

DATE	INTERVIEWEE	UNIVERSITY INFORMATION	IMPORTANCE OF SUBS	GAPS
9/87	Margaret Melville Blackwell Daughter of Ward Melville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Melville had interest in history and architecture and developing Three Village area to reflect these interests. • Did not wish further development of land on “Strathmore” pattern. • Felt University would be an asset to community but had expectation of smaller, more traditional campus, especially architecturally. 		
1/87	Clifford Decker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical plant staffing historically and commonly understaffed. • 1968-73 utilities placed underground in “tunnel.” • Operating problems because of low bid work, i. e., elevators. • Had no input in design or planning of buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem with constant vandalism of buildings, especially dorms, by students. 	
12/86	George Dudley Trustee of Construction Fund at its inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of original NYS Planning Coordination Board through Office of Regional Development on a regional basis. • Dorm Authority created to avoid going through bureaucratic process of public works, which led to creation of State University Construction Fund. • Believed Heald Commission appointed by Governor Harriman. • Melville wanted campus built in federalist style. • Architects originally planned at a distance, with the expectation that the plans would go through Public Works process and architect would have no 		

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		<p>further input after acceptance of original plans. Rockefeller hoped to create the best environment architecturally to provide framework for development of taste and sense of quality for students.</p>		
3/87	Donald K. Fry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor leadership in Humanities and return to traditional groove unlike most of the campus • Ugly campus and physical facilities, which took a long time normalizing. • Practice of hiring friends for leadership positions. • Budget constraints beginning in mid-70's impacted on academic sector. • Weisinger influential in determining quality of faculty and chairs. • No input from concerned faculty in construction planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of Vision • Non-traditional approach. • Very exciting students until late 70's. • Excellent library collection. 	
3/87	Samuel Gould Chancellor, SUNY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Legislature and Regents did not support public higher education • At appointment in 1964 got 60-day extension from Governor Rockefeller to prepare new 10-year Master Plan to present to Regents and Legislature. Key elements of Master Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identity - Unity - Excellence • University Senate reorganized and activated. • Regents legislated only one college of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of creating outstanding institution because Stony Brook was starting from scratch. • Stony Brook succeeded so well in such a short time because of insistence on quality. • Brought Ed Pellegrino to Stony Brook • Emphasis at Stony Brook was to be in sciences but liberal arts important in providing a balance for institutions and students. • Tried to develop a Faculty Club at State University of New York at Stony 	

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		<p>SUNY have a liberal arts program (Harper College at Binghamton) but built liberal arts programs nonetheless.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffalo established as a University Center at its takeover because of support from Senate Majority Leader Walter Mahoney, of Buffalo. Despite the resources provided to develop SUNY Buffalo, administration and faculty resented SUNY. • Fought to have respected architects directly involved in construction of SUNY buildings. • Had inauguration as Chancellor at Lincoln Center to present SUNY as important. • Brought John Toll to Stony Brook because he knew he would build a first-rate institution. • Got job as Chancellor as a result of discussions with Jim Allen, Commissioner of Education, and Frank Moore. Met Governor Rockefeller after appointment as Chancellor. • Got along well with Rockefeller and arranged with him to keep politics out of SUNY, as well as suggest names for appointees to Board of Trustees, who became his strong allies. • Initiated procedure with Legislature that Chancellor would lobby for budget for SUNY, not individual 	<p>Brook to encourage associations between faculty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

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		<p>campus Presidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked to get salaries to AAUP levels. • Policy that Police should not be allowed on campus. 		
12/86	<p>T. Norman Hurd Director of Budget</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Dewey created SUNY at recommendation of Young Commission, which he appointed. • Stony Brook was created under Governor Harriman. • Governor Rockefeller had strong commitment to public education. Appointed Heald Commission which recommended establishment of outstanding research university at Stony Brook and followed up on original suggestion of Young Commission report that a master plan be developed. • Muir Commission appointed at recommendation of Heald Commission to develop plan for state-wide system of medical education. • SUNY developed as rapidly as possible with limitations imposed by availability of funds, which Rockefeller obtained successfully from Legislature. • Private education did not present great opposition but sought greater financial support from the State. • Interest in central administration in building and developing Stony Brook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muir Commission report recommended that Stony Brook be site of first Health Sciences Center since Stony Brook was open to innovation and not bound by tradition, so both University and HSC could work and grow together. 	

