'I Was A Teenage Communist'

-Weekly Column Premieres

Today On Page 6



300 Attend Women's Conference

By Susan Bachner

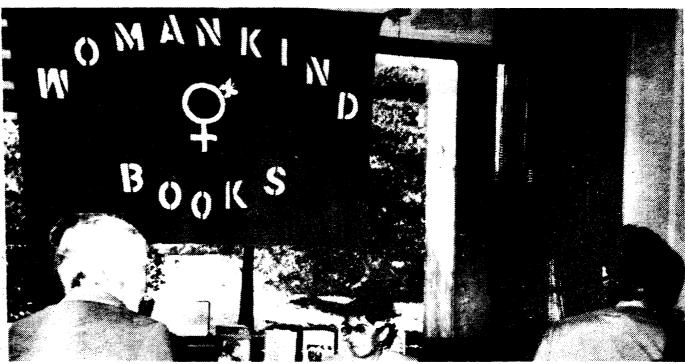
About 300 women attended "Women in Action: How to Survive the '80's," a first of its kind conference sponsored by the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission and the university and held in the Stony Brook Union Saturday.

The Women's Equal Rights Congress Committee, which planned the conference, was established in 1980 as a committee of the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission. It's goal is to promote equal oppportunity for women in employment, education, finance and both civil and legal rights.

The keynote speaker, who addressed the conference at its outset in the Union Auditorium, was Karen Burstein, executive director of the New York State Consumer Protection Board. Burstein spoke with wit and energy of the origin of the women's rights movement and its growth.

She said that the greatest stride made lately in women's rights is the recognition of how pervasive and subtle sexual discrimination is. Burstein went on to elaborate that sometimes, even equal pay for equal work does not bring equality, when women are excluded from the types of work which are assigned greater respect and pay.

Burstein said that women have to give up the illusion that they will be taken care of. She said that people like Phyllis Schafly, an opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment, who have made a career stepping "on the back of the women's movement," play on women's fear of taking charge of what they want to do in life.



Statesman photos/Howard Breuer

Part of the conference included the selling of items for and about women. Books, T-shirts, literature were available in the Stony Brook

Later, when asked if she thought Reaganomics was aimed directly at minorities and women, or just benignly neglectful of them, Burstein replied, "I don't think what they are doing is benign. They [the Administration] are sexist and racist in practice." She cited segregated schools receiving tax credits, and the Family Protection Act, as examples. She also pointed out that two or three members of the President's

Cabinet, including the Attorney General, belong to clubs which do not allow women members.

Burstein also said "Sandra Day O'Conner was offered as a token" to appease women alarmed at Reagan's conservatism. "Reagan lives in a world where minorities don's exist," she said.

When asked if she saw abortion rights as being in imminent danger from the New Right, she said that they could be if those in favor of a women's right to choose, "are not vigilant."

Although Burstein said she is not a "one issue person" she said she, among others, could be persuaded to back a candidate on the basis of their stance on abortion. She sees this as the uppermost womens issue of the next few years, because, she said, it is so fundamental to women's control over their lives.

When asked if she thought a woman graduating from college today had the same career opportunities as a graduating man she replied, "No. But she has better opportunities than women did 10 or 15 years ago."

As advice to women getting out of college now. Burstein offered this, "Train yourself to do a variety of things. Become computer literate. Understand that you may have five or six different careers and don't be afraid to take risks. Never be scared to ask questions. Understand that you don't have to be perfect."

After the introductory speeches and

the presentation of the "Work Woman of the Year Award" to Suzanne Witzenburg, who helped organize the conference, the crowd dispersed to attend Action Labs and class-like workshops on a variety of topics. Information exchange and networking were scheduled for the last hour of the conference.

Action Lab topics included Psychological Counseling, Consumer Complaints and Legal Advice. Professionals were available to answer questions in a one-on-one format. The workshops were conducted in many subjects including "Re-entering the Job Market," "Getting into Print," "Family Break-up," "Assertiveness," "Sexual Harrassment," and "Media Career" and were headed by women, successful in these professions.

Gladys Gentile, an attorney who specializes in sexual discrimination suits, conducted a workshop on the subject, along with Adrienne Mirro, another attorney.

Gentile, who usually handles Federal lawsuits said. "This is a dynamic conference because there are alot of women here who have made it in their chosen field and are sharing information." Gentile feels that the gains made in women's rights in the '70s may be diminished or lost because women have not been as aware lately. "Womens problems have not gone away," she said. "Some of them have been exacerbated. There have been drop backs. People feel the heat of the fight is over."



Karen Burstein, executive director of the New York State Consumer Protection Board, was the keynote speaker at Saturday's conference.

A Machine Talks Back, The
Transplantation Center Gives Back Life,
New Drug Compounds Offer Cures,
and More
in this Month's



Football Remains
Undefeated
After 5 Games

-Back Page

14 Are Killed in Airplane Mishap

Taft, Calif. (AP)—An airplane carrying skydivers crashed after takeoff and "burst into flames like a bomb" near this central California town yesterday, killing all 14 people aboard.

"It got 150 feet in the air and stalled out," said Art Armstrong, owner of the Raft School of Sport Parachuting from where the plane took off before crashing into a skydiver landing area. "It veered off, landed on its left wing tip, and burst into flames like a bomb."

Don Llorente, of the National Transportation Safety Board, said yesterday investigators will check the possibility that the privately owned, twin-engine Beechcraft was overloaded or improperly balanced.

"It's going to be one of the first things we are looking at," he said. "At any respect, it was close to its weight and balance limit."

The plane crashed in a desert area about eight miles southeast of Taft and 130 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

Armstrong identified the victims only as the pilot, an observer, a jump instructor, a student jumper and 10 experienced skydivers who had planned to leap from the plane when it reached 12,500 feet.

The instructor and the observer were women, Armstrong said.

The pilot, a Los Angeles man, owned the plane and operated out of Van Nuys Airport in the San Fernando Valley north of Los Angeles, Armstrong said.

"This is the first time anything of this magnitude has occurred," he added. The

school has operated for 22 years at a former military air facility.

"I was advised there were 14 people aboard. Then I was advised there were no survivors," said Kern County Sheriff's Lt. Monroe Sandlin.

Sheriff's Lt. John Howard said coroner's investigators had requested emergency lights as they prepared to work into the night identifying and removing the bodies. Officials said positive identification of the charred remains was not expected until today.

Llorente said the Beechcraft C-45H was a Korean War-vintage military plane that had been modified to be used by skydivers.

The plane's engines can safely take 9,300 pounds aloft, Llorente said, adding that investigators will try to

determine how much the Beechcraft, its fuel, passengers and parachutes weighed.

A passing motorist reported the crash about 12:30 PM, Sandlin said, and the sheriff's station received reports of flames visible in the sky.

The crash occurred in an open, level field popular with skydivers for many years. The area is 35 miles southwest of Bakersfield and supports some agriculture and extensive oil drilling.

Last month, an Army helicopter carrying an international skydiving team crashed in Mannheim, West Germany, killing 46 people—eight American, 23 French, nine British and six West German. The team was participating in an air show.

-News Digest

—International·

Beirut, Lebanon—Lebanon state radio reported yesterday that Israeli troops began withdrawing from the central mountains so the Lebanese army could enter and prevent further fighting between Christian and Druse militiamen, but the Israeli command denied the report.

In Moslem west Beirut, the army suspended its slum clearing operation near the international airport after several days of violent clashes with Shiite Moslem refugees in which four people were killed.

The radio said the withdrawal of Israeli forces was expected to be completed late yesterday and the Lebanese army units would move in soon afterwards. However, there was no confirmation of the report. All that was known was Israeli troops were moving in the Shouf Mountain area; but they could have been taking up new positions, giving the appearance of withdrawing.

Tokyo—More than 10,000 Mandarin-orange growers rallied in the city of Matsuyama yesterday, warning the government not to liberalize import quotas on American oranges and other agricultural products.

The growers said lifting quotas would destroy their agricultural industry. Japanese and U.S. negotiators are to meet in Hawaii Wednesday to discuss liberalization of farm trade restrictions.

The United States is pressing Japan to remove all import restrictions on farm and fishery products to help ease U.S.-Japan trade friction. Earlier, Japan pledged it would gradually ease quotas and reduce tariffs on various agricultural products, but not all.

U.S. orange imports are limited to 78,000 tons this year. For 1983, the government has set a limit of 82,000 tons.

Hong Kong—The final contingent from the Oct. 7 airlift of Vietnamese children fathered by U.S. servicemen arrived here yesterday en route to the United States.

Officials said the group of about 30 Amerasian children and Vietnamese relatives were to arrive today in Seattle. Volunteer agencies coordinating the exit program did not give an exact number of children and relatives.

Twenty-four children and 22 of their Veitnamese relatives left Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, on Oct. 7. Twenty children and relatives left previously.

Vietnam, attempting to improve relations with Washington, recently said that all the Vietnam Warera children of American fathers can go to the United States. Some of the children are being reunited with their fathers while others and their relatives are staying with sponsors arranged through volunteer agencies.

Vitoria, Spain—Security forces looking for Basque terrorists fired on a car that failed to stop at a checkpoint near Vitoria, killing both occupants of the vehicle, police said yesterday.

A man was seriously wounded in a similar incident at Lasarte near San Sebastian, police said. Both shootings happened Saturday in northern Spain, where the

terrorist group ETA is fighting for Basque autnonomy from the central government.

Police also reported eight bombings across Spain early yesterday. One person was reported slightly injured. Athorities did not say whether the bombings were related or who claimed responsibility.

Two blasts wrecked power transformers near San Sebastian; one blast destroyed the entrance to Socialist Workers Party offices in Logrono; another bomb exploded outside the national Social Security Institute in Barcelona. The four other bomb explosions were all against bank offices, two in Valencia and one in Gijon and Oviedo.

Tel Aviv, Israel—The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that Israel is gratified by U.S. support in opposing Israeli expulsion from the U.N. General Assembly and technical conferences of the world body.

"Israel is very appreciative and very pleased with the American approach to the problem," a ministry spokesman told The Associated Press. Any formal



Secretary of State George Schultz said Saturday that Washington would withdraw delegations and hold payments to the General Assembly and the International Telecommunications Conference in Nairobi, if those groups voted to expel Israel.

Israeli statements on the subject would be made by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, currently in the United States, he added.

Secretary of State George Shultz said Saturday that Washington would withdraw delegations and withhold payments to the General Assembly and the International Telecommunications Conference in Nairobi if those groups voted to expel Israel.

In Nairobi, the balloting on the Algerian-sponsored resolution to expel Israel from the communications conference was sheeduled for today. Chief U.S. delegate Michael Gardner-said he has sent copies of Shultz's statement to the heads of all delegations.

Moscow—President Reagan wants to expand grain exports to help overcome a grave U.S. farm crisis, the official Soviet news agency Tass said in a commentary that made no mention of Reagan's offer to sell the Soviets more grain.

Reagan, in a speech Friday, offered to guarantee the Soviet government up to 23 million tons of U.S. grain this fiscal year if the Kremlin signs contracts by Nov. 30 to take deliveries within 180 days.

Reagan said he wanted to restore the U.S. reputation as a "reliable supplier" and regain a bigger share of the world markets following the Carter administrations's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979.

Large Soviet purchases under the offer would also prop up the price of U.S. grain at a time when farmers are feeling a severe economic pinch, U.S. officials said.

San Salvador, El Salvador — Leftist guerrillas controlled five remote towns yesterday and took a break in their biggest and best-coordinated offensive in six months after a week of bloody fighting.

Despite the lull in battling the U.S.-backed government, the rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said army troops were advancing to the north and warned residents of small towns throughout northeastern Morazan province that heavy fighting would resume soon.

The government, which confirmed the calm, has closed the area to journalists and first-hand reports were unavailable.

A flurry of guerrilla attacks in and around the capital tapered off although three powerful bomb blasts shook the city of 800,000 late Saturday as guerrillas sabotaged commercial and telephone installations for the fourth consecutive night.

Guerrillas attacked a government telephone office in San Juan Opico, 25 miles northwest of the capital, but were driven off yesterday morning by army troops. There were no reports of casualties.

-State and Local-

New York — Four Coast Guard divers waited aboard a Navy warship yesterday, hoping stormy Atlantic seas would subside and allow them to enter a partially submerged Colombian Air Force plane to search for survivors.

Only the tail section of the plane, which ditched in the Atlantic on Saturday with 13 people aboard, was above the water, according to Coast Guard spokesman Greg Creedon. "We're operating under the assumption that there are people there," he said.

Eight crewmen were rescued shortly after the plane apparently suffered navigational problems, ran out of fuel and went down, the Coast Guard said. Four crewmen were believed to be inside the plane and a fifth apparently was washed overboard while trying to cling to the wing.

The divers, from the Coast Guard's Atlantic Strike Team at Elizabeth City, N.C., could not enter the plane Sunday because of 10-foot seas, and no improvement was forecast. The craft could sink at any time because "it's not designed to float," the spokesman said.

