

**INTERVIEW WITH RAY MANIUSZKO  
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES**

**October 12, 1989**

**Dr. Hartzell:** Interview with Ray Maniuszko, October 12, 1989, in his office in the Administration Building. All right, the first questions are very brief: name, present position here and age when you came to Stony Brook, when did you come to Stony Brook?

**Ray Maniuszko:** My name is Raymond P. Maniuszko, I am Director of Institutional Studies at State University at Stony Brook, I am now 50 years old and came here 23 years ago, when I was 27.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I see, where did you come from?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I came from Sperry Gyroscope Company in Great Neck.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Who was responsible for your coming here?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, there was a newspaper advertisement at that time, if I recall, which I responded to and that was for facilities planning office and came here that day for an interview with Dr. Doucette, Al Ryder and Bob Dorino.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I see, the year was what, what year was it?

**Ray Maniuszko:** That was 1966.

**Dr. Hartzell:** 1966, all right.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I just have a correction of that, that was in mid-66 and at that point the staff was not yet hired, and I spoke to a Richard Glasheen only, and that was the end of it; I heard nothing for about six months when I was called in by Bob Dorino. That day then I met with Bob Dorino, Al Ryder and Dr. Doucette.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Why did you come to Stony Brook?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I saw a great opportunity and a change of career. I was also living out in Port Jefferson Station at the time, and I was traveling some 43 miles to Great

Neck every way and that was quite a burden, did that for about ten years, eight to ten years perhaps, and I wanted something different and closer to home.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What was your background in academic work?

**Ray Maniuszko:** My background was with architectural and construction engineering, and while I did not finish college, I took some courses at Queens College in general liberal arts, but coming from Brooklyn Technical High School where I studied the architecture and construction.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What kind of work did you first do here?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Facilities planning, following the new construction as the boom in construction was going on at that time, I worked with the architect Al Ryder and was liaison with contractors and architects on new buildings, and then locally within our existing buildings we were responsible for all the rehabs and changes that were needed by a growing faculty and staff.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Can you be specific about particular buildings, one of the gaps in my interviewing has been with regard to how the buildings were developed, who was responsible for making the final plan, what kind of type of building, what kind of equipment and what kind of location here on the campus. When I first came I noticed that they had put the science buildings closest to the library, chemistry in particular, which blocked off any possibility of enlarging the library to the west. They put the graduate chemistry very close to the library also; humanities is quite a ways off. The library is really the laboratory of the humanities.

**Ray Maniuszko:** That pre-dates my coming here.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I know it does, I know that, yes.

**Ray Maniuszko:** As we know Stony Brook was conceived to be a small teachers college in the very beginning, and there must have been a master plan architect, as I recall it was Smith, Hinchman and Grills who designed the first campus and placement of its buildings. That pattern was set until later, maybe in the mid-60's or thereafter, for a second master plan, a new look at the campus and its mandate of expansion and why they

just had to follow a reasonable pattern since the first pattern was already set. Again keeping academic buildings close to the core, the center of campus and the library as the focus.

**Dr. Hartzell:** All right, there was a plan of a number of fingers out away from the center, the science being one finger, engineering being another, social sciences, humanities, that was one theory with the dormitories on the outside. Is that as you understand it?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, I think I have seen those plans early on. Dormitories were the first ones, of course, G and H as we know to the north side of campus, and then following that when there was the expansion, Karl, they then wound up on the south side on the periphery.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Did you have anything to do with Elwin Stevens?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Very little, he was high up in the organization at SUNY, and I don't know that I ever met the man.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Can you say anything about the individuals who were responsible for some of the later buildings, what about the lecture hall? Was that already here, the main lecture hall?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, that was in construction when I arrived. The day I arrived they were breaking ground for the student union building. Social sciences or today's psychology two buildings and the lecture hall were under construction.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I see. The original social science cluster two buildings when the freeze went in is now what?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Psychology.