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1/89	Lee Koppelman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close relationship with Rockefeller and also with Ward Melville despite different conception of what State University of New York at Stony Brook should be. • Architecture of University and HSC always controversial and controlled in Albany, not locally. • Support for Stony Brook fell off after Governor Rockefeller, as it did in Central Administration. • Wharton Commission recommended more autonomy for local campuses. • Melville donated land for educational use in order to develop a total civilized community in Stony Brook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive University in Suffolk County. • Dormitories mixed success. Notion of College Masters good but not successfully implemented. • Stony Brook Council created to deal with local community concerns and resistance to Stony Brook. • Improved medical service for area through HSC. • Nicolls Road constructed by County to support University. • HSC offered adjunct appointments to local MD's to mute their opposition to HSC. 	
9/88	Kenneth LaValle NYS Senator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine Arts Center , as well as Field House, reduced from originally planned size by Bureau of Budget. • Toll pushed SUSB from small liberal arts college into University Center with all his building projects, causing hostility in Central Administration. • Davidson Commission under Wharton gave more flexibility to financial and management side of University. • Acceptance of below par construction by Construction Fund because of staff and budget limitations. • Bureaucratic resentment towards Stony Brook because of its push against bureaucratic judgment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stony Brook needs to be more defined in its mission and improve its undergraduate education program. • Distinguished Professor category instituted by Stony Brook as a device to bring noted faculty to campus, such as Kazin. • Excellent faculty. • Neglect of physical facilities as well as sloppy administration. • Inflated enrollment figures caused problems with Albany; Stony Brook should set more realistic goals. • Stony Brook needs a stronger undergraduate program and a more collegiate atmosphere. 	
12/88	John F. Lee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Came to Stony Brook January 1961 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty divided on structure: division 	

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	First President State University of New York at Stony Brook	<p>with mission of creating University Center in accord with Heald Commission recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got involved in decisions on buildings and architecture; dorm systems with intramural activities, expanded library and science labs with Engineering labs to come later. • Came first to Oyster Bay which lacked classroom space and proper dorms. Initial faculty not research oriented. • Tried to bring Toll to head Physics. • Chicago group forced Lee's ouster. • Lee asked Hamilton to support Heald Commission report and Lee dismissed by letter. • Lee held press conference in attempt to see that Stony Brook developed as recommended by Heald Commission. • Hamilton did undergraduate work at Chicago. • Did not meet Nelson Rockefeller while at SUNY or in Washington. 	<p>vs. department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted department development to operate on undergraduate and graduate level. • Wanted to develop new School of Engineering. • Worked to make salary scale competitive. • Brought Tom Irvine to Stony Brook, who was put in charge of move from Oyster Bay to Stony Brook. 	
10/88	Sanford Levine University Counsel Vice Chancellor Legislative Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornell only college designated as land-grant institution. • Opposition to public higher education from private institutions and Board of Regents. • State teacher training colleges and ag & tech institutions with budget oversight by State Education Department but no direction. • Because of shortage of space in public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1957 Stony Brook planned as another teacher training institution and took many years to develop its expanded mission. 	

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		<p>institutions and discrimination in privates, especially medical schools, Dewey established Young Commission which recommended establishment of State University in 1948 by combining all 32 institutions into SUNY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regents opposed separate University and SUNY Board of Trustees, which remained temporary until 1954. • State University a corporation in State Education Department and within University of State of New York, as are all public and private higher education institutions, because of state constitutional provision limiting number of state departments. • Oliver Carmichael first Chairman of temporary Board of Trustees. • Alvin C. Eurich first President of SUNY. • 1950 two medical schools acquired: LI College of Medicine and Syracuse University College of Medicine, which became Upstate and Downstate. • Temporary Board of Trustees to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - administer campuses - responsibility for Community Colleges - supervise contract colleges at Cornell and Alfred, which became statutory colleges receiving budgets through Trustees program budget for 		