(continued on page 4)

Budget Funds Still Being Held Up

By John Burkhardt

Stony Brook's budget woes are not over yet.

Almost six months after university officials were told that Stony Brook would receive \$1.2 million this year because energy conservation here had saved that much, they are still waiting. In addition, Stony Brook and the state Division of Budget (DOB) have yet to reach an agreement on a budget for supplies and expenses for University Hospital though the fiscal year is nearly half over. And, the hiring freeze imposed on SUNY in February remains in place.

Much of the \$1.2 million the university was to receive is earmarked for energy conservation projects. Although Stony Brook's use of oil and electricity has declined over the last three years, University President John Marburger has made further conservation a campus-wide priority. According to Budget Director Larry Noonan, DOB is holding up the funds in order to be sure Stony Brook will actually be able to use it to further conservation efforts. DOB wants to be sure "that the savings do not just result from price fluctuations," he added.

Other still-unresolved issues in this year's budget, according to both Noonan and vice president for Administration Carl Hanes, are the amount of money

University Hospital will need for supplies and expenses, how to pay the salaries for 45 resident interns at the hospital that were hired July 1 and authorization to begin recruiting 13 people to fill positions in the medical school's clinical faculty.

The residents were hired July 1, but never authorized by DOB, Hanes said. They are considered temporary personnel by the state because they only work at Stony Brook for about four years. Noonan said Stony Brook was not asking for state money to pay the residents, but for permission to transfer funds from general salary accounts into the temporary employees account. The 13 faculty positions in the medical school are not filled now, but Hanes and Noonan both said Stony Brook needs to know now whether they can be filled next year because it takes time to recruit people.

Stony Brook and DOB have long been in disagreement about how much the hospital needs for supplies and expenses this year. The original plan for expansion of the hospital called for it to open more services this year than it actually will. Since the hospital's expansion was delayed, DOB cut the budget for supplies and expenses, but according to Hanes, DOB and Stony Brook are \$1.6 million apart in their estimates.

Though the total budget for supplies and expenses at the hospital is about \$50 million, Hanes said, and a \$1.6 million deficit would be difficult to handle.

Hanes had been saying for months that he expected DOB and Stony Brook to work out their differences over this year's budget shortly, but that he could never be sure when. "I still believe it soluble in a short time," he said Saturday, "whether it will be or not I can't predict."

Noonan said he expected to see a lot of issues clear up in December.

Hanes said one reason DOB was slow to release funds for Stony Brook this year is the state's growing budget deficit. Governor Hugh Carey complained bitterly this summer about the state legislature's budget which he said spent several hundred million dollars more than the state could afford. Recent estimates have put the state's deficit as high as \$.5 billion, and according to Hanes, DOB is reluctant to give Stony Brook funds that are earmarked for the university because of the state's financial problems. "It's to their advantage for us not to spend it," he said. "If they can slow us down and therefore save some money that makes things a little easier for them."

Governor Carey Wants Alcohol Study Center Created in SUNY

New York (AP)—Gov. Hugh Carey suggested Thursday that the state consider establishing a center for alcohol studies in the state university system.

Such a center, Carey said, would provide for continuing professional education in the field of alcoholism and "break new ground" in the problems and treatment of the disease.

Gov. Hugh Carey suggested that the state consider establishing a center for alcohol studies in the SUNY system.

The governor also said the state might consider providing grants to medical schools "to stimulate more effective professional education in alcoholism, where little is now done."

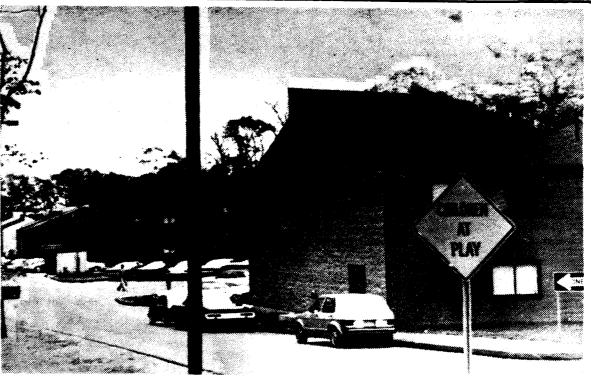
Carey made his remarks at the state's first conference on the children of alcoholics, which grew out of a study by Joseph Califano, former secretary of health, education and welfare, and now Carey's special counselor for alcoholism and drug abuse, and Migs Woodside

Woodside, executive consultant to Carey for the conference, will become the head of a new Children of Alco-

holics Foundation. Evangeline Gouletas-Carey, the governor's wife, is honorary chairman of the conference.

"As I near the end of eight years as governor," Carey said, "I remember the pledge I made that we would not take money from the needy, the vulnerable or the disabled for whom we in this state have a moral commitment—even as we went about the business of making the economy of New York state healthier. I kept that commitment." He said, "By doing something for children who are four times the risk of becoming alcoholics in their adulthood, and ironically, seemingly more at risk to marry alcoholics, we can prevent the more costly use of future health care, diminishing the loss of productivity and decreasing the loss of lives in accidents."

Mrs. Carey said the goal of the conference is to "bring public focus on this terrible problem."



Stage XVI was home to the vice-president for Campus Operations family for six months.

Statesman/Joe Brittain

VP Francis Leaves Stage XVI About Six Months Too Early

By Lisa Roman

The best part of Roxanne Francis' move off campus was that she got her dog back. She and her husband, Robert, vice-president for Campus Operations moved from the Stage XVI Apartment Complex on August 2, after buying a house in East Setauket.

Francis, his wife, and their two children originally moved into Building C of Stage XVI to "experience the quality of life from a student's point of view." In March, he had said that he would stay for "all four seasons," which would mean that he left a half a year too soon. Francis said that they "would have lived there forever if we could have, but that they needed a house to give their two children more space and stability. In regard to the six months they spent there, Francis had nothing but praise. "It was fantastic. We loved it. The design was beautiful and it's a nice setting."

While living there, Francis said he recognized many of the problems that students face. "We moved in before the April snowstorm, so we went through a real cold period," he said. He said he has demonstrated his concern for students by accomplishing a number of renovations that will make the residents more comfortable. This includes replacing the key fittings in the hot water heating system of each building. "The water flow was badly restricted," he said. "We're in the process of installing larger water pumps right now."

Francis said that he has taken care of the

drainage system, which caused flooding during rainstorms, by installing wells. The parking problem has been alleviated by the construction of additional lots next to the A, B and C buildings. In the past, Francis said, many residents complained of cold rooms due to the "penetrating winds." Francis said that he too has experienced the problem which is caused by the shrinking of green lumber boards that were used to side the buildings. "We have written to the Dormitory Authority and have requested funds to re-side the buildings," he said.

As for that all-time enemy of every campus resident, roaches. Francis called himself "lucky. The apartment hadn't been recently occupied when we moved in, so we didn't have any roaches." He said they managed to avoid attracting any of the dreaded creatures by using what most would call common sense. "We kept it clean and followed the instructions of the exterminators," he said, "although you have to rely on your neighbors to be clean, also."

His wife, Roxanne, said that she enjoyed jogging on the campus trails and meeting people from different countries. Their children benefited, too. "There were a lot of kids to play with and most of them didn't speak English," she said. Besides all the friends they made, Francis said that living on campus has also helped them to grow. "We would collect bags of garbage on Sundays," she said. "It was sort of an adventure and it taught our children not to litter."



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-News Digest

(continued from page 2

New York-Lebanese President Amin Gemayel arrived yesterday to ask the U.N. Security Council and President Reagan for help on stabilizing and rebuilding his war-torn

Gemayel, elected four weeks ago after the assassination of his brother, told reporters at Kennedy Airport he had come "to carry to the international community and the American people the hopes and aspirations of the people of Lebanon after nearly a decade of suffering."

Gemayel will address the United Nations General Assembly today. Alfred Mady, Gemayel's special adviser, said at the airport that the president would ask the Security Council for a threemonth extension in the stay of a U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

On Tuesday, Gemayel heads to Washington for talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Lebanon, which suffered a civil war in 1975-76 and the Israeli invasion last summer, is seeking aid to rebuild. Housing Minister Bahaeddin Bsat and the chairman of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, Mohammed Atallah, are accompanying Gemayel.

New York - The New York Blood Center, which supplies 260 hospitals, is running out of type-O blood, the universal type, an offical said yesterday.

"We're only sending out O-negative for extreme emergencies," said Greg MacGregor, director of public relations. The center also is giving hospitals only part of the O-positive blood they order, he said.

About 45 percent of the population has type-0 blood. The New York Blood center supplies hospitals that serve about 18 million people in the metropolitan area, northern New Jersey, Long Island and the Lower Hudson Valley.

"We've had about six hospitals complaining rather seriously and I expect we'll have more.' said MacGregor. "We tried 15 other regional centers in other parts of the country, but they're all pretty bad off too."

Brookville, N.Y. - Sen. Daniel Moynihan, campaigning against Republican tax and budget policies, was confronted with his own earlier support for that program yesterday by GOP candidate Florence Sullivan in a televised debate.

Moynihan, 55, the Democratic and Liberal Party candidate for a second term, said President Reagan's tax and budget cuts have unfairly hurt the poor and reduced inflation only at the cost of a depression.

"It seems to me a program that begins by cutting income taxes for the wealthy and ends by cutting food stamps for the poor is not fair." Moynihan said. Moynihan sidestepped a question on whether the third year of the Reagan tax cut-which takes effect next July-should be delayed to reduce the budget deficit. Moynihan voted for that tax cut.

Rochester, N.Y.—The Ginna nuclear power plant probably won't be back in production until the early part of the week, because repairs are consuming more time than expected, a Rochester Gas & Electric Co. (RG&E) spokesman said.

RG&E spokesman Judy Houston said yesterday one of two pressure valves found leaking Thursday as temperatures and pressures were building for a re-start, is still undergoing repair. "It's nothing major, just time-consuming," she

The plant was shut down Sept. 25 for routine maintenance. Power production was to resume the weekend of Oct. 9-10, but technicians discovered leaks in a boric acid line and in the primary cooling system during startup attempts.

Repairs on the boric acid line were completed

RG&E owns Ginna, which is on the shore of Lake Ontario, 16 miles northeast of Rochester.

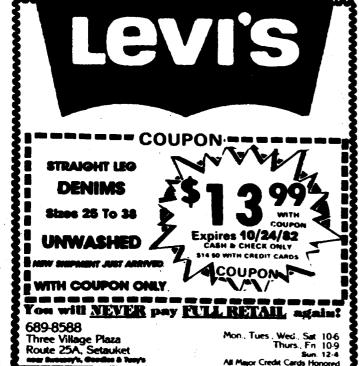
Silver Bay, N.Y. - Former Canadian Environment Minister John Fraser said yesterday that his nation has "enemies" in the United States seeking to sabotage joint action against acid rain.

There is little time left if reamining lakes and rivers in eastern North America are to be saved. Fraser said in remarks for a National Association for Environmental Education meeting in this Lake George community.

"It is the worst environmental hazard to ever face my country," Fraser said.

"In Canada there is a growing fear that on this issue there is very little political determination in the United States to do anything. In fact, there may be something worse-political determination to do nothing.'

(Compiled from the Associated Press)



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Changes Sought in Crowd Control Procedures

By Howard Saltz

Training in handling crowds during demonstrations, and getting clothing and equipment to facilitate that task, are being considered by the Department of Public Safety in response to two recent student demonstrations.

The changes-still in the planning stage, according to Public Safety Director Gary Barnes-are designed to offer safety for officers and demonstrators, and allow officers to do their jobs better during unruly demonstrations, according to Campus Operations Vice-President Robert Francis.

Included in the discussions are elbow and knee pads, which Francis said would allow officers "to keep closer proximity without getting hurt;" earphones, so that officers could hear their

Students sit in the Administration Building

radios despite a high level of noise which occurs at demonstrations; jumpsuits, which Francis said would both allow officers freedom of movement while not intimidating the crowd, which uniforms might; and more training. Barnes said the training would simply be a refresher of the eight-hour course in crowd control that officers receive as part of their regular training for the job, although it would "stress crowd psychology and peacefully getting...crowds to disperse. It stresses preparing the officers to accept as much harrassment or abuse as possible before he reacts and creates a problem," Barnes said.

The discussion began last week in the wake of two student life demonstrations in the Administration Building. The second, on Oct. 4, drew about 250 people,

many of whom shouted and banged on the walls of Francis' office, putting two holes and a crack in the wall. At one point, the crowd came close to rushing Francis' door, which was being guarded by four Public Safety officers. Francis said he was satisfied with Public Safety's performance during the Oct. 4 demonstration since "they kept them out of my office." But, he said, "Maybe [they] could have done a little better."