**Dr. Hartzell:** That's now psychology.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, two buildings.

**Dr. Hartzell:** So they've been broken out from the social and behavioral sciences.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What buildings did you have a hand in, what buildings were started after you came?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I cannot recall the specific buildings for the specific months, but there was an awful lot that happened right about the time I came. I recall very early on the earth space science building was started, right after the lecture hall and the student union. The large science buildings were later in the early 70's. I had my hands in a little sprinkling of each perhaps by working through the job meetings as construction was in progress. We used to float around, the different staff members to the different job sites as needed.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What do you think about the quality of supervision, whether by local people here connected with the University or Albany, the people in the Construction Fund, we had quite a few headaches.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, I'm sure it can be done many other ways, but working in this environment between the SUNY folks in Albany, the Construction Fund in Albany, and our local architects and engineers just is cause for confusion. Things worked but I am sure things were delayed along the way and could have been streamlined, but this is true in all complex organizations. In today's construction management and turnkey operations I am sure there are an equal number of delays and problems.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What was John Toll's input in the nature of these buildings? Who supervised or who directed the development of the plans for each of the buildings?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Academic programs were designed by the specific departments or divisions. For instance if we take biological sciences, I think it was Ray Jones that was instrumental in putting together the program of space needs for that complex working closely with Al Ryder and later Charley Wagner, who came aboard in maybe July 1967, together they would come up with the program of spaces required, this program was sent to SUNY folks for approval, of course after Dr. Toll was approving of the local plan. SUNY would comment on that program, they would add and subtract spaces, change the size of spaces to be more in line with guidelines as they saw it, and at some point we

would compromise and the program was given to an architectural firm for planning. That planner might have been the master plan architect, who then would solicit to architectural firms individually for a project.

**Dr. Hartzell:** The University didn't have any hand in the selection of architects?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, I believe we had a hand there, that was above my level at that point. But architects would put in bids to SUNY Central and Construction Fund and the campus would be in SUNY upon decisionmaking time for selecting that architect, so yes, we had a say in the choice.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you know why it was that the main stage of the Fine Arts Center was cut from 1500 to 1100?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, I don't remember that one, not at all.

**Dr. Hartzell:** It's just barely big enough for an orchestra.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I remember I said I started in facilities planning, but I was only there four years, so at about January 1970 I was taken out of there and requested to move to long range planning under Bill Moran, so fine arts may have been designed in the early 70's perhaps when I was no longer in that department, I had been moved over to the numbers side under Bill Moran.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you know where Bill is now?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, I believe he is still at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you have any comments as to the quality of the architects, Damaz, Pokorny and Weigel, for instance?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, I couldn't.

**Dr. Hartzell:** They were the ones I believe that built the Union.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, and they were master plan architect at one point, but we had at least four of those along the way, I think, as a master plan architect.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Really, do you remember the name of George Dudley?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I'm afraid not.

**Dr. Hartzell:** He was one of the three commissioners, I guess, of the Construction Fund. Do you remember the name of Frank Maskey?

**Ray Maniuszko:** That one does not ring a bell.

**Dr. Hartzell:** All right, he was up in Albany. Did we have to take the lowest bidder on equipment such as elevators?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I could not say, I was not a part of that process.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Because we have had all kinds of trouble with elevators.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I know.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Can you say anything about Charley Wagner's contributions to the campus facilities?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, I held him in high esteem as a clever architect, clever landscaper and a hard worker. I think in the early days of his tenure at Stony Brook he contributed much to the enhancement of campus. However, things get torn up quite quickly after being enhanced given the growth pattern of accomplishment here at Stony Brook, but what he did in his time here I think improved the campus at that time.