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		<p>system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1953 Board of Trustees became permanent governing body of entire system with Councils assigned to state operated campuses, which are subject to State University Trustees. Only College of Forestry retained its Board of Trustees. • 1953 Frank C. Moore became Chairman of Board of Trustees. • 1953-58 William S. Carlson was President of State University. He left over dispute with Trustees who did not want to implement Blegen Report to designate a campus for strong research mission, which ultimately led to decision to create 4 graduate centers. • Trustees wanted many strong campuses, not just one major campus. • SUNY is statutory. • 1957 Constitutional referendum to allow SUNY to build academic facilities with state bond for \$250 million passed. • Rockefeller appointed Heald Commission. • Also led to Bundy Report: tax support to private institutions based on number of degrees awarded. • 1960 Thomas E. Hamilton President of SUNY. • 1962 J. Lawrence Murray President of 		

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		<p>SUNY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rockefeller, with aid of John Mitchell, created separate bond agency and moral obligation financing • 1964 Samuel B. Gould Chancellor. • SUNY permitted to certify positions into unclassified/professional service. • Period of growth for SUNY. • 1970 Ernest L. Boyer Chancellor. • Economy and budget diminished. • 1975-76 a period of retrenchment. • 1975-76 severance of 8 city community colleges from SUNY, now directly connected to CUNY. • 1963 at recommendation of Heald Commission Report, SUNY tuition became standardized. • 1984 Independent Commission on the Future of SUNY recommended autonomy, which was legislated in 1985. • Also recommended need for Graduate Research Initiative (GRI) and other major programs now under way. 		
11/87	Mrs. Ward Melville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Ward Melville inherited from his father was turned over to build University. • State did not follow his stipulation regarding the architecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library named after his father, Frank Melville. 	
11/87	Mrs. Elizabeth Luce Moore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed by Rockefeller who wanted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rockefeller excited about potential of 	

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	SUNY Trustee, Chairman 1968-78	<p>to make SUNY greatest university in America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Rockefeller, little support for SUNY from Governor's office. • Saved Toll from dismissal a number of times because Albany disliked his doing whatever necessary to bring excellent faculty to Stony Brook and not strictly abiding by rules. 	<p>Stony Brook and leadership of Toll.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Moore, with Rockefeller's support, sought to establish a Department of Religion at Stony Brook. Proposal finally developed by Ray Hart but Rockefeller was no longer Governor and unable to establish program. • Brought C. T. Shen library to Stony Brook in hopes of integrating it into Department of Religion, which Shen later moved to Dutchess County. 	
12/86	<p>J. Lawrence Murray</p> <p>SUNY Executive Vice President</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Frank Moore was Controller and on Board of Trustees had input into SUNY matters as his Executive Assistant, and later when Moore became Lieutenant Governor as well as head of Government Affairs Foundation set up by Rockefeller when he was Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. When that office moved from Washington to New York City, Murray returned to Albany, where he served on Temporary State Commission on Educational Finances under Governor Harriman. • 1955-57 managed government relations program for GE. • 1957 Jim Allen, Commissioner of Education offered Murray position as Assistant Commissioner of Education for Public Relations on Board of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stony Brook an opportunity for SUNY to achieve international recognition. 	

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		<p>Regents. When Frank Moore, Chairman of SUNY Trustees, heard this, he offered Murray position as Secretary of SUNY, which Murray finally accepted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regents and private colleges opposed to publicly funded higher education. • Governor Dewey established Young Commission to address problem of discrimination at private colleges and medical schools. Some Commission members appointed SUNY Trustees. • 1956 Trustees recommended 4-year college only for training teachers for secondary schools and community colleges in math and science and College of Engineering, as an outgrowth of state study. • This proposal approved in 1957 by Regents due to the impact of Sputnik, at the same time Ward Melville donated land to SUNY, which was parceled over a period of time to satisfy Melville's tax situation. Plan worked out to expedite transfer of ownership to State. • Meeting between Rockefeller, Hurd, Foster, Murray to bypass customary budget department controls for SUNY, which later slowly eroded. • Provided for use of bond moneys to equip buildings as well as build them through tuition. 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bypass architectural control of Department of Public Works, Construction Fund created, which was to have been an arm of SUNY. this later became a problem because SUNY had to struggle with Construction Fund for architect it wanted rather than who Construction Fund proposed. • Did not support Toll for President. • When Tom Hamilton abruptly left for Presidency of Hawaii, he recommended Larry Murray be appointed Acting President by Board of Trustees, which they did. • Opposed to SUNY acquiring Buffalo; felt concentration should be on Stony Brook Binghamton and Albany. • Inflationary period caused problems with construction and ability to build optimally. • Blegen recommended one huge centralized university. • President Carlson of SUNY and Research Foundation released Blegen report to press before review by Governor or SUNY Trustees. • In order to persuade Governor Harriman Trustees did not endorse Blegen Report, white paper prepared by Murray restating university policies. • Trustees asked for Carlson 		