Out of Hand

"We're not really fighting against protests here—they're pretty mellow," said Public Safety spokesman Doug Little. "But...if they ever get out of hand...we'd want to know how to handle it.

"The draft is going to be a big issue. Budget cuts is going to be a big issue. Living conditions is a big issue. We're

being realists about it," Little said. "We're saying 'look, there could be a lot of demonstrations'.'

One of the Oct. 4 demonstration's organizers, however, called the move a 'large unnecessary expense.

"I can't imagine us ever having a rally that would get that out of hand," said Ellen Brounstein chairman of the Polity Senate's Residence Life Advisory Committee.

The idea was first discussed last week, Francis said, as he and Barnes were evaluating the department's performance during the demonstations. Barnes also discussed the idea with a group of officers at a briefing last Wednesdaybefore a small protest against draft registration outside the Administration Buiding—at which he also mentioned helmets, longer sticks, steel cups and even tear gas and masks, according to two Public Safety officers who attended the briefing but requested anonymity.

Francis said, however, that "When you start talking about that, you're not talking about crowd control, you're talking about riots, and we don't have riots

"It's all out of concern for the safety of the people there, including the officers," Francis said. "I want to stress that this is crowd control. This is not riot control. We're dealing with avoiding injury...These are non-violent situations, but sometimes people get hurt in non-violent situations."

Added Barnes: "If we had numerous demonstrations that were unruly and people started to become more sophisticated in their intent, and if it was endangering the safety of the comunity, then at that point I think we would have to consider those other items.

"That would be the last stage...I don't - that winht now?



Statesman, Dave Jasse

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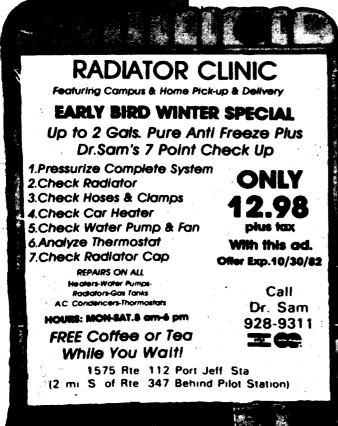
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Was A Teenage Communist

from the manuscript of Mitchel Cohen

The story of Stony Brook University, like that of any social institution, cannot be separated from the conflict between the state's reasons for its development (as reflected in the Board of Trustees and in its local administration), and the often opposite interests of the people who pass through it-students, faculty, and other workers. While it is true that many students have attended Stony Brook in order to try to get well-paying jobs (particularly in engineering and physics), it is equally true that, even within these same individuals, there burned a desire to learn for its own sake, to explore the possibilities of the human mind and experiment with new forms of human interaction in an environment not hostile to such exploration.

Where Stony Brook, like other institutions, failed to reconcile or stave off these antagonistic motivations, sharp clashes occurred. They took many forms, from mass student riots following drug busts in 1968 and 1969 (which first put Stony Brook in the national news), in which police cars were burned and security's headquarters stoned, to creative protests against Department of Defense research and recruitment, curriculum changes, the founding of daycare centers, the expansion of programs for minorities and the poor, food co-ops, and experimental programs. Regardless of the specific battle, every single change came as a result of intense struggles with the powers that be; and every single program, won at incredible expense-beatings,

Excerpts from I

Communist will

Its author en-

tered Stony Brook

in 1965 and grad-

uated nine tumul-

tous years later.

Brooklyn, but can

still be seen fairly

regularly on the

campus.

academic suspensions and expulsions, arrests, years in jail, fines, belittlement, Was A Teenage and intimidationwas axed by adminis-trators the moment Monday in was axed by adminisstudent and faculty Statesman. vigilance abated, and the movement took a breather.

There are still those who seek to turn back the clock on the many, He now lives in as though tomorrow can and should be rendered a perverse reflection of a much Stony Brook "simpler" yesterday, when the corporate purpose behind higher

education was never challenged, and when students, workers, minorities, and women knew their place. Some members of the current Stony Brook administration seem bent on imposing their own version of Big Brother, with its eyes and informers everywhere, in their mad dash towards 1984. For every authoritarian administrator at Stony Brook, there are hundreds of students and progressive workers and faculty who will resist, just as they do everywhere. Through this dance new lives are born and old ways are lost, as the powerless struggle constantly to gain control over all that strives to keep them in their place.

It is fitting that the very first student struggles at Stony Brook were over student control of their own institutions, dorms, sexuality, campus safety, government, and finances. It is no accident that these very same concerns are at issue today, 25 years later. What had been won by students and progressive faculty is today being threatened. What remained un-won provides the power base from which the administration launches today's attacks.

1965

The phone rings at 7 AM. I snap the lever on the back of the alarm clock. "Riiiiiing." 7 AM dammit! I hit the snooze button on the top of the clock. "Riiiiing."

Tony's voice wrestles with Lyndon Johnson's drawling monotone. "Ah want ta see you kill those gooks, run'm down wherever they are." I'm running through the New York City sewer system, Lyndon Johnson in hot pursuit (and behind him, a battery of television cameras), swirling a sabre above his head.

"Mitch, it's your mother," Tony's saner voice wins out. "C'mon Mitch, wake up, you mother's on the phone.'

"Who died?", I ask her, my first groggy

reaction.

"Hey, look ma. I've been washing them out-don't worry. Been using sterile soap. and reusing them. It saves money." For almost two years at Stony Brook University I've been afraid to talk to girls, let alone make love with anyone. I'd go to moods, Stony Brook's terminology for dances, and I'd get sick. I'd look at the meat market routines, the girls dressed to cop a guy, the guys vulgar. boorish, "Hey babe wanna dance, chuckle chuckle." The Trojans I'd so carefully bought before leaving for my freshman year are hanging all around my room, blown up like balloons.

I was the hall mascot, at 16 years old the youngest one, the only one against the war. Gullible as a national monument. I had gone to "college recruitment night" with my dad, my heart set on going to Dartmouth-I think mainly because I liked the smooth way the name sounded, sort of like Vermouth, since I knew nothing about any of the schools. And there, on the third floor room 309 in Stuyvesant High School, Mr. Molloy of Stony Brook Admissions talked about how young Stony Brook was, how non-alienating, and how, because of its youth, there were no rigid traditions. "You each have a chance to leave your mark on it," he said. Ten years later I told this story to then University President John Toll, and he almost spit up his punch.

So gullible! So young! My hallmates threatened to drag a naked girl into my room and lock the door. Hysterical, panic-stricken, I hid for hours. Besides, I told myself, it's against the university's parietal rules. Girls and boys were permitted in each others' rooms only on Friday and Saturday nights from 7 PM to 1 AM, and Sunday afternoons I wasn't going to break any of the rules! Instead of going to class, I'd spend my time moping around and writing poetry. The alternative was to play "hearts" all night in the lounge with Mancini, who ran the 100 yard dash in 9.8 seconds—the school record—and his roommate Swami who, when he found I was Jewish, came crashing through my locked door, all 6'4" of him, splintering it to shreads, ready to kill me, should he get me out from under the bed where I was crying hysterically, scared out of my mind. Fifteen guys jumped on him and tied him up so he couldn't move. Of course I, 5'9" and still growing, and never having shaved in my life, became a veritable shining knight about the vanquish the entangled philistine, kicking him and taunting him—until he broke through the ropes.

Once again, my pro-Keds flew me from sure-fire Hollywood death. Nothing in Leave It To Beaver prepared me for anti-semitism. I tore across the campus, through the muddy forest that would later become the Administration Building, through the woods that never seemed to end, Swami in hot pursuit. I had an idea that if I made it to station I would be safe; something about trains has lasted all my life, has always protected me, inspired me and snatched me away at just the right moment. I hopped that Long Island Railroad, always the poet's burial ground, fleeing the goy schools Stony Brook, fleeing those pro-war Protestant goldfish swallowers, fleeing back into the protective arms of Brooklyn (Oh, why didn't I go to Brooklyn College and become a lawyer?), with its parents, its own room, its full refrigerator.

Back in Beaver Cleaverville, Mom and Dad, after long talks and the promise of regular weekly visits, drove me back to the Long Island Railroad, where I stared tearfully into the reflecting windows waving goodbye, as the train Rockefellered out of the Flatbush Avenue station on its way back to Auschwitz.

To Be Continued

18, 1962 **6STATESMANe**Öctober

SCIENTIA

Statesman's Monthly Science Magazine October 1982



Pygmy chimpanzees in the Lamake Forest, a remote region in Zaire.

Courtesy/Noel Badria

One of Man's Closest Relatives?

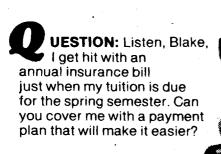
-Page 5



Watching For Halley's Comet

—Page 9

A portion of the Bayeux tapestry depicting the feerful reaction of King Harold of England at the ominous appearance of Comet Halley in 1066. In the fall of thetyear, Harold was killed in the first and most decisive victory in the Norman conquest of England. The comet is due to appear next in 1985-86.



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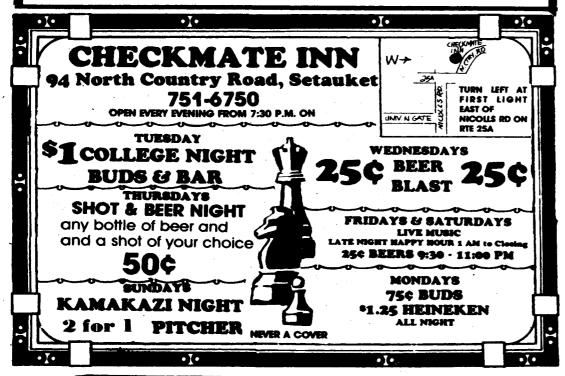
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recognized by a number of scholarly organizations. The American College of Surgeons, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons and the Swiss Surgical Society and other societies have named him an honorary member

Reknown Surgeon

To Give Talk

ligher, a British surgeon interna-

tionally recognized as a leader in

gastric surgery and proctology

will present this year's Culpeper

Visiting Lectures at Stony Brook.

The Culpeper Lectures were

established two years ago by the

School of Medicine in the Health

Sciences Center through support from the Charles E. Culpeper

"The Culpeper Lectures pro-

vide an opportunity for faculty,

students and community practi-

tioners to interact with re-

nowned scientists," said Dr.

Marvin Kuschner, dean of the

School of Medicine. "This year

we are privileged to welcome

one of the foremost lecturers and

clinicians in the discipline of

surgery to Stony Brook as the

Goligher will give three lec-

tures while at Stony Brook. The

first two presentations, "Current

Trends in the Surgical Manage-

ment of Ulcerative Colitis" and

"Reflections on the treatment of

Colo-Rectal Cancer" will be given

in Lecture Hall 3. Level 2. of Stony

Brook's Health Sciences Center

at 4:30 PM on Oct 20 and 21, re-

spectively. The third lecture in

the Culpeper series, "Choice of

Elective Surgery for Peptic

Ulcer," will be given on Oct. 22 in

the auditorium, Building 5 at the

Veterans Administration Medical

An active lecturer, Goligher

has given a number of named

lectures throughout the world,

including the Hunterian Lecture

before the Royal College of Sur-

geons in England, the Balfour

Lecture at the University of To-

ronto and the Perman Lecture

before the Finish Surgical So-

ciety. He has been a visiting pro-

fessor at a number of universities

in the United States, including

Harvard, Vanderbilt, Pittsburgh

and Illinois, and has lectured ex-

tensively throughout Europe and

At present, Goligher is con-

sulting surgeon a St. Mark's Hos-

pital in London and is professor

of surgery at the University of

Leeds. He is a fellow and council

member of the Royal College of

Surgeons of England and the

Royal College of Edinburgh. He

trained at the Royal Infirmary,

Edinburgh, St. Mark's Hospital

and St. Mary's Hospital, London.

He has been awarded many ho-

norary degrees including doctor

of medicine, honoris causa, from

the University of Belfast, and the

University of Goteborg and

doctor of science, honoris causa,

from the University of Leeds. His

the rest of the world.

Center, Northport.

Culpeper Visiting Professor.'

Foundation.

Professor John Cedric Go-

Nebulae, Satellites Part of Open Night

"Using Satellites to Study Nebulae" will be the lecture topic at an Open Night in Astronomy program this Friday at the university. The lecture will be given by Dr. Stephen Maran at 8 PM in Lecture Hall 001 on the lower level of the Earth and Space Sciences Building. The Open Nights in Astronomy take place on the first Friday of every month (except January) during the academic year. The public lectures are given by members of the astronomy faculty of Stony Brook's Earth and Space Sciences Department. Lectures are followed by a viewing session with the University's small telescopes, if the weather permits.

Maran will present an illustrated lecture about the Crab Nebula. The lecture will focus on information gained through the use of orbiting satellites as observatories. The program will include a discussion of potential use of the planned Space Telescope for astronomy research.

Maran is a senior staff scientist at NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center working at the Space Telescope Project. He has been author or editor of several astronomy books, a columnist for Natural History magazine, and has written numerous research articles.