**Dr. Hartzell:** By torn up, what do you mean?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Once a project is completed and perhaps walks and paving and lawns and shrubs and trees, and then with the dynamic growth of this institution they would need once again further construction, put up another building, change the position of a roadway or walkway, in turn it started all over again and there was mud once again only to be rectified after that project was finished. But I worked well with Charley Wagner and I thought he was a very good architect.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Any further comments on the facilities side?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I'm impressed with the amount of growth that I have seen here at Stony Brook. When I look back prior to this interview and can say that when I arrived there were hardly twenty buildings on this campus in late 1966, comprising about 1 million square feet, this would be outside gross square feet, and today in my bookkeeping

that I'm responsible for I report slightly better than 100 buildings and almost 9 million outside gross square feet in twenty-three years.

**Dr. Hartzell:** That includes the hospital and all the Health Sciences.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, it does, the entire complex, yes. So the amount of construction here has been phenomenal in this roughly one thousand acres that we have at Stony Brook. I'm excited and happy to have been a part of it; we should all be proud of what has come about here.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Now to switch, do you want to say anything further about facilities?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, that would cover it unless something comes to mind along the way.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Now let's switch to what you are doing now. How do you break down institutional studies?

**Ray Maniuszko:** The office of institutional studies comprises many aspects of data that is needed by the administration. One is the facilities there, what we have, how we use it, and who uses it. And we have the resources of faculty and staff counts on this campus, access is given to us for the personnel file, for the payroll file, for instance. We can report salary data, counts of men, women, black and white, students and the same for staff and faculty. We have access to expenditure data and can look at the expenses of the English Department, for instance, in pursuing English instruction at this campus. But expenditure is broken into salary dollars and support dollars and OTPS dollars, non-salary dollars that support the instruction of English at this campus. Together we can cost the instruction which we do as to dollars per credit hours or dollars per contact hour of teaching broken into graduate and undergraduate courses, it's just endless the amount of data that we can manipulate and that is required in ..... We do all the reporting to state and SUNY and federal officials in count of students, count of credit hours delivered, cost of instruction. We answer countless surveys across the year, again to state and local agencies, and private agencies that request information about our college. Those will usually funnel through this office, where we have quite a consistent

handle on data and can report out consistently. We have put much data on the bulletin board of All-in-One, which runs through the Vax machine here on campus, it is in that system that we can have a bulletin board unique to this office and its product, and so we have much data there that is on campus, whoever is on All-in-One, I understand it is about a thousand users today on campus, so they can access data automatically on their own without having to telephone me for that data. You can find trends in enrollment over time, the undergraduate full-time, graduate part-time count, the number of faculty and on and on it goes, electronic computing. That is the latest that we have maintained for the University at large. Data is our game and its manipulation for reporting and for administration decisions that are called for.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you for instance the state of the Stony Brook Foundation account.

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, that is outside of this area.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you know the salary ranges and they .....

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, we do know studies by rank and discipline each year in exchanging with other institutions in the nation, then we can get back a report of that. On average the associate professor faculty at 57 institutions in the United States will have an average salary of 'x' and also cite a low and a high salary for that rank. Likewise for the professorial rank or the assistant rank, it's always by discipline.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Can you place Stony Brook with regard to our salary range in relation to other institutions in the Big Ten or Ivy League?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, we are generally at the upper level of salary for the disciplines at Stony Brook, yes. Living in this high cost area it is required that the salaries be at that level; we match pretty closely with California, another high cost area.

**Dr. Hartzell:** California in Berkeley?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I have not seen their salary levels, but in general, perhaps, let's see, University of California at San Diego, the other one at Irvine, I think we see those salaries, and we are like them. We move to institutions in the midwest where salaries will be somewhat lower.



**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you know anything about endowments, say of institutions?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Now, I only know that by reading the “Chronicle;” they publish that annually. There is much valuable data in there, every issue is valuable.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Now let’s get to how we compare with the rest of the system and how quality here has changed up and down since you came, what can you say about that, and do you want to say anything?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I’ve seen quite a change over time in the quality of our incoming students.