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		<p>resignation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission of Deans established and headed by Murray to run SUNY from 1957 until Hamilton appointed President in 1959. • Carlson wanted to delay establishment of State University of New York at Stony Brook until 1958 to allow for better planning, but Board pushed for 1957, especially in light of Sputnik. • Murray suggested appointing panel of scientists and engineers from GE to help develop curriculum for School of Engineering to make it prepare engineers who could evolve with new technologies. • Involved in persuading Melvilles of the need for enlarged university for patriotic reasons, which they never liked. • Opposed to Dudley’s desire to have high-quality architects plan campuses because of higher costs involved. • At State University of New York at Stony Brook architects did not work out and were replaced; brought up on charges by AIA that Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Hanes cut out Clark & Parraowano from business with SUNY, which SUNY had to refute. • Elwin Stevens and Larry Murray developed Construction Fund when plans for Stony Brook were being 		

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		<p>changed by Department of Public Works which originally had oversight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1958 at meeting with Governor Harriman to discuss moving things along for Stony Brook with DPW, Harriman agreed after being assured by Moore that he was not going to run for Governor and that Murray would not run public relations for Republicans in that campaign, so that this did get things moving for Stony Brook. • April 8, 1960, Rockefeller broke ground at Stony Brook. • Anecdote illustrating how politics determined actions on budget rather than merit: pgs. 83-84. • Olson first President of State University of New York at Stony Brook, had worked closely with Slocum as Assistant to Carlson. • Murray and Porter felt out of step with new administrations beginning with Gould. 		
5/87	Edmund D. Pellegrino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1966 brought to Stony Brook by Glass, referred by Lester Evans of Muir Commission and Commonwealth Fund. • Muir Commission proposals provided model for wide range of possibilities. • Worked with Al Knudson planning HSC with very little use of consultants. Over 1 year outlined the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breadth of vision and opportunity to build largest HSC and integrate it with University of excellence. • Developed six schools: medicine, nursing, dentistry, allied health, social welfare, basic health sciences. • HSC scientifically first-rate institute; improved medical education; tertiary care hospital; multi-school center with 	

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		<p>structure functionally for purposes of teaching, research and patient care for schools and hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially spoke to hospital groups, politicians, colleges, public groups to gain support for HSC and consequently had no conflict with practicing community. • Had frequent direct contact with Division of Budget because of different financing required by HSC. • Had no role in selection of architect - Bertram Goldberg- who built several hospitals but no medical center. • Pellegrino preferred multi-building in a more traditional, classic medical campus with basic notion of linking basic sciences with clinical sciences, which would also have allowed for phasing of the construction. • HSC could have been opened 2 or 3 years sooner and at \$135M not \$250M were it not for Albany's bureaucratic delay, particularly Construction Fund, and SUNY spending moneys intended for HSC on other SUNY projects so that we had to go back to Legislature for additional appropriations. 	<p>cooperation between schools; although integration with University not as extensive as envisioned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked on a plan to include local hospitals as clinical campuses and have practicing physicians appointed clinical faculty after review by HSC peers. • Newness of Stony Brook allowed Pellegrino to recruit deans personally without going through committee structure and the deans in turn developed their own schools. 	
1/87	Harry Porter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamilton hired Porter. • Lee fired Olsen and then was fired himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	Tape incomplete; too difficult to understand.