Cancer in Women Lecture at Hospital

The Hospital Auxiliary of Stony Brook's University Hospital will sponsor a public, admission free lecture on "Cancer in Women" this fall.

On Monday, Nov. 8 at 10 AM, Drs. William Abel and Alan Kisner will speak on "Breast Cancer." in the Health Sciences Center's Lecture Hall 2. Level 3.

Kisner obtained his M.B.B.B.Ch. from the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa. He is an assistant professor of clinical surgery at the Hospital, specializing in plastic surgery.

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We need students, 18-30 for research on a computer conferencing system. Each person will talk to other group members by typing at a CRT computer terminal. No computer experience necessary. The group will work for one or two hours. Each particpant will be paid \$5.00 an hour.

Please call Martha 751-5642 or drop by room 750 South in SBS 10-4 Monday-Friday

Machine Voices Concern for the Blind

By John Burkhardt

The voice is energetic, yet vague because of the heavy accent. It runs almost tonelessly at a steady pace. And it doesn't realize when it becomes garbled or begins talking nonsense.

For Patty Kelly, listening to someone else read is nothing new. She was born with a visual impairment, and though she can still read out of her left eye, it gets tired too quickly for her. So Kelly, a Stony Brook senior often has people read to her. But being read to by the Kurzweil Reading Machine Library took some getting used to. One difficulty was the machine's voice; to Kelly, it sounds Hispanic, to others, she said, it sounds British, and Sociology Professor Hanan Selvin describes it as having a thick Swedish accent. Everyone agrees it is difficult to understand at first.

"Learning to understand the voice is 50 percent of the battle" in adapting to the machine, said Mary McCallum, training program coordinator of the Stony Brook Lirary's reference department. The other half of the eight to 10 hours of practice she said is required to master the Kurzweil

involves learning such things as what it can and cannot read. how to recognize when it reaches the edge of a column of words, and how to get the machine to repeat itself or spell out a word that it mispronounces or garbles.

The Kurzweil Reading Machine, while no solution for a lack of vision, helps blind or visually disabled people achieve more independence over their reading material. There are a variety of things a blind person can do when he wants to read books, magazines, or other printed matter, but each of them has its drawbacks; braille books are extremely bulky, and not everything is available in braille, tapes are often very useful, but again, not everything-particularly what a student or university professor needs-has been taped. Friends and Volunteers will often read aloud, or make tapes for a blind person, but this leaves that person somewhat dependent on them, besides making it nearly impossible for the blind person to rapidly skim through the pages and choose which section to read more carefully.

A Kurzweil reading machine was rented by the Library at Stony Brook about a year ago, and the library has now received a new machine as a gift. But the Kurzweil has its drawbacks. Kelly said she adapted to the ma-

chine quickly, and today she uses the library's Kurzweil more than any of the seven other visually disabled people on campus, but this is only about once every 10 days. She also only uses it for textbooks and other classwork.

Similarly, Selvin, who uses the Kurzweil for reading technical journals and refers to it as a "marvelous device" only uses it for scholarly material. For novels, the machine's reading is simply inferior to that of taped presentations by professional readers, he explained, because it lacks emotion."The machine has no expression," Selvin commented. And for newspapers, handwriting, even some kinds of typewritten works, the Kurzweil is simply unusuable.

It finds words printed poorly, or in italics, or on paper that allows light to shine through it illegibly, and fails to recognize such familiar sights as charts and drawings, trying to pronounce them. If the words in a book should be printed in several columns, rather than just one, the user must either know this, discover from

the jumbled sentence the machine produces that it has gone across the top of one column into another and then figure

Yet for all the difficulties, the Kurzweil can provide the blind with an added measure of independence, removing a tremendous inconvenience.

In fact, several users report that one of its biggest drawbacks is the trouble blind people have in traveling to the library to

Small enough to sit on a desk top, the Kurzweil reading machine is a \$30,000 piece of technology, yet the actual hardware of the machine does not make it what it is. 'What is extraordinary is the software," said Mike Slater, a spokesman for Kurzweil Computer Products. The Kurzweil's programming is recorded on a small magnetic tape which must be played into the machine before each use. Eight years in development and constantly being upgraded, the program the Kurzweil uses for reading is "probably one of the leading examples of artificial intelligence," according to Slater.

information in electronic form. The computer increases the contrast between the computerized image of the symbol and the page before attempting to interpret it. Interpreting the character involves recognizing a set of distinctive characteristics, such as how many, and what kinds, of lines, angles and curves a symbol has. The Kurzweil considers the possibilities before deciding which letter, number or punctuation mark has the set of characteristics it sees on the page. When the machine is in doubt about whether it is reading correctly or instead being confused by a poorly printed character, it scans through the rest of the page looking for another example of the same symbol. As it reads down the page, it learns the distinctive style of the printing on that page, becoming less likely to make a mistake. Yet understanding the letters is only part of the reading machine's task. It organizes the letters into recognizable syllables, attempting to find the proper pronunciation for each syllable of every word, and in reading the words, it checks the punctuation of the sentence to find Brook is only one of about 200 institutions to be given Kurzweils, according to Slater, who said the Xerox Corporation was giving them mostly to universities.

Xerox chose universities as the main beneficiaries of the donated Kurzweils, Slater said, because the machine seems to be most usueful in an academic setting. Noting the superiority of professionally taped novels, Slater said the Kurzweil is most useful for people who often need access to printing that is not popular enough to be available in other forms, and that students and professors are often in that situation.

Selvin said he would use one all the time if it were available in his own office. He does not use the Kurzweil often, he said, because it is often simpler to ask someone to tape things for him than to travel to the library. Lisa Selitzer, a senior and an English major, also cited the inconvenience of going to the library as one reason she only experimented with using the machine. Selitzer, however, found the Kurzweil to have other drawbacks. One of



Small enough to sit on a desktop, the Kurzweil Reading Machine is a \$30,000 piece of technology

The complexity of the Kurzweil's task is based on the wide variety of decisions it has to make. Other reading machines have been made that can interpret one kind of printing, or a few, but the Kurzweil attempts to read any kind or size of printed material available. There are several hundred varieties of letter styles; different publications use different printing styles, with the placement and size of the letters, the color of the paper, the contrast between the letters and the page, and how cleanly the printing is done all varying. Newspaper print is usually too poor in quality for the machine to interpret it. The pages of paperback books are often thin enough that light shines through the pages and the Kurzweil becomes confused, reading some of the letters which are printed on the opposite side of the page. The Kurzweil attempts to interpret every mark on a page, and is easily confused by blots of ink or smudged letters.

Each symbol the machine sees is sent to a computerized image enhancement system, where the image is translated into which words it should stress.

Although the programming is the bigger technological achievement, the hardware of the machine also has a remarkable task to perform, Slater said. In order to pronounce words and sentences correctly. the Kurzweil uses more than 1,000 rules of grammar and over 1,500 exceptions to the rules. To make so many interpretations fast enough to read at a normal pace, it processes a half-million bits of information a second. Slater said the machine could not have been made to handle such a complex task if the computer industry had not been going through a technical revolution at the same time that the Kurzweil's programming was being developed.

Stony Brook has had a Kurzweil Reading Machine since September 1981. rented at a cost of \$5,000 a year. Now, though, the Xerox Corporation, which owns Kurzweil Computer Products, is presenting Stony Brook with a new Kurzweil gift. The new machine arrived last week and a technician is expected to get it working today, McCallum said. Stony them, she said, is the lack of personal contact between the reader and the machine. Being read to by a person is not only easier. but more enjoyable, she said

Curiously, the machine does become somewhat personal to those who use it more often. Kelly sometimes refers to the Kurzweil as "him," and Selvin, in an article for the Journal of the Visual Impairment. wrote one finds oneself scolding it when g it makes an error." Slater said the habit of personalizing the Kurzweil is found wherever the machines are, and shows the difference, which he said is a very sharp one. between regular users and people who have only tried it. He said that "one of the key things in the use of the machine is someone investing the steady six, eight hours of frustration," that it takes to become familiar with it. He said that people who work hard enough 'wake up one one day and understand everything' about using the machine, while people who have not reached that point will seldom benefit from it very much.

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Hospital Transplant Gives A New Life to a 10-

The tragedy of Shaun Goucher, a three-year-old boy who, after choking on food, died in Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center on Sept. 23, was real. Equally real was the new life given to 10-yearold Kelli Ednie in the form of a liver transplant performed at the University Health Cener of Pittsburgh that same evening.

Kelli received her liver primarily through the efforts of registered nurse Winnie Mack and Brian Reilly, coordinators of the Transplantation Center at Stony Brook. The center is headed by Dr. Felix Rapaport, who is also a Professor of Surgery at the SUNY Medical Center at Stony Brook. It serves all the 32 hospitals on Long Island, with the exception of the North Shore Medical Center, which has its affiliations for organ donations elsewhere.

Mack and Reilly are on call seven days a week, 24 hours a day. In addition, they are continuously out in the community hospitals giving in-service lectures to predominately Intensive Care Unit (ICU) personnel. In their lectures, Mack and Reilly emphasize the need for donors, and they teach how to identify a potential donor. Maintaining the donor is also explained and, according to Reilly, the lectures serve to make hospital personnel aware of the array of services that the center performs.

A potential donor is usually recognized and brought to the attention of the center by either the

attending physician, a neurologist or a neurosurgeon. A description of the patient is needed by the center to see if the initial criteria for organ donation are met. Once these are satisfied, Mack and Reilly will go to the Hospital where the potential donor is located, and check his records so that they may evaluate his medical situation. A very important step in the process is determining that the guidelines for establishing brain death have been followed.

Mack and Reilly also serve as resources for physicians and nurses so that they will be able to properly maintain the organ while it is awaiting

Once a patient is pronounced brain deadwhere no brain wave patterns are present and the patient is being kept alive solely by artificial measures—the attending physician will approach the family of the potential donor and explain the status of the patient to them. The family will be asked if they would consider organ donation. Reilly said that he prefers to be present during this phase because the family will need considerable medical information, as well as help in dealing with the ethical, moral, social, religious and financial implications of donation. Reilly added that by being present, he can be sure that the family is indeed giving informed consent.

In accordance with the Anatomical Gift Act, all



Winnie Mack and Brian Reilly, coordinators of the Transplantation Center study cells to determine the most



Statesman Jared Sichersher

or Martin Rosenfeld, Associate Professor Craig Lehmann and engineering student Lawrence Danielson, (from left to right), sit before the Perkin-Ecrner Infered Spectrophotometer and Data Station.

Amniotic

By Sue Risoli

An expectant mother waits anxiously for the test results that will determine whether her baby is ready to be born. She has a physical condition that necessitates removing the fetus as soon as possible - it may be complications caused by diabetes. hypertension or RH incompatibility. It will be several hours before her doctors have the answers they need.

Three researchers at Stony Brook have developed a method of achieving the same results in only 20 minutes. Professor Martin Rosenfeld chairman of the University's Department of Medical Technology in the Health Sciences Center's School of Allied Health Professions: Medical Technology Clinical Associate Professor Craig Lehmann and engineering student Lawrence Danielson have developed a new way to measure amounts of lecithin and sphingomyelin, two substances found in amniotic fluid the fluid that surrounds the fetus and enables it to float in the uterus).

WEDICINE-

Center Year-Old Girl

This includes parents of the donor, spouse, all adult siblings, and any adult children that the patient might have. "If any one declines to sign a consent, we cannot take the organ," Reilly explained. "Sometimes, the family will offer other organs, and we then contact the appropriate team and inform them of the potential donor's criteria, and we will work with them." If the patient dies out of the hospital setting, such as in the case of a car accident, a consent form must be obtained from the medical examiner. The district attorney is required to sign a consent where the potential donor is a murder victim.

The actual organ removal is conducted at a community hospital, usually in the late evening or early morning hours "Time is of the essence," Reilly remarked. Because the center is located in University Hospital, patients in University Hospital have the first chance at the organ, pending blood matches' and tissue typing. Reilly said that infrequently, the team is able to draw blood from the donor and thereby perform blood matches before the organ is removed. He added that they will wait for samples of the spleen and lymph nodes so that they can most accurately do the tissue typing.

From the time of surgical removal, kidneys can be used for transplantation within 72 hours. Reilly confided that most major medical centers will not use an organ that has been out of the donor's body for more than 18 hours.

After removal, the organ is kept in cold storage for eight hours. Afterwards, a kidney will be put on a pulsatile perfusion machine. This apparatus keeps the organ viable by running solutions throughout it continuously.

Reilly and Mack are also responsible for coordinating the actual transport of the organ to the recipient. In the case of Kelli Ednie, this involved contacting Donald Denny, director of organ procurement at the University Health Center in Pittsburgh, and flying the organ out to Pittsburg with split-second timing. Thus, where one life ends, another continues.

