politics & Policy* (Spring 2014) and with David Bloomfield, *School Psychology, Counseling, and Leadership*, on “Expanding de Blasio’s Agenda for Youth Opportunities,” which was featured in the *Gotham Gazette* (March 19, 2014).


Collaborations

David Forbes, School Psychology, Counseling and Leadership

David Forbes, School Psychology, Counseling, and Leadership, co-authored a blog with Ron Purser, San Francisco State University, in The Huffington Post (March 5, 2014): “Search Outside Yourself: Google Misses a Lesson in Wisdom 101.”

Paul Forlano, Biology, published “Catecholaminergic connectivity to the inner ear, central auditory and vocal motor circuitry in the plainfin midshipman fish, Porichthys notatus” in the Journal of Comparative Neurology on April 8, 2014, with undergraduates Spencer Kim and Zuzanna Krzyminska and with Joseph Sisneros from the University of Washington. He co-authored two presentations at the Society for Neuroscience held in San Diego on Nov. 12, 2013: with graduate student Miky Timothy, entitled “Immunohistochemical localization of GABA and serotonin provides an emerging picture of neuromodulator interactivity in a vocal teleost” and with graduate students Zachary Ghahramani, Miky Timothy and undergraduates Spencer Kim and Gurpreet Kaur, entitled “Intrasexual analysis of catecholaminergic cell groups and tyrosine hydroxylase fiber innervation of the vocal motor system in a teleost with alternative reproductive tactics.”


David Grubbs, Music, and Susan Howe performed their new collaborative work WOODSLIPPERCOUNTERCLATTER at Princeton University and their piece Frolic Architecture at the Drawing Center (New York City). The trio Belfi / Grubbs / Pilia released Dust & Mirrors (Blue Chopsticks, 2014), their second album.


Jill V. Jeffery, Secondary Education, co-authored with Kristen Wilcox, University at Albany, SUNY, “How do I do it if I don’t like writing?: Adolescents’ stances toward writing across disciplines,” in Reading and Writing: An Interdisciplinary Journal doi: 10.1007/s11145-013-9493-9. She also presented two papers at the annual meeting for the American Association of Applied Linguistics in Portland, Ore. in March 2014: with A. Carhill-Poza, “Investigating the Representation of Adolescent L2 Writers in High-Stakes Assessment Scoring Materials: A Comparison of High- and Low-Scoring Writing Features”; and with K. Wilcox, “Disciplinary Writing Engagement: A Comparative Discourse Analysis of Adolescent L1 and L2 Writers’ Stances.” Jeffery also presented two papers at the triennial meeting of the International Society for the Advancement of Writing Research held in Paris, France in February 2014: with J.N. Polleck, “From ‘this is what you have to write; this is what you have to know’ to ‘a chance to be more creative’: Students’ perceptions of the transition from secondary to postsecondary writing demands”; and also with K. Wilcox, “Agentic Engagement among Adolescent L1 and L2 Writers: Results from the National Study of Writing Instruction.”

Sandra Kingan, Mathematics, and Manoel Lemos, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil, jointly wrote “Strong Splitter Theorem,” which just appeared in *Annals of Combinatorics*, issue 1, vol. 18, 111–116.

Eleanor Miele, Childhood, Bilingual, and Special Education, collaborated with the PTA and administration of PS 20 in Fort Greene to implement change in the school’s teaching culture. She was featured in an article about that collaboration in the February 2014 issue of *Science and Children*, the national journal of childhood science teaching of the National Science Teachers Association.


Nicola Masciandaro, English, co-edited, with Eugene Thacker, *And They Were Two In One And One In Two* (London: Schism Press, 2014), a collection of essays on beheading and cinema which includes his own contribution, “Decapitating Cinema.”

Paul McCabe, School Psychology, Counseling, and Leadership, was guest editor of the March 2014 special topics issue “School psychologists as Allies and Advocates for the LGBTQ Community” of *School Psychology Forum*. For that series he co-authored a paper with adjunct professor Scott Quasha, entitled, “A Program Review of a Middle School Gay-Straight Alliance Club.”

Eliza Dragowski and María R. Scharrán-del Río, both of SPCL, also contributed two papers to that series: “The Importance of Challenging Hegemonic Masculinity in Preventing School Violence;” and with graduate student James Phillips, they wrote “Therapeutic Work with Gender-Variant Children: What School Psychologists Need to Know.” McCabe also co-wrote with graduate student Katelyn Rose, “Melatonin Imbalance and Sleep Dysfunction in Children with Autism” in the March 2014 issue of NASP *Communiqué*, 42(8).

Mim Lal Nakarmi, Physics, together with Tom Nelson Oder, Youngstown State University, Ohio, published, “Elevated temperature dependent


**Laurie Rubel, Secondary Education**, presented a paper session titled Student Centered Instruction in Mathematics with collaborators Mary Foote, Queens College, CUNY, and Anita Wager, University of Wisconsin-Madison, at the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Research Conference in April 2014, in New Orleans. Rubel presented a poster entitled “Critical, Place-Based Mathematics Education in Urban Schools: Design-Based Research to Create a Mathematics Curriculum on the Local Lottery” with collaborators Vivian Lim, University of Pennsylvania, Erica Deahl and Sarah Williams, both of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association in Philadelphia in April 2014.


**Deborah Walder, Psychology**, with collaborators Larry Seidman, Harvard Medical School, Stephen V. Faroone and Stephen J. Glatt, both of SUNY Upstate Medical University, and Ming T. Tsuang, University of California at San Diego, co-authored “Genetic Liability, Prenatal Health, Stress and Family Environment: Risk Factors in the Harvard Adolescent Family High Risk for Schizophrenia Study,” in the journal *Schizophrenia Research*. She also collaborated with David P. Laplante and Alexandra Sousa-Pires of Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Franz Veru, Alaine Brunet and Suzanne King, all of Douglas Mental Health University Institute and McGill University, on the article “Prenatal Maternal Stress Predicts Subclinical Autism Traits in 6½ year-old Children: Project Ice Storm,” in press with Psychiatry Research.