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1/87	<p>Richard Schmidt</p> <p>Acting President State University of New York at Stony Brook 1979-80</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chancellor Wharton requested Schmidt serve as Acting President until a new President was appointed; there was a serious division between Stony Brook Council and SUNY Trustees over selection of President, as well as on campus. • Improvement needed in “quality of life.” • Difficulty in operating due to extensive control from Albany and limited budget. • Problems at HSC with construction and University Hospital opening, as well as differential salary and supplemental income arranged with faculty, particularly in College of Medicine; poor maintenance of physical plant. • Oversaw opening of Hospital with difficulties gaining approvals and lack of knowledge of people in Albany with health matters, which caused difficulties with equipment purchases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original model at a higher level than achievable with budget. 	<p>Some blank portions on tape.</p>
12/88	<p>Roger Revelle</p> <p>Former Director Scripps Oceanographic Institute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scripps founded in 1903, became part of University in 1912, and developed into professional institute after 1936 under Director Harald Sverdrop. • Received Ph.D. 1936 at Scripps and became faculty member; served in Navy from 1941-48; returned as Assoc. Dir., Director from 1951-64. • To strengthen basic sciences, graduate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

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		<p>school of science and engineering approved in 1957. At the same time recommendation to build 3 new university campuses. Worked to obtain additional land alongside Scripps for location of new university.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began with graduate school and built one department at a time appointing first-rate faculty. Hoped to organize the university as a number of small universities side by side. • Initially in arts and humanities sought practitioners rather than scholars and historians, emphasizing research. • Undergraduate library the same for three university centers saving moneys on catalog costs. • Much of budget is research funded. • New professional schools added all along: international relations, architecture. • State Constitution states Legislature has no control over university, except to maintain integrity of funds on university books. • Admission standards high: top 12½% high school graduates. • Input of Governor of direct importance to institution. • Ambivalent relationship with La Jolla; but supported by San Diego because high tech industries attracted to university area, which also serves to 		

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		<p>attract scientists and faculty to the "Science Park."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging problem of change of student demographics and decrease in intellectual abilities. • Sense of community weak. 		
9/88	<p>Robert Schneider Associate Provost Research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought to Stony Brook from Brookhaven Labs by Bonner and Joseph Silverman of Chemistry under Olsen. • Original faculty in two campus: Chicago group hoping to build model small public institution based on Chicago College. • Austill and Olsen replaced by Lee who was to build a research campus at Stony Brook. Even though Lee had close connections with Rockefeller, Lee was removed in hopes of reversing his mandate. • 1972 Dean Weisinger brought Schneider into Graduate School as Associate Dean for Research. • Because of fiscal problems with Don Ackerman, there was a split of financial administration to VP for Finance. • Trustees established Research Foundation to enable simple use of external funding, although it became too bureaucratic and costly through its method of charging "indirect costs," which is now used for GRI to a major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for growth into major research university. 	

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1/89	Jerry Schubel Director MSRC	<p>extent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1974 became Director of MSRC from Chesapeake Bay Institute at Johns Hopkins. • MSRC founded in 1967 or '68 as an organized research unit with no educational mandate, which has changed over the years, so that now there is a Ph. D. program. • Brought in strong faculty who received joint appointments. • Raised entrance requirements for students, who had to take courses in other science departments. • Agree with Don O'Dowd (former Vice Chancellor) that SUNY system is too politically influenced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional ideally suited for coastal oceanography. • Freedom to institute new ideas. • In order to become first-rate public university, more and stronger professional programs have to be developed, as well as strengthening humanities and social and behavioral sciences programs. • Although MSRC is a SUNY-wide center, it had received only one line from SUNY Central. • Emphasis on coastal oceanography and using science to solve practical problems. • Developed partnership with Legislature to support new initiatives if they were cost-shared by University. 	
11/88	Larry Slobodkin Professor of Biology, Department of Ecology and Evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ray Jones and George Williams brought Slobodkin to Stony Brook. • He and his wife interested in Residential College Program, which eventually ceased; supported Honors College which never was instituted. • More attention needed to undergraduates; faculty should do advising and more teaching and a more fair grading system so quality of undergraduates would rise to early levels. • Administration not maintaining quality of academic initiatives or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was a New York Jew who supported development of SUNY to provide opportunity for students of state who were discriminated against at private institutions. • Ford Foundation wanted Slobodkin to build a program in ecology, which he felt would fit in excellently on Long Island, since initially he was promised access to Gardiners Island, which never occurred. • Founded first ecology and evolution department in world which has become international model, even 	