The issue of the actual end of life is at the crux of the complexities of organ donation. Reilly stressed that "patients who donate organs are dead, both medically, legally and morally." At least 48 hours of repeated electroencephalograms (EEGs) and various exams will preceed the actual removal of the organ, and the patient has been determined dead and undoubtedly so.

At the center in Pittsburgh, Denny said that this was the first time he had ever worked with the team at Stony Brook, and that they "just could not have been more helpful. Brian and Winnie really went all out in getting us this liver." Although 63 liver transplants have been performed this year in the Pittsburgh hospital, only 10 livers actually came from the Pittsburgh area.

The hard work has evidently paid off. According to Denny, Kelli Ednie is doing "superbly." He added that, although the first few months are a crucial time, she is expected to be going home



Francis Johnson has played a large part in the finding of 19 variations of antitumor nucleoside.

Life-Saving Drugs Identified

More than two-dozen new drug compounds with antitumor/anti-viral and wound-healing properties, and, in addition, an antibiotic substance with previously unrecognized potential have been identified by pharmacologists at Stony Brook. The new drugs, discovered basically as a result of work within the past year, are:

- 1. A series of at least 20 anti-tumor/anti-viral compounds
- 2. A group of about a half-dozen compounds that exhibit powerful wound-healing characteristics, and have potential applications in difficult burn and stasis ulcer (bed sore)
- 3. Thermorubin, obtained from a thermophilic theatloving) fungus. Thermorubin, an antibiotic known for a least 15 years, has now been identified by a Stony Brook pharmacologist as having a variety of potential uses.

The new agents are in early development stages, generally still being discussed in scientific circles with patents and research publications pending.

The work already, however, has stirred considerable scientific interest. "Developing a truly new drug entity is usually a once-in-a-lifetime experience," said Dr. Arthur P. Grollman, chairman of the Department of Pharmacological Sciences in the School of Medicine at Stony Brook's Health Sciences Center. "Thus, you can imagine the excitement when we found that our faculty had discovered several new classes of drugs at about the same time.

The new anti-tumor/anti-viral drugs are compounds related to the nucleosides which form the fundamental units of DNA. These new agents had their origins in research on the anti-tumor drug bleomycin; work which was being conducted by several Pharmacological Sciences faculty. Bleomycin is one of the most widely used of the 25 or so anti-tumor drugs presently on the market. Despite its considerable effectiveness, in the treatment of head and neck tumors, bleomycin has a potentially serious side effect. It can cause pulmonary fibrosis, the buildup of superfluous tissue in the lungs. Drs. Grollman, Francis Johnson, Ilene H. Raisfeld and Masaru Takeshita, in several different projects still underway, had been exploring bleomycin's action, particularly seeking ways of eliminating its lung-damaging characteristics.

Through this work, supported by grants from the national Institutes of Health and the american cancer Society. Grollman, Johnson and Takeshita identified several new substances produced by bleomycin-induced breakdown of DNA. This reaction, in tumor cells, leads to cell destruction, productin four new partial nucleosides. In studying the latter, they found that one was very toxic to tumor cells in its own right

Further work, by Johnson and his associate, Dr. Radhakrishna K.M. Pillai, has to date yielded 19 variations of the original anti-tumor nucleoside. Many of these derivatives appear to have anti-tumor activity. In addition, there are indications that at least one of them may not have blemoycin's lung-damaging side effects and also may have antiviral potential

Though it is still too early to determine what kinds of tumors or viruses the new compounds might be effective against. Johnson said it appears more than likely that at least one of them will be useful in treatment of cancer of the head and neck without bleomycin's side effect

The new compounds with wound-healing potential resulted from related studies of the toxic effects of bleomycin on lung tissue by Raisfeld. She observed that the unwanted proliferation of lung tissue involved in bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis in effedt constituted a wound-healing reaction to the "wounding" action of bleomycin. Also obseerving that a small piece of the bleomycin meolecule caused the "wounding," she isolated the substances in that part of the molecule and then produced them synthetically. Her resulting compounds are basic amines compounds related to ammonia which seem to stimulate rapid tissue growth. The Stony Brook scientists believe this could be an important development for the treatment of erosive wounds such as bed sores and burns where extensive new skin growth is critical for healing but difficult to achieve.

The third new drug, thermorubin, was identified as a potentially useful antibiotic substance by Johnson who, in collaboration with Dr. Yoshi Okaya of the Stony Brook Chemistry Department, recently elucidated its chemical structure. It is related to both the currently used tetracy-

(continued on page 8S)

Fluid Test May Indicate Birth Defects

The ratio of lecithin, which coats the surface of fetal lungs, to sphingomyelin can and whether the fetus will suffer respiratory distress after birth.

Using an infrared spectrophotometer a machine that measures energy waves the researchers pass a known amount of energy through a sample of lecithin and sphingomyelin extracted from amniotic fluid. The amount of energy that reaches the other side of the sample is measured. The difference in the two amounts reveals how much lecithin and sphingomyelin were there to absorb the energy. A computer connected to the machine produces a graph: concentrations of components in the fluid show up on the graph as peaks and valleys. These can be translated into the necessary ratios

The old method, Lehmann said, "seems so crude for the sophistication we now have in the chemical world." It involves many steps, he explained, among them the

placement of the fluid, together with chemical solvents, on a silicacovered plate. tell scientists how mature the lungs are. After traveling through the plate at different speeds, the compounds are dried. sprayed and heated, a process that reduces them to spots, and scientists calculate the ratios.

> The \$50,000 spectrophotometer used for this research has been loaned to the university by the Perkin Elmer Company of Norwalk, Conn., which offered the machine after company personnel happened to read preliminary data on the project in a journal. "They see a potential market for their analyzer where there wasn't one before," Lehmann said. "With this method of testing amniotic fluid, we see the possibility of predicting not only fetal lung maturity but also possibly some inborn defects." In addition, he said, since lecithin and sphingomyelin are part of the body's total lipid (fat) composition, the method could be adapted to examine the amount

of lipids in adults with coronary disease. Lehmann also has received more than

200 requests for copies of the preliminary lungs. scientists as far away as Moscow, China and Ethiopia

The new amniotic fluid test currently is in use in a "comparison study" of the old and new methods in University Hospital. "Physicians are not basing their conclusions on our method - we just want to see how it stacks up against the one in use now

but hopefully they will in the future." Lehmann said. It is too early to formulate a percentage of how often his method has been accurate, he said, but he cited a "very good correlation" between the predictions of his method and the lung maturity of the habies born to the 50 patients involved in

One fetus was judged with the old method to have immature lungs, while the new method indicated that the lungs were mature. Before a decision could be

reached, the mother went into labor and gave birth to an infant with mature

of the new method to the patient ("It will be up to the individual lab") he expects it to be "substantially lower" than the \$60 bill pa- 🗣 tients now receive for each test. "I do tients now receive for each test. "I do know," he said, "that the materials for the infrared spectrophotometry method will cost the lab only about six cents, assuming they already have the equipment they

He hopes the method will be used within a couple of years, provided it's accepted. Results will have to be published and other researchers will have to try it. Each facility will have to determine whether they want to use it." He foresees a promising future for his technique: Testing amniotic fluid is just one of the many new avenues that will be open to clinical scientists through infrared spectrophotometry.

SB Prof Finds Toxins In Long Island Waters

By Michael Pellegrino

The algal microorganism causing what is commonly referred to as Red Tide is the subject of a detailed study spearheaded by Edward Carpenter of the Marine Sciences Research Center at Stony Brook. With the help of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services and the New York Sea Grant Institute, Carpenter aims at locating the alga, genyaulax tamarensis, which has been identified in Long Island waters, and then wants to maintain a monitoring system which can be used to determine the degree of the organisms activity.

The major source of concern is a toxin produced by the alga. Saxitoxin is the major one of several chemically related toxins which seem to be involved in the synthesis of nucleic acids (DNA). It is 50 times more active than curare and 1,000 times more active than cocaine, though it is apparently not made as part of a defense mechanism. Shellfish which ingest these algae as food, and thus consume the toxin, are not harmed by the powerful

Humans that eat the contaminated shellfish, however, can experience such symptoms as numbness around the mouth, stomach cramps, respiratory difficulties, and tingling in the extremities, all leading eventually to death by paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). As explained by Carpenter, the toxin's sites of action are the sodium channels on excitable membranes such as those of neurons. Free passage of sodium through these channels is necessary for the production of action potentials, waves of electricity which serve as the body's major vehicle for intra-communication and sensory information. Saxitoxin blocks these channels, eliminating action potentials and causing paralysis. However, clams, for example, do not rely on sodium for their neural processes but rather calcium. This may account for the immunity of these and

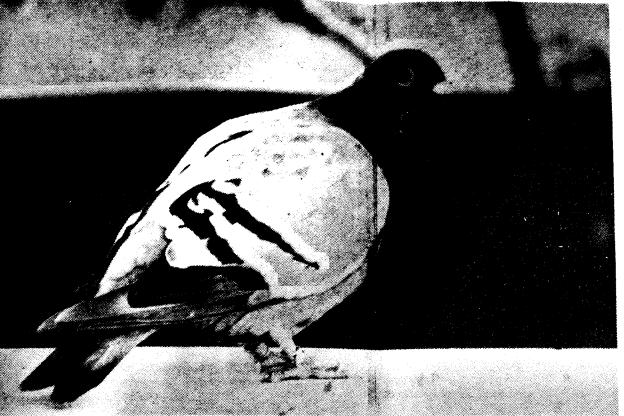
Gonyaulax tamarensis is mainly found in the coastal waters of New England, but can be found in open water such as the Gulf of Maine. During a time of rapid reproduction, a "bloom," the alga causes the water it inhibits to appear a reddish-brown color due to the great numbers of red-colored organisms present; thus the Red Tide occurs. A particular large bloom occurred in 1972 in Massachusetts Bay. Carpenter theorizes: "Perhaps the massive density of organisms in the Bay caused a crandom movement of some towards the south." He went on to say that the transfer of shellfish to Long Island

waters for commercial purposes, such as seeding, may have also contributed to the occurence of the algae here. He also said, however, that simply because no red tides attributable to g. tamarensis have been reported in Long Island waters, as neither have cases of PSP, this does not mean that the alga just arrived or that it is 'waiting for something to happen'. "It could have been here a hundred years and nobody knew it.

Identification of the organism is a tedious process suited for an expert. Each candidate is placed on a glass slide and rolled over in its entirety to allow full view of its body. This is all done in the field of view of a microscope. By recognition of a particular arrangement of cellulose "plates" on the organism's exterior, one can ascertain the identity of the suspect. Living in cysts when temperatures are not suitable for reproduction, the alga has been identified at several locations throughout the estuaries and clam bays of Long Island.

Conditions become more favorable for a bloom in the spring and fall. Even in these preferred habitats of cool, calm water and under favorable temperatures, the nutrients needed for the rapid reproduction leading to a bloom are limiting. There are some 150 to 200 species of phytoplankton in this area and competition between them randomly disallows one or the other (for example, g. tamarensis) from proliferating. However, once given an opportunity, a "hold" on essential nutrients by chance distribution, it is possible for the alga to enter its bloom phase. In fact, last spring in Mattituck, Long Island, Carpenter says that g. tamarensis was ready for a bloom. The density of the organisms had built up to near bloom proportions. That same spring though, a blizzard occured and prevented the bloom. Later, as the water became warmer, other species predominated and gonyaulax tamarensis was regulated to its cystencapsulated dormancy with the approach of summer.

Although red tide has been detected as close as New stresses the need for calm and a full understanding of the situation. Any pre-mature conclusions concerning liabilities to the shellfishing industry would be unwarranted. Although state funding has been practically nil, the Suffolk County legislature has recently appropriated \$54,000 \$8,000 has been provided by the New York Sea Grant Institute. Carpenter, with the much needed help of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services and others, pigeon brain and searched for cells that are connected to is working to maintain a two-step lead of G. Tamarensis



Earth's Magnetic Field May Be Clue to Animal Navigation

Have you ever wondered how homing pigeons and honey bees can find their way home? Some have suggested that these birds and insects derive their accurate sense of direction from the stars, sun or geographical markings. But how do they travel hundreds of miles home in overcast weather? Scientists have been baffled by these creatures ability to gests that these are the sensory agents that guide the creamake precise point to point flights over great distances but Benjamin Walcott, associate professor of Stony Brook's Anaon an iron free diet become disorientated when attempting tomical Science Department, believes he has found a clue to to fly home. how they do it. He has proposed that the earths magnetic field is responsible for honey bee and pigeon navigation. Walcott has found traces of iron oxide in the tissue cells and for the study of the red-tide organism, and an additional he suspects that these granules are the sensory receptors which direct the pigeons and bees to their destination.