**Dr. Hartzell:** How far back do you think we go?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I don’t have information from 1962, my first year at Stony Brook, but I do have something from 1967 through 1988 and roughly I could say from this compilation of data that the average high school grade reported by students in 1967, some 1,300 students, some 61½% felt that their high school grades were at the ‘A’ level or better. That has declined across 1973, 1978, 1983, and 1988. Whereas that figure was 61½% back in 1967, in 1988 it was some 32.9%, again for about 1,200 students. The number of students attending Stony Brook, and reasons for attending Stony Brook regarding academic reputation, again back in 1967 some 85% acknowledged that academic reputation was a major reason for enrolling at Stony Brook. That figure has been reduced to some 63.8% of the students in 1988 attending Stony Brook for its academic reputation. We are consistently regarded, however, in many other surveys undertaken here that this is a fine institution with high quality faculty and scholarship. We are finding also that with the change in demographics of the areas in which we live on Long Island and New York City that Stony Brook is attracting more recently increasing numbers of permanent residents, children of families who are first generation to this country, students who lack good English skills perhaps creating increased problems for Stony Brook in English, those students, I believe -- I cannot find a figure at the moment -- but increasing numbers and percentages of permanent residents and recent immigrants to this country enrolled in Stony Brook as compared to twenty years ago

**Dr. Hartzell:** They are not citizens?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Not yet citizens, they are in the middle step of permanent residency, on their way to become citizens, we look back and find that in the mid-'60's perhaps we have population here of students who are in the range of 50% of Jewish faith and that today has declined to some 15% Jewish and just about an exact flip with the Roman Catholic population, and today we register some 50% of our students are Catholic and that in the old days, that group measured about 15%; but there has been this flip from Jewish to Catholic in a twenty year period.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What about Protestants?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, they are in there, perhaps at the 33% level and that has not changed, no I don't think that one has changed very much. We find that in past days the students were more prepared for college than today's students are.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Why is that, what is your guess on that?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I think it is a problem in the state and in the country as a whole, the quality of the secondary education today in our schools. It's not unique to Stony Brook, but indeed you find it in all walks of life. As a matter of fact the President of the University of Virginia recently met with Mr. Bush and all the governors and that's just the thing they were talking about, how to improve the quality of education throughout the United States. If we wanted to cite quality as measured by high school average over time, in fall 1974 our mean high school average of all freshmen applicants was about 87, and in 1988 it has turned out to be 83.4, while our mean high school average of admitted freshmen in 1974 was 87.3, it also has declined to about 85.9. The institution has also accepted more recently a larger percentage of alternative students, while back in 1977 some 17% of our incoming freshmen class were admitted here under the alternative program, today or in fall 1988 that percentage has grown to some 34%.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Alternative meaning what?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Alternative meaning that they are not at the 85% high school average level, they are somewhat below 85, so the quality has declined.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Are these people blacks, Chicanos?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Not necessarily, no. Recent finding of statistics published by SUNY showed quite the contrary, that we have attracted brighter minority students than the other three centers, and after one year our attrition rate was less than at other three university centers.

**Dr. Hartzell:** ..... the minorities?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, it's not that the presence of minority students has brought the average down, quite to the contrary. We have been attracting brighter minority students.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Would you have a breakdown of students, foreign students by country?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, that is reported every semester. The foreign students on the undergraduate side here comprise about 300 students only, and that is roughly equal to the number of students that we attract from out of state from the other states will bring us 300 students, and in addition 300 foreign students are in the population of some 9,000 undergraduates.