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		fostering new ones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate faculty contacts. • No tradition of proper university management in State. 	though we lack proper field facilities.	
1/87	John S. Toll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Came to Stony Brook in 1965 through efforts of Dr. George Collins, Chair of Search Committee and member of Stony Brook Council, Council Chairman Judge Sullivan, Pond and Fox. In Albany met with Porter, Murray, Foster and Price. At Porter's suggestion, submitted 43 page proposal for university, which Albany was not prepared to deal with. Candidacy put on hold until Sam Gould appointed Chancellor, who could not promise support for his entire proposal. When Gould supported Toll bringing Glass to Stony Brook as AVP, Toll accepted presidency. Began recruiting key faculty before arriving at Stony Brook. • Objectives for university set forth in Heald, Wells and Muir reports, which became base for future development. • Insisted that Stony Brook plan medical center, not Albany. Had conference that established medical center be part of Stony Brook, not a separate entity. • When Moynihan was Secretary to Governor Harriman, he pushed for university center at Stony Brook. • Brookhaven Labs and local medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire of Governor Rockefeller and faculty to make Stony Brook outstanding research university. • Yang came because of opportunity to set up a model of a new institute for theoretical physics. • Yang appointed Einstein Professor under special contract arrangement that he would be Stony Brook faculty not employee of State Department of Education, where Einstein Professorship originated. • Established precedent having Glass appointed AVP at salary higher than that paid anywhere in SUNY; Glass established procedure for proper academic appointment per AAUP, where he had served as former National Chairman. • Proposed establishment of Stony Brook Foundation, which Melville helped launch. • Successful in early days in obtaining federal grants such as Van de Graff Accelerator. • Drug raids of 60's created divisions in faculty that left scars and changed nature of relationships on campus. • Left Stony Brook in 1978 when 	

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		<p>society supported campus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bud Huber, editor of Three Village Herald, very negative about university. • Too much decision-making centralized in Albany, as with selection of campus architects and construction plans. • Used contacts such as Bill Moyers to get necessary support from Legislature. • Relationship with Division of Budget depended on individual in it. • Difficulties with Research Foundation, which did not fairly support Stony Brook but used Stony Brook overhead elsewhere. • Relationship with Governor's Office was best under Rockefeller; too many bureaucratic layers to deal with. • Need for SUNY to be more autonomous. • Collective bargaining a loss of flexibility in rewarding faculty on merit and in recruitment practices. • Lack of support for establishment of professional schools such as law and architecture. 	<p>administration changed in Albany, felt other president would be more effective in continuing development of Stony Brook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus did not adequately develop relationship with Harriman. • Tried to develop international outreach. 	
9/89	Louise Vasvari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved to area and got position in Spanish at start of Ph. D. program; is now in Comp Lit after also serving in administration under Neal. • Lack of university community or local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wished to be at a public university. • Involved in starting Master's program in bi-lingualism. • Opportunity for freedom and growth in academic areas, no traditional 	