Walcott examined tissues of the honey bee abdomen and

Once the cells are isolated they are stained with an ion which forms a blue precipitate in the presence of iron. The iron-rich granules are isolated from the tissue and then examined by both light and electron microscopy. Once the cell is determined to contain iron oxide, careful analysis sugtures home. It has been shown that pigeons which subsist

One may ask if this research is for the birds. But Walcott stressed that the strong magnetic field of industrial generators may interrupt the migrating behavior patterns of animals. These artificial fields can seriously threaten the future to the ecological balance. Dr. Walcott's work will be published in the December issue of Science magazine.

Are Pygmy Chimps of Zaire One of Man's Closest Relatives?

A rare species of primate, found only in the rain forests of central Africa is the subject of a unique research project being conducted by a professor from Stony Brook.

Randall Susman of the Department of Anatomical Sciences began his study of pygmy chimpanzees in 1979 and since then has come to believe that these animals may be genetically one of man's closest relatives. The chimps, which are found only in Zaire, relatively long periods of time. were first discovered in 1929 and, according to the 34-year-old professor, are almost unknown to science

and several graduate students, including Noel Badiran of the Department of Anthropology, observe behaviors that distinguish the the next day the two objects were returned in different locations, connect them to human beings.

Pygmys eat meat, something that common chimps never do, said Susman. They often mate face to face, and they have been seen sharing food with one another. They have a complex level of While common chimpanzees spend much of their time on the ground, pygmys can often be found high in the trees, a fact that Susman says is significant since our early ancestors were also tree

According to Susman, anatomically, these animals resemble the fossils of early human beings and in observing their behavior we may get a fairly good idea of what our ancestors were like.

"Pygmy chimps are an exciting, untapped recourse in unraveling our past," said Susman, who believes that valuable insight into the history of life may be obtained from the study of contemporary animals. "They can tell us about human origins and the biological underpinnings of our behavior.

Susman's project is one of only two such studies of the natural behavior of the pygmy chimp in the world, the other is being conducted by a group from Japan.

A total of \$150,000 in grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society provided the funding for

Another professor at Stony Brook is renowned for his work with primates. Emil Menzel of the Psychology Department is currently

America, but Menzel is conducting his study in his lab on campus where he is able to control the environment in which the animals

According to previous studies, marmosets are slow learners. Menzel feels that his work proves otherwise. and not only do these animals learn quickly but they are able to retain the knowledge for

In one test, Menzel and his student assistants tested the marmosets'perception to change by placing a household object in Susman spends about 10 weeks a year at a camp that he set up their cage for an hour, then taking it away. The next day the object in the Lemake Forest, a remote region of Zaire. It is here that he was returned to the cage in a new locaion, and a second object was also added. After an hour, both objects were taken away, and shy, four-foot-tall pygmys from the common chimps and seem to along with a third new object. This process was repeated until there were thirty objets in the marmosets' cage and each time the result was the same. The animals quickly responded to the new object that appeared in their cage each day, while paying little or no attention to the ones that they had been previously exposed to. communication which includes facial expression and gestures. According to Menzel, the marmosets' behavior displays their ability to recognize and remember various shaped objects.

> In another test, the Marmosets were exposed to several new household objects at once, only one of which had food on it. After only one exposure to the food related object, the monkeys were able to recognize it again when they were reintroduced to it over periods of time extending up to two months.

> Menzel tests his animals in groups since they are naturally social animals and their cages and living conditions resemble the marmosets' natural environment. Menzel believes his results differ from those of tests previously done because those test conditions were designed without regard to the animals natural behavior. The test situations were the problem, not the animals.

"People shouldn't judge intelligence on the basis of one test," Menzel said, and remarked that the animals should be tested in "situations that they are likely to encounter.

According to Menzel, similar conclusions may be drawn about humans. The validity of such measures of intelligence as the IQ test have long been in question, and it may be that no one genuinely lacks intelligence, we may just lack the best means in



veers because of toxins found there

Evolutionists Get Equal Time, Urge Attack on Creationism

How do the evolutionary scientists regard the creationists, who believe the earth originated as described in the Book of Genesis? This and other questions were discussed at the annual meetings of the Society for the Study of Evolution and the American Society of Naturalists, held jointly at Stony

Three symposia on coevolution, contorversies in evolution and the evolution of genes and proteins were held in conjunction with the meetings. "Equal Time for Nonsense: the Creationist's Attack on Science" was a topic addressed by Dr. Thomas Jukes of the University of California at Berkeley. About 500 of the more than 600 conference participants gathered to hear Dr. Jukes' session: It was labeled "possibly the most important of this meeting" by Douglas Futuyma, associate professor of Ecology and

The social climate today is much the same as it was in the days that

preceded the famous Scopes 'monkey" trial, said Jukes, "except in those days creationists were called fundamentalists.

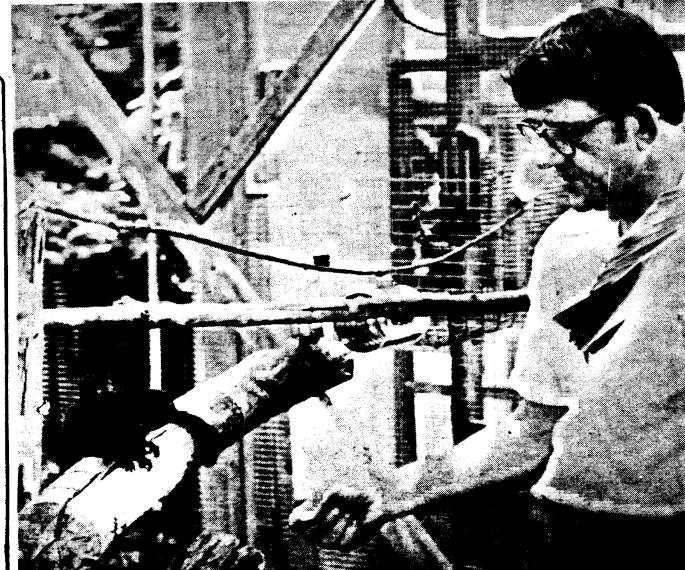
"The religious thunderings of a half century ago are reflected and magnified today," he said. Concerns about atomic warfare and environmental pollution have made today's about threats resulting from misume of technology." This unease has created "a longing for the good old days and a return of the old-time religion," factors he cites as being responsible for the current popularity of creationism.

Jukes sees a parallel between creationism, "promoted for years as a form of religion, and the marketing of laetrile. Just as the advocates of laetrile attempted to sell the substance as a vitamin after permission to register it as a drug was denied by the Food and Drug Administration, he says, so have creationists changed their approach from a religious to a sdentific one. This was done, he charges, to facilitate the teaching of creationism in public schools by removing the obstacle of arguments about maintaining the separation of church and state

Jukes calls for scientists not to defend evolution, but to "attack" creationism. Unless other scientists join the movement, he predicts, science teaching in schools and textbooks will be jeopardized.

"Those who emerge from our schools will be functionally illiterate in science," he warns. Calling creationism "a threat to museums and the funding of research on evolution." he asked faculty members present at the conference to contact proevolution societies and join the evolution/creationism debate.

Population geneticist Bruce Levin of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst agreed that creationists have an impact on education during the discussion period. "I find the students as ignorant of evolution as they are of logarithms."



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Drugs Identified

(continued from page 5S) clines (antibiotics) and the anthracyclines (anti-tumor agents). "It's a powerful antibiotic in its own right," Johnson said. "It's insolubility in body fluids may make it advantageous for treatment of infections of the alimentary canal and for topical application in treating conditions such as acne." Johnson noted that thermorubin's insolubility could permit more direct, concentrated therapeutic action than currently used drugs. Tests to determine thermorubin's value in treating acne are now underway.

Chemical work also is being done by Johnson and his colleagues in an attempt both to broaden the antibiotic utility of thermorubin and to determine the precise features of the molecule that account for its antibiotic action.

The Stony Brook scientists emphasize that all three types of drugs are several years or more away from being ready for testing with humans. Chemical refinements and animal tests. in cooperation with pharmaceutical firms, are now being planned.

The discoveries, Grollman noted, are indicative of a trend for pharmacology departments to become more involved in drug development.

Grollman and his colleagues say their work received considerable impetus through consultation and guidance provided by Dr. Adrien Albert, professor emeritus of the Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Albert recently completed his fourth extended stay at Stony Brook in the past eight years as visiting research professor in pharmacology. The author of Selective Toxicity, a classic text in pharmacology, he is one of about a half-dozen scientists around the world who are developing a new class of anti-leukemia drugs also related to the DNA nucleosides though quite different from the new anti-tumor drugs discovered by the Stony Brook scient-

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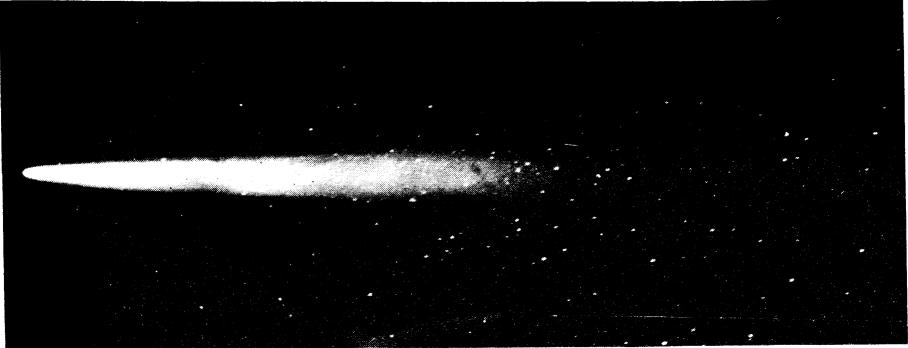
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Page 89-STATESMAN/Scientia-October 18, 1982

ASTRONOMY-



Haley's Comet, photographed from Honolulu in May 1910.

Waiting, Watching for Comet to Return

A riddle: Name a dirty snowball five kilometers in diameter that predicted the outcome of the Battle of Hastings, as well as the birth and death of Mark Twain.

Answer: Halley's Comet.

In addition to being the most famous of the celestial bodies, Halley's is, scientifically, a fairly typical specimen, so scientists are eagerly looking forward to its return in 1986. One of these scientists is Stony Brook astronomer Roger Knacke.

Knacke is one of many scientists involved in the National Aeronautics and Space Adminstration (NASA)sponsored International Halley Watch, a project designed to coordinate observation of Halley's comet on an international basis. Most of the work done by the project will be done in NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California

The reason for Halley Watch, Knacke said, is to see to it that the events of Halley's last appearance, in 1910, are not repeated. Although there was extensive observation of the comet then, scientists failed to organize, so much of the information was published late. Some of it, Knacke is sure, is still unpublished, lying around in "trunks and attics somewhere.

Currently, the scientists on Halley Watch are involved in one activity, waiting for the comet to appear. They have been watching the skies for a year waiting for Halley's to be

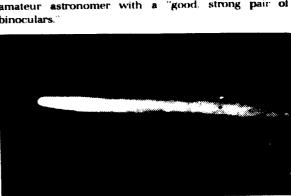
The date of Halley's visual appearance is important not just to collectors of trivial statistics, but also to scientists like Knacke who are seeking to determine the comet's

Currently most popular of the comet composition the ories is the "dirty snowball" theory. The nucleus of a comet is thought to be a dirty snowball, made up of silicates, or dust, and various quantities of frozen water. methane and other ices, and to be about a kilometer. typically, although Halley's is supposed to be five times

When a comet is between 250 and 300 million miles from the sun, activity begins. Warmed by the sun's rays. the gases begin to boil, or sublimate, and the comet develops a cloud, or coma of dust nd gases around it. Winds made up of sub-atomic particles from the sun blow ionized gasses away from the sun, causing the distinctive tail. The tail trails the comet as it nears the sun, precedes it as the comet moves away from the sun.

Knacke said the comet will not be visible until November 1985. At the comet's nearest approach to the sun, or perihelion, in February of 1986, the Earth will be on the opposite side of the sun, so the comet will not be easily

Knacke said the comet will be highly observable to the amateur astronomer with a "good, strong pair of



EARTH'S ORBIT SATURN ORBIT NEPTUNE'S

Schematic drawing of Halley's orbit 1910-1986

COMET

POSITION AT

GIVEN DATE

PLUTO'S

ORBIT

Museum Tells Island's History

By Caroline Brouwer

The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences, located on the first floor of the Earth and Space Sciences Building, is not simply a place of passive displays. It is an active center of learning. There are the two rooms of exhibits; one room containing the permanent exhibit on the history of Long Island and the changing exhibit in the adjoining room.

At present, the changing exhibit is about space exploration. There are various photographs of the planets, a collection of meteorites, and a model of NASA aircraft. There is more to the museum than this, however. There are classes in natural science for children from kindergarten through seventh grade which are taught by the museum staff and by volunteers from the local area. The children come from as far as an hours drive away to participate in these programs. It is mostly a "hands on" experience which so learning fun and exciting for them. The

children make plaster casts of fossils, leaf prints and

Adults can also find a variety of things to do at the museum, from nature walks to astro-photography. There will be a workshop in natural history illustration taught by prominent artists Dorothea and Sy Barlowe, who have illustrated many nature guide books and have designed exhibits at the American Museum of Natural History. A collection of their drawings and stuffed birds will be the next exhibit in the museum here on campus and will be entitled "Birds of Long Island." This collection is on permanent loan from the museum in Stony Brook village.