**Dr. Hartzell:** You're talking now total population, not simply freshmen?

**Ray Maniuszko:** That's right. I can talk about it any way you want, it's all here. You talk about high school average quality, the quality of academic admit, that quality level has fluctuated very little, in a couple years here on average 89 is the high school average of our academic admitted students, give or take 2/10th on either side of 89, I think it's consistent. The problem is that the numbers have declined. The numbers coming here in the academic category with the increased number of the alternative students who are of somewhat less quality, altogether then the total quality has declined, but those that are admitted academically remain as they have for some 15 years back at the 89 level. SAT scores, another measure, they continue to decline slightly but they do decline. The state of the nation has also seen a decline. Our academic admitted students have recently been at the combined score of 1050 five years ago, perhaps are now down to 1020 and 1010

for the fall incoming class, academic admits only. Of course, for the total population it is below 1000.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Do you have anything on graduate students?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, we do, in what respect?

**Dr. Hartzell:** For .....

**Ray Maniuszko:** That I do not have, that is in the Graduate School only and in the departments. The size of our graduate population has grown rather nicely lately, and especially the part-time graduate. We were doing a big business in teacher training in continuing education in the mid-70's, our graduate population on the part-time side on the west campus had peaked at 3351 part-time students in fall 1974, and that has continued to slide downward.

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**Dr. Hartzell:** When you talk about positive elements, you talk about the quality of the faculty, the sciences, you mention the health sciences.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I'm sorry, when we talk of high quality faculty and scholarship, I don't mean it only to be the physical sciences and health sciences, not at all. I just pointed to those as examples. Our philosophy department is rated very highly here at Stony Brook. Our music department as well. The press we had a year or two ago about our fine musicians, graduate students going to the Soviet Union and all over the world, our English department as well, it's throughout. Our psychology, our economics, are well-known. So, I could not put a dollar value on how to improve things, but we just must continue to work at it, to keep it in the front of all that we do. Some positive things have happened in the past few years, think about it. We just have instituted the Honors College for high achieving high school students; I think they must have a 95 high school average, they must have SAT scores of 1200 to be considered for the Honors College.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Where is the Honors College? Is it located physically

**Ray Maniuszko:** I'm not sure of its location, but we challenge the students here. They are given mentors, they are given high level instruction with premiere faculty on this

campus. We have the Eureka program, which is maybe three years old at this point, and that has brought highly motivated high school students to work side by side with our faculty in their freshman year in doing research projects. That has come on very strong, I understand, with students being attracted to this program.

**Dr. Hartzell:** They are freshmen here, is that it?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I see.

**Ray Maniuszko:** They express an interest to do research in their freshman year. There is an office coordinated within the undergraduate studies office for administrators there to put students in touch with faculty in the areas of their interest. We have the Residential College Programs now, one very recently was instituted for science and technology, I believe. I forget which dormitory it is. And I believe that that's the third one. These are all small steps in the overall settling of this problem, but it takes time, a long time.

**Dr. Hartzell:** What individuals, as you look back, stand out in the development of the University?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, I go back to my very early days and one person I really admired was Myron Doucette, and of course you know him. He was a very special person, and right alongside of him was Bill Moran, who I admired highly as a prince of a person, one to be proud to work for. And as I come more forward

**Dr. Hartzell:** Are you thinking of them as personalities, or

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, I'm thinking of them as great assets to this University, yes, in the early days, what they accomplished was very important in those days. Then, of course, there was Dr. Toll, the President, and Dr. Pond, his Executive Vice President, who together, I fell, really built this place. And under Jack Marburger now, he has a different style; he came here with an established campus, with its problems, of course, and he has been a good communicator and arbitrator and leader for this campus over the past nine years. How many others would you like to hear about, faculty? I admire Norman Goodman as a very caring, important faculty member to this institution, one who has

worked above and beyond in every capacity possible on the faculty of Stony Brook for such a long while. John Truxal I admire also. Elof Carlson. I'm sure I could go on and I'm going to forget someone anyway, and I apologize.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Did you know Stanley Ross?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, the name I know.

**Dr. Hartzell:** He was Dean.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Well, I appointed him, and I also appointed Myron Doucette. In your work did you have any contacts with individuals in Albany?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, on occasion.