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		<p>involvement, not traditional college town environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Became involved in University Senate activities and committee work that eventually led to her joining administration as Associate Provost. • Felt humanities were not given adequate support compared to sciences, especially by Toll. • Felt Neal disillusioned because of budget restrictions and lack of autonomy. • Poor physical plant and maintenance and space allocation. 	<p>limitations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good library collection. 	
9/87	<p>James J. Warren</p> <p>Former VP SUNY Board of Trustees Former Chairman Construction Fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1956 LI Legislature demanded improvement in higher education opportunity on LI. • Ward Melville offered land with conditions regarding architecture of campus. • Rockefeller appointed Heald Commission, which prompted the Trustees to establish 4 university centers, with Stony Brook as one. • SUNY Trustees at the time under Department of Education, which together with Regents was dominated by private colleges, which did not want a state university. • In 1948 to get first budget for SUNY, Trustees, President and Governor agreed with Legislature not to establish a single liberal arts college. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamilton felt Lee was poor administrator and after series of incidents asked for Lee's resignation, which Lee declined. At Hamilton's recommendation Board passed resolution to remove Lee. • Distinguished Professorship category established to break salary scale to bring Alfred Kazin to Stony Brook. Bureau of Budget would not institute it for Stony Brook alone, but was done when someone was also appointed at Buffalo. • Judge Sullivan recommended Toll for President, after he was interviewed for Graduate Dean, hired by Gould. • Toll exasperated Central SUNY, Boyer wanted to fire him. • SUNY Central felt Toll neglected 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regents wanted head of university system to be called “Director.” At last minute Norm Hurd and some legislators changed “Director” to “President.” After Heald Commission report title changed to “Chancellor.” • Heald report also recommended SUNY deal directly with Governor and Budget Office rather than go through Regents and Department of Education. • Took many years to overcome ill feelings between Trustees and Regents. • At the time of constitutional convention, small group of Trustees and Regents met together on a regular basis to build better relationship and have amendment in constitution to create separate department for a State department; this was defeated and Regents worked secretly for this defeat. • With Sputnik in 1957 pressure from LI politicians to build institution of science and technology. • At recommendation of Board, Carlson hired consultant Blegen to prepare report on how to establish a good research program. Blegen Report, which recommended establishment of one single university on Long Island - was released before being presented to 	<p>housekeeping and the Physical Plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council and faculty did not support Pond after Toll left. Pond was supported by Council and Jerry Newman. Board also did not want Pond, wanted new blood in Stony Brook administration. Warren met with Newman and Council and asked that Pond’s name not be submitted because Board would turn him down and they did not want to hurt Pond professionally. At meeting of President in Cooperstown Boyer, Blinken and Warren met with Pond and asked him to withdraw his name, which Pond did not do and was not appointed to presidency. • 19085 (?) John Buckoff, head of Research Foundation, sent to Stony Brook to held Marburger with administration, which he not handle well. • Viewed Stony Brook’s strength in the sciences, but important to have a comprehensive education program. 	

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		<p>Board of Trustees or Governor, which caused great resentment that led to acceptance of Carlson's resignation at December 1957 Board meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Carlson's assistant Dan Buckman was close to Carlson, and Carlson continued to criticize Trustees, Governor and Regents after his resignation for not supporting \$250M bond issue, which they did support, Buckman was also fired. • From 1957-59 John Slocum, Dean of 4-year colleges; Herman Cooper, Dean of Teachers Colleges; and Larry Jarvey, Dean of Community Colleges, were to run SUNY, which in reality was run by Frank Moore, which remained so when Hamilton became President, but Sam Gould took control when he became Chancellor. • Ruth Schepp, Secretary to Board of Higher Education for 2-year colleges, recommended Sam Gould, who was with Channel 13, to Warren. Frank Moore then called Al Eurich, who was then with Ford Foundation, who then called Sam Gould to see if he would be interested. Gould met with Moore and Warren and discussed how to pull SUNY together. First candidate interested in education and not personal advantage, even though he had no Ph. D. He was finally hired. 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gould won support of Rockefeller and took over from Frank Moore. • Beth Moore became Chairman of Board of Trustees and was very effective because of her personal friendship with Governor Rockefeller. • In 1957 \$250M bond issue for construction of university, which was under Department of Public Works, and was not progressing. • In 1960 Master Plan issued at a meeting with Governor, suggestion made to take construction of SUNY out of control of DPW to get moving with SUNY construction. Proposal to institute tuition to pay off bonds to build SUNY, which led to establishment of Construction Fund at suggestion of Frank Moore and supported by Governor. • Warren, in home heating and construction business, persuaded labor leaders to support legislation for Construction Fund, who objected to one-bid system. However, this provision was followed and labor leaders always resented Warren for suggesting Construction Fund would not necessarily follow that bidding procedure. • Governor Rockefeller asked Warren to head Construction Fund but recommended Cliff Phelan instead. 		

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		Warren became Chairman; built \$3 billion without breath of scandal.		