For those who enjoy travelling, there will be a trip to the Sinai this spring break. Desert mountains and ravines will be explored, as well as the underwater life a. the Gulf of Acaba. Round trip airfare, meals, transportation, accommodations and guide services are available for less than \$2,000

Groundwater Supply Said to Be in Danger

By Peter Cov

Albany (AP) - A thin shell of earth separates New Yorkets and their multitude of poisons from a vulnerable and vital resource: trillions of gallons of underground water.

Environmental experts say that after centuries of slaking thirst and fueling growth, New York state's accustomed abundance of clean groundwater is in

Chemical pollutants already have contaminated scattered parts of the underground aquifers that supply water to 60 percent of all state residents living outside New York City. Contamination is spreding through an unknown number of underground reservoirs. When poisons touch one well, it is often only a matter of time before they reach its neighbors

'We're living and working right on top of our groundwater reservoir," Phil Barbato, an officail at the state Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) at Stony Brook, said recently. "It is a very fragile resource and the potential for abuse is quite high.

More than 50 public wells and dozens of private ones across the state have been closed in the last five years after minute quantities of synthetic organic chemicals were discovered in them. The natural filtering of soil and rock purifies groundwater of natural impurities. But geologists say percolation gives no protection against modern threats like industrial chemicals. gasoline, septic tank cleansers and degreasing agents.

While the environmental movement heightened public awareness of pollution in rivers and streams, underground aquifers were largely ignored - out of sight and out of mind

"There seems to be almost a psychological barrier." Lyle Raymond Jr., a Cooperative Extension water resources specialist at Cornell University, said.

That has begun to change. In a major reshuffling of priorities, the DEC this year put groundwater at the top of its list. Budget cuts, however, have shrunk the Water Division's staff from 430 to 350 in the last five or six years

"We can no longer administer the breadth of our responsibilities, given current and projected funding levels," Daniel Barolo, director of the department's Water Division, admitted last month in a depart-

The division has beefed up its staff of

engineering geologists from one to five, but has been forced to stop routine inspections of small discharge sources. Inspectors will continue to monitor only the largest 20 percent of dischargers, which account for most of the state's water pollution, Associate Director Salvatore Pagano

Gasoline and chemicals that leaked into the soil decades ago are just now showing up on laboratories' gas chromatographs and mass spectrometers. Self-cleansing tion and total dependence on wells makes it more vulnerable than almost anywhere else in the country. Dozens of wells have been closed in Queens, Garden City, Levittown, Hicksville, Jericho, Glen Cove, South Huntington, Brentwood and Brookhaven. Sixty new wells have been drilled in an effort to arrest chemical migration by sucking contaminated water back to the surface and cleansing it.

Agricultural pesticides have contaminated eastern Suffolk County, while else-

Toxic chemicals from Niagara County

dumps like Love canal and Hyde Park have leaked into the groundwater and from there into the Niagara River, where they threaten public water supplies on both sides of the international border. The state Health Department has tested

every public well in New York, but most private wells have never been sampled because the state lacks the time and money. The cost of testing a single well for petroleum derivatives and degreasers is a

"People could conceivably be drinking contaminated water without knowing it," Barbato said.

Bonnie McCloud of the Sierra Club criticized the department's response to the discovery of polluted wells, calling it "ridiculous." Each person whose well is polluted is forced to become an instant expert on everything from hydrology to chlorinated hydrocarbons, she said.

"The biggest problem is that there is no one who can respond in a comprehensive way to individual problems that come up." she said. The earliest inklings of the vulnerability of New York's underground aquifers came in the 1920s, when Brooklyn's Flatbush Water Co. pumped too hard from Long Island wells and came up with salt water. New York City was forced to bring Brooklyn within its municipal system, which is fed by upstate reservoirs.

"We could almost cut those headlines out and put them in today's paper," said anthony Candella, DEC official.

The state has tried to protect groundwater by controlling bulk storage of petroleum and other toxic liquids and by improving the disposal of hazardous wastes. Septic tank cleansers made from highly toxic degreasing agents have been banned in Nassau and Suffolk counties after they were found to be infiltrating public water supplies. The cleansers remain fegl upstate.

Other regulatory efforts have been less successful - Gov. Hugh Carey this year vetoed a bill to close all landfills over the Long Island aquifers' recharge areas on the grounds that there was no other place to dump the garbage.

To avoid depletion of groundwater, the DEC requires permits for every Long Island well that pumps more than 45 gallons per minute, about three times the average home well. Bills to require the same permits upstate have died in legislative committees.



Environmental experts say that New York states accustomed abundance of clean groundwater is in danger

could take hundreds or even thousands of

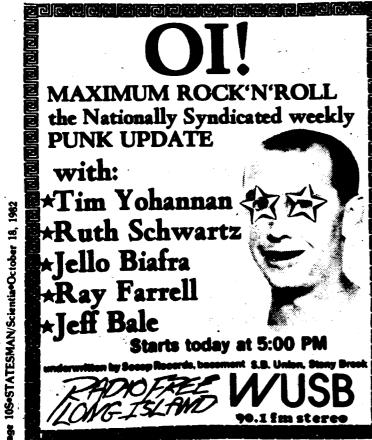
"If we wanted to look hard, we could find problems pretty much anywhere we wanted to look. Fred VanAlstyne, an associate engineering geologist with the DEC.

On Long Island, chemical contaminants are spreading through underground water reserves that supply 3 million people.

Long Island's sandy soil, dense popula-

where pumping from wells must be tightly controlled to prevent the water table from dropping and allowing ocean water to

In upstate New York, chemical contamination has forced the closing of wells in Elmira, Corning, Johnstown and Olean and the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Broome, Saratoga, Otsego and Livingston.



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With Harry Reems star of "Deep Throat" VS. Dolores Alexander "Women Against Pornography" Lecture Hall 100, Oct. 21st at 8:00 PM. Tickets on sale now at Union Box Office. For more information call 246-7085.

Stony Brook Concerts is looking for diverse musical groups to play at the Thursday jam Series. For more information please call **246-7085**.





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Harry Reams & L

Linda Lovelace

Tues., Lecture Center

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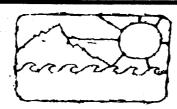
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General Meeting Tues. Oct. 19 at 12:00 Library N4006

Take the elevator by the Reference Room to the fourth floor and follow the signs.

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Be There—ALOHA!

Le Cercle Français Stony Brook's French Club

Will meet this Friday from 3:30—4:30 in the Library RM 4006

Come hear what we have planned for this year!

Tout le monde est invité!

On Monday, October 25, The Science Fiction Forum will be screening a SPECIAL SURPRISE MOVIE at 9:30 PM in our Library Meeting Room in the basement of Hendrix College, Roth Quad. Immediately following the movie, our regular meeting will be held at approximately 10:00 PM.

ALL ARE WELCOME!

THE NATIONAL OUTDOOR LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

The Stony Brook Outing Club really does exist!

We meet Tuesday nights at 8:00 PM in SBU 237. This week the guest speaker is Joe Shannon from the The National Outdoor Leadership School. Find out about semester programs in Alaska, The Rockies, Utah & East Africa. Learn about other N.O.L.S. courses in the Tetons, the Wind River Range, the Basa and others.

A special election will be held on Mon. Oct. 25 to choose officers of the Binai Brith Hillel Foundation at Stony Brook. Officers are: President and 4 Board Members. Filing Deadline: Oct. 20, 5 PM, Hum. 165

Petition w/50 signatures and type-written platform are required. Platforms will be read at a general meeting on Oct. 21 at the Tabler Cafe 8:00 PM. Polling will occur Mon. Oct. 25, 10—4, Hum. 154.

Undergraduates at SUSB who are Hillel Registrants are eligible to run and vote.

Guest Speaker Amiri Baraka

Come and listen to one of the most outspoken Black Leaders.
Be on time 8:00 PM SHARP.

Polity Senate meeting tonight

Union RM 237, 7:30 PM

Ads for Polity Clubs must be in two school days before publication by 11:30 AM in the Polity Office, RM 258, Student Union.

Womyn's Center

General Meeting every Tuesday 7:00 PM Union Rm 072

ALL MEMBERS WELCOME





-Editorial-The Long Road

The women's conference "Women in Action: How to Survive the '80s," held here on Saturday is a positive step in the continuing battle for minorities to be treated as equals. For far too long women have been unable to attain equal status with men in this society.

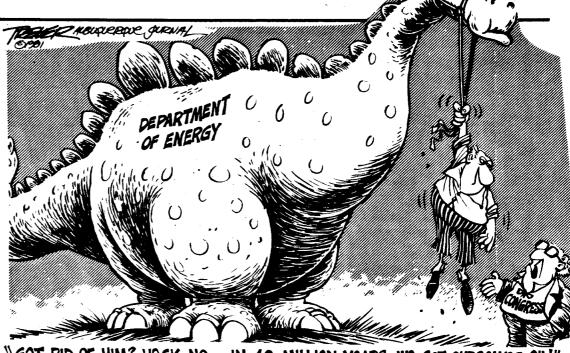
Unfortunately, the fight of minorities to attain equality often takes a back seat to international concerns. In the '60s the Civil Rights Movement was listened to by national leaders often with half an ear. The leaders of the United States were too busy then with international concerns, too concerned with sending Americans off to be killed in a war in a far off land to be overly concerned that the population of its own country was unhappy.

Much of the same problem exists today. The leaders of the United States are too busy hating other countries' leaders and fighting among themselves to hear the cries of its own people.

In order to create a movement that would make all people aware of the problems that women must face, there must be a leader. But leaders do not grow on trees, they are only knocked down like them. John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, -Letters Martin Luther King, Jr., they were leaders, they were knocked down like trees.

A women's movement for equal rights will be an uphill climb, just as the Civil Rights Movement continues to be, and the right to vote for both women and blacks has been. History has proven that such a struggle can not be won by a single battle, but rather a series of battles over a long period of time.

The conference held this weekend at Stony Brook is just one of those battles on the road to victory.



GET RID OF HIM? HECK, NO - IN 40 MILLION YEARS WE GOT OURSELVES OIL!"

Do Your Homework

To the Editor:

As a former music reviewer for Statesman I was encouraged to see serious music criticism appearing once again in your pages. I was less happy to see this criticism in a letter on the editorial page instead of where it belongs, in the Alternatives section. While I think that Tobias Haas was off the mark in attributing the problems in a recent concerto performance to the soloists's incompetence, he was quite right in drawing attention to the uncritical nature of the review previously published in Stateman. By an uncritical review I don't necessarily mean one that is full only of praise; I mean a review that is undiscriminating and produced by someone whose preparation for writing it seems to have been limited to reading the notes included in the concert program.

I was amused to see a similar approach to music criticism taken in a review which appeared in the same issue as Haas's letter. Apart from garbling some information cribbed from the program notes which I wrote for the performance under review (by the chamber orchestra I Musici), your critic failed to notice that the first piece played was not the one listed on the program and described in his review.

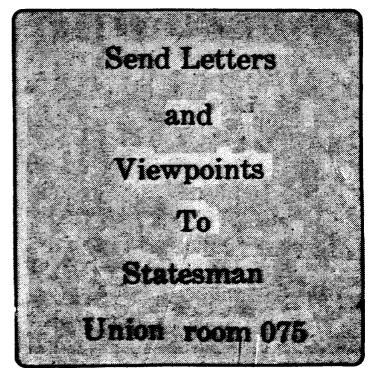
And, in what seems to be a tradition for Statesman reviewers. the notice is filled with meaningless misusages of musical terms such as a reference to Bach's "harmony in strict counterpoint." More seriously, the reviewer's judgements on the quality of the performance seem to have been formed more

from audience reaction and promotional literature than from the actual playing, which was leaden and unimaginative.

While a critic's subjective

judgemen s are a matter of taste, they must be founded upon a certain amount of objective knowledge about the music played and the manner in which it is performed, and they ought to be expressed in clear. precise language. It is good to see concerts being taken seriously by Statesman; now it is up to your reviewers to do their homework before publishing their impressions of concerts.

David Schulenberg Music Department



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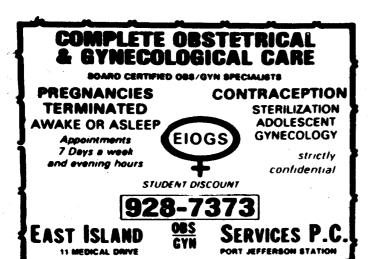


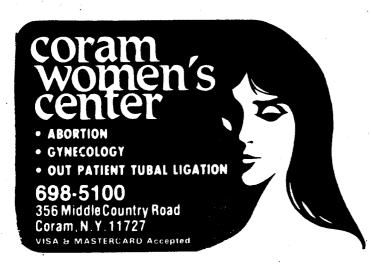






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Grad Students Might Have Been Forced Out of School

of all graduate students in America would have lost money if President Reagan had gotten his 1983 budget proposal through Congress, a new Educational Testing Service (ETS) study concluded.