**Dr. Hartzell:** With whom?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Marty Phillips, I guess I dealt with an awful lot, and he was more in the facilities end of the SUNY organization, and he would be instrumental in approving buildings for this campus based on the expected students and faculty that we expected. He would be the model person

**Dr. Hartzell:** Is he still there?

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, he has died five years ago perhaps, but all facilities justifications that the campus sent up to SUNY went by way of his office for approval, assessment, I guess, to whether Stony Brook deserved this building. And with the base information of the physical space inventory that I had charge of here to maintain, we looked at the base amount of space that we had in line with the numbers of students that we had and the projecting students for five and ten years out and the projects that we needed to house those students and faculty, he decided whether the grad bio building should be 200,000 square feet or 150,000 square feet or 250,000 square feet. So he would look at the model and guidelines for space. So I interacted with him quite a bit, and the people that worked for him.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Did he have any bias in favor of Stony Brook or against Stony Brook?

**Ray Maniuszko:** I believe he was a supporter of Stony Brook, for sure. He, too, will always be remembered as a nice gentleman to work with.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Was in Elwin Stevens office.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, in the older days he was in that office, then there was reshuffling up there and different patterns along the way. Of course the institutional research people in SUNY I've dealt with for a long time -- Dr. Sherwin Abison, Dr. Tom Friedman, Tommy Annis on the financial side, Bill Anslow.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Those are all names that are strange to me.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Bill Anslow has been there twenty years, I guess, and the others

**Dr. Hartzell:** He's still there?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, he is, and Tom Annis and Sherwin Abison also, I'll bet twenty years.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Well, I think I've run out of questions, Ray.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I think I've covered all my notes too that I had jotted down before you arrived.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Well, you've been very systematic about it, that's good. So when you came, we were under 2,000, is that right.

**Ray Maniuszko:** No, just under 4,000.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Under 4,000, when, in 1966?

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I see.

**Ray Maniuszko:** We probably had some 500 acres at that time, we were deeded some 400 originally, if I remember.

**Dr. Hartzell:** 480 over a stretch of time. The original grant was 480, but the deeds were staggered for tax purposes. That's the way he gave us Sunwood and the 29 acres around Sunwood, in sections.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Would you say that we had 500 acres in 1966?

**Dr. Hartzell:** I think we probably had more. I'll tell you why, because they acquired the 150 acres on the east side of Nicolls Road before Johnny came. He came in 1965. I remember Ward Melville's chief factotum, Bayles Minuse, calling me and saying, "you'd better get that land on the other side of Nicolls Road before some developer gets it." We had not anticipated Levitt coming in on the west side of Nicolls Road as far up as they did. I think the main difficulty was that the Board of Trustees, and possible the central office never looked very far ahead as to what this institution might become 25, 30 years. I talked back and forth with Herb Gordon, who at the time in the central office was in charge of land acquisition for the whole system. And I urged him to get the land across the street and also the land down below us where the major parking lot is. And he would report back and say that the Trustees keep saying that they are not in the land acquisition business, the land banking business, that was the phrase. They were shortsighted.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yet, I go back to recalling a master plan by Damaz, Pokorny and Weigel which talked about a Stony Brook city here at this location and some 40,000 students by 1980. This was back in the late '60's they talked of plans like that. Of course, I don't know if SUNY ever accepted such a plan. And here we are with 17,000 students in 1989.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I remember one figure that was used for all four centers, 28,000. Who arrived at that, I have no idea, but it was floating around.

**Ray Maniuszko:** This was for Stony Brook only, Stony Brook city, 40,000 students.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Well, I think we'll continue to grow in various ways. If we ever need land the state can condemn the golf course. I was asked over and over again by the golf course people at St. George, was the state interested in the golf course, and I would refer that back and the answer would come back no. We've got about 1,100, I think.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Yes, that's counting up at Sunwood, in that area too, all told I think it's about 1,100.



**Dr. Hartzell:** Up there you have only 34, 35 acres. Sunwood is 29 and Shorewood is 5.

**Ray Maniuszko:** What about Flax Pond, there's something there.

**Dr. Hartzell:** Well, that's jointly held, that's 150 or 180 I guess it is. But that is owned, I think, by the Department of Conservation. We have an easement, which means we can do anything we like on those acres. The University and the Department of Conservation split the cost of the Flax Pond buying it because a sand and gravel company with ideas of establishing a marina there and having houses around. It's a nice idea but when I came almost immediately the Village of Old Field was up in arms against it. That's the first time I met Ward Melville. They wanted the University to buy it, they proposed that we buy it as a laboratory for marine sciences. And that idea was accepted, but somehow in Albany the two departments -- the University and the Department of Conservation -- had to work out the arrangement. Why the University couldn't buy it itself, I don't know.

**Ray Maniuszko:** Well, is it a smooth operation today jointly controlled, both are doing research?

**Dr. Hartzell:** At this point the Department of Environmental Conservation has really withdrawn from it. The chief individual was Wallace, he was the one that built the laboratory, but he's gone. He was director of marine fisheries, I believe, here on the Island, and he was a good man. But he's gone south to Jamaica or some place like that. There is no person in the department who has the same drive that Jerry Schubel has.

**Ray Maniuszko:** So it's pretty much our laboratory today?

**Dr. Hartzell:** Yes. I tried to get them to renovate the old Childs mansion down there at the Pond for marine sciences, but they wouldn't give us the funds to do that. Instead we have the lab which costs a good deal more, but ..... much better.

**Ray Maniuszko:** More modern, up-to-date. Sound building, if I remember, it's a brick structure, isn't it?

**Dr. Hartzell:** Yes, it's a brick building.

**Ray Maniuszko:** The Child house is still there?

**Dr. Hartzell:** Still there. I think a graduate student lives in it or something, pretty well dilapidated.

**Ray Maniuszko:** There were some other thoughts for that, weren't there, more recently? Some kind of maybe guest house, again needing rehab and extensive money to put it in shape, for an overnight guest house, something like Sunwood was used for.

**Dr. Hartzell:** That would be a good idea.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I think that was talked about in the past year. Do you live up there too?

**Dr. Hartzell:** I live about 400 yards from it on Shore Drive, which goes past it, it is on Shore Drive, I'm to the east of that, a group of houses. It's the old Childs farm. Well, thanks a lot, Ray.

**Ray Maniuszko:** You're quite welcome, my pleasure reviewing and going back in time over 20 years plus. I think we should all be proud of what has happened here at Stony Brook. I know I am. I hope others are to be a part of this excitement that we've seen in some 20 plus years, and it's a boom to the local economy. The increased partnership with government and industry here on Long Island should flourish and develop further ties and only for the success of all, it's got to happen.

**Dr. Hartzell:** In perspective I think the development has been unusual educational development in the post-war years. I've been on the San Diego campus a number of times the last three years, that's booming.

**Ray Maniuszko:** That system is booming; they are preparing for additional campuses right now, aren't they?

**Dr. Hartzell:** San Diego is building its fifth college, I think It has college groups. Its architecture is better than ours.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I agree. I was there recently also because we view them as real peer institution for Stony Brook. It's about the same age, it's about the same mix of programs.

We have like programs to the 90% level at least, so it's a good comparison. So, we've been doing work with them.

**Dr. Hartzell:** I interviewed Roger Reveille when I was out there. The mix of students is quite different from ours, they have around 15% of whites.

**Ray Maniuszko:** I didn't realize that.

**Dr. Hartzell:** When that tape is transcribed you might be interested in it.

**Ray Maniuszko:** He gave you a history of the institution over the 35 year period of its existence, very interesting.

**Dr. Hartzell:** He was quite a man, quite a man. He's stooped now, but he was 6'4", director of Scripps initially. All right, well, thanks very much, Ray.

**Ray Maniuszko:** You're quite welcome.

[end of interview]