Reagan proposed last February to cut the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program from \$2.8 to \$2.5 billion, in part by disqualifying all graduate students from the program.

Congress defeated that proposal and later boosted GSL funding to \$3 billion.

The ETS study, undertaken to weigh the impact of cutting off grad students from GSLs, found that grad students rely on GSLs more than any other kind of aid.

About 600,000 graduate and professional students—out of a total 1.2 million—borrowed

Princeton, New Jersey (CPS)-Nearly half money under the GSL program last year, the report found.

Those 600,000 took average loans of \$3,800.

Cutting them off from those funds would have a profound impact, said Dwight Horch, ETS director of college and university programs and co-author of the just-released study.

The president's proposal, he said, was "untried and untested," and could have forced large numbers of grad students out of school.

Otherwise, "the study clearly shows that there is a need for different types of financial aid at the graduate level, such as more fellowships and opportunity grants," he said. .

Many grad students "have no recourse except to borrow to finance their educations."

To make GSLs easier to repay, Horch suggested the government "tie the level of repayment to the student's future income."

SB Alumni College Day Set

annual Alumni College Day is scheduled for Saturday, offering area alumni of Stony Brook an opportunity to renew their classroom experiences at Stony Brook, with no exams or papers required

Eleven Stony Brook faculty members will lead seminars during the day-long program, on topics ranging from medical ethics to discovering lost cities, the history of German Jews to New York State politics of 1982. The seninars are scheduled from 9:30 AM through 4 PM. Registration fees are \$10 for members of the Stony Book Alumni Association and \$15 for other alumni and guests. Tickets for the Alumni College Day luncheon are an additional

Dr. Elof Carlson, Distinguished Teaching Professor of Biology of Stony Brook, will be guest speker at the 1:15 PM lucheon in The End of the Bridge restaurant. Carlson will be discussing the work of H. J.

under Muller at Indiana Uni- Pulitzer prize last year.

Stony Brook's second annual Muller, founder of radiation versity, s the author of Genes. genetics and contributor to the- Radiation and Society: The ories about the genetic basis of Life and Work of H. J. Muller evolution. Carlson, who studied which was nominated for a

Alumni Show Art

The first Stony Brook Alumni Invitational Art Exhibition will open at the Art Gallery of the Fine Arts Center on Saturday. The Exhibition will run through November 17, open 1-5 PM weekdays and evenings before Main Stage performances at the Fine Arts

Stony Brook Art Department, of Technology, the Art Institute from classes of the early 1970's of Chicago, University of Wisto the most recent Spring 1982 consin, University of Michigan, alumni, have been invited to submit artworks of all media graphers Gallery, London and including photography, gra- the Museum Duren, West phics, sculpture, painting. Germany.

drawing and ceramics. Submitted artworks are to be reviewed and selected for exhibition by a committee of Art Department faculty members.

Some of the other institutions and galleries that have displayed works by the Stony Brook graduates invited to participate in the Alumni Show Forty-four graduates of the include: the Rochester Institute Pratt Institute, the Photo-

Grad Student Shot

By John Buscemi

A Stony Brook graduate student was in grave condition last night at Mercy Hospital in Rockville Centre, after being shot in the head by a Lakeview policeman on Thursday.

Hospital officials said the wounded man, Stephan White, 38, is not expected to live. He is attached to artifical life support systems and the bullet is still in his head.

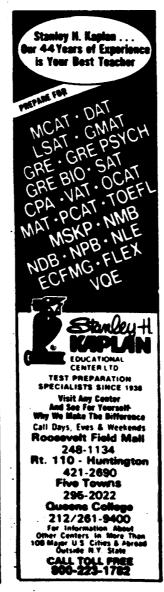
White has a history of mental problems, relatives said. According to Lt. Shaun Spillane of Nassau Homicide Squad: on the night of the shooting. White, threatened members of his family with a large kitchen knife. He left his house at 905 Orlando Avenue with the knife shortly after 10 his family notified police. Fifth precinct officers responded and found White at a box factory near his home. When White refused to drop the knife, Officer Richard Hofknecht slowly moved his patrol car forward, trying to pin White against the factory wall. White picked up a small, wooden loading platform and smashed the car windshield. Then White charged Officer James Mattimore, who was standing next to the vehicle. When White was about four feet from Mattimore, the officer fired his service revolver three times, hitting White once in the head and once in the right thigh. Mattimore

then took the knife from White and drove him to the hospital.

White's father, Elmer, 62 and brother, Dexter were at the scene when the shooting occured. On Oct. 7 police said, White was arrested and charged with assault and disorderly conduct after punching and kicking a transit officer in a New York City subway and trying to throw the officer onto the tracks. He was set free on bail, police said.

Laura Schwartz, a professor at SUNY Old Westbury who taught White history when he was an undergraduate there, said that as a result of the arrest White had been ordered by the court to undergo a psychiatric test. A close friend of White, who asked not to be identified. said that at the time of the shooting White was very troubled because he was afraid he might be committed to a mental institution

Schwartz and her husband, Michael, who is a professor at Stony Brook and also taught White, both said White was "never violent." "He was one of the most wonderful, brilliant, intellectual students I ever had." Mrs. Schwartz said. "He was incredibly sensitive and gentle." Mr. Schwartz said White "lived for ideas and for history...He was informed, interesting and analytical. I was thrilled when I heard he was coming to Stony Brook."



College Notes

Heads of State Flock to Kansas State

Manhattan, Kansas CPS)—Tucked away in a rolling prairie, Kansas State University (KSU) enjoys an admirably solid if unspectacular academic renown, according to the Ladd-Kipset ranking of collegiate reputations. Athletically, it's terrific in basketball, traditionally lousy in football. And it seems to attract presidents like flies.

Though the records are hardly definitive, unlikely KSU has been more successful in attracting U.S. presidents—and the attendant publicity—to campus than any other college.

The most recent was the Sept. 7th visit of Ronald Reagan, whose popularity at colleges is depressed by his stance on military registration, his cuts of student aid, and his administration's disruptive delays in making aid awards.

But Reagan's Kansas State visit drew some 11,000 enthusiastic, supportive listeners.

When in 1970 President Richard Nixon's poll ratings plummeted after his invasion of Cambodia, the killings at Kent State and a nationwide student protest strike, he also went to Kansas State, where he met a cheering crowd of students.

Two years before, Senator Robert Kennedy made his first presidential campagin speech

Republican contender Nelson Rockefeller "was sitting in a New York City restaurant, reading these glowing stories of Bobby Kennedy's spectacular reception here, and said, 'I could draw there too," KSU administrator Carl Rocket said. "So he scheduled a lecture here for later that year, too."

Gerald Ford spoke at KSU, and Dwight Eisenhower "visited his brother, who was then president of the university, here many times," added Rochet, who believes Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to campaign in Manhattan.

"I think any place that'll give you a standing ovation in front of TV cameras when your polls are dying is bound to be popular with politicians," explained an aide to David Garth, a political campaign consultant. "And when you can't get to the geographic middle of the country very often, Kansas State probably begins to make a lot of sense," he concludes.

Gay Students Are

Recognized by Courts

Despite a string of spring victories, it was a bad summer for gay student rights advocates, and it promises to be an even more tense fall.

Most prominantly, the president of Michigan State University (MSU) overturned the recommendations of two campus committees and exempted a fraternity from university prohibitions against discriminating on the basis of sexual preference.

A federal court, moreover, recently said Texas A&M administrators had acted properly in withholding university recognition of a gay student group.

Georgetown University gays are expecting a fall ruling in their suit to gain student group status, while gay groups at Florida and Oklahoma are struggling to retain group recognition they barely won earlier in 1982.

Gay rights advocates, claiming they're confident of ultimate victory, derive their confidence from the successes of the civil rights movement. "Gays are a minority fighting against being suppressed by the majority," asserted Ron Bogard, a lawyer for the Georgetown gay groups. "Black people had that problem some time ago. Unfortunately, we have to re-invent the wheel all over again each time a new minority wants its rights recognized."

Uneasy administrators don't see it that way.
Texas A&M lawyer James Bond dismissed
the gay rights groups as "more of a social
entity than anything else."

Michigan State President Cecil Mackey ruled that a fraternity that kicked out a gay member last spring ws within its rights because "social fraternities and sororities have a special relationship to the University, but [are] not part of the University."

Consequently, Delta Sigma Phi, which expelled member John Norwak when he admitted being a member of the MSU Lesbian/Gay Alliance, didn't have to abide by the university's rules prohibiting discrimination against gays, Mackey ruled in July. In excusing Delta Sigma Phi, Mackey became the first MSU president to overrule the school's judicial board, which had earlier condemned the fraternity and ordered Norwak reinstated.

Norwak refuses to comment on Mackey's decision, although he said he will consider "all the options now available" to him.

Similarly, gays at Texas A&M say they'll persue recognition in the courts. "It will probably be another couple of years, and may involve going to the U.S. Supreme Court," said attorney Larry Sauer, but he expects the university eventually will be forced to recognize the gay student group.

"There are already recognized groups on campus which do the same things we want to do," Sauer contended. "We are an information dissemination organization. This stuff about social versus political [purposes] is something they just conjured up."

The two Georgetown gay groups expect their court decision sometime this fall.

A Georgetown spokesman explained that "we believe that their purpose doesn't require official recognition, and also that it is the university's right as a Catholic institution to refuse to sanction groups whose purpose the Church opposes."

Bogard replies that, "The straw man in the case is that chartering a student group does not mean endorsement. The school charters a Jewish group on campus, but does that mean [administrators] recognize the non-divinity of Jesus Christ?"

Bogard, for one, is convinced his clients will-"have their victory in court."

Corruption Disbands Political Activists

Charlottesville, Virginia—Last spring a group of University of Virginia students, calling themselves the Committee to Remove Arrogant Politicos (CRAP), set out to abolish their Student Council because, they claimed, no one took student politics seriously.

Now the same group has itself disbanded, claiming that no one took its cause seriously enough.

"People are pretty apathetic about student government here," explained student Chuck Wehland, one of the founders of CRAP. "The whole thing is kind of a joke."

Virginia students turned out in force in 1980 to dissolve the College Council, another branch of the student government.

The anarchist impulse this year died out because the Student Council responded, not because of apathy toward a committee trying to combat apathy. Wehland said.

"One of the reasons we dissolved is because the people who originally caused us to condemn the council are now gone. I think we've at least succeeded in getting some serious people in there, and now we'll give them a chance."

CRAP organized last spring. Wehland said, because the Student Council had become too political and corrupt. Wehland then claimed that the council members were "out for themselves" and "had done [nowhere] near the job of representing students and their entitions"

"The Student Council has taken a significant turn in the right direction," acknowledged Hunter Carter, one of the new members of the council. "The council had become overly political. Some members were just too influenced by their own weight. Overall, it [the movement to abolish the council] has been beneficial and put a little pressure on us to become more student- and service-oriented."

Efforts to abolish student government. however, are not unique to the University of Virginia.

In just the last four years, schools such as the University of Texas-Austin. Dartmouth, Georgia, Northern Colorado and Southern Illinois at Edwardsville, to name a few, have disbanded all or part of their student governments.



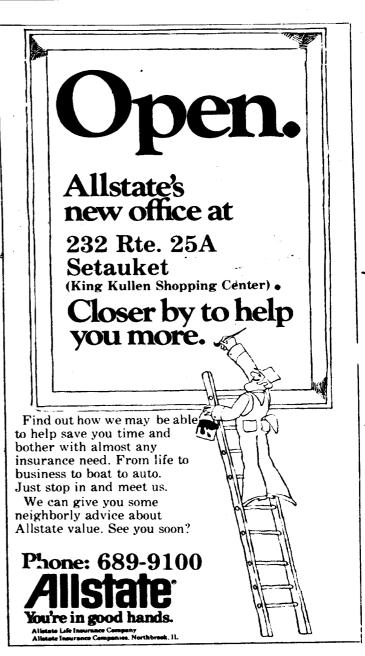
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LOST: Consort watch in Gym during vol-Jeyball intramurals on Tuesday 12th inight. Gold colored casing and gold & lver colored band. Please call Felipe or leave message at 246-4530. Reward.

FOUND: Calculus book in Chemistry Building on 10/14/82. If yours call 6-3427 for identification.

FOUND: Calculator found in Commuter College on 10/8. Can be claimed in Commuter College. Ask for Joseph Hock or call 246-3427.

FOUND: Physics notebook and calculator. Call Jeff 246-3837.

PERSONAL

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MAGDA! Of course weren't going to let your birthday fun-filled year and a wish taht you will find much happiness here. From your outrageous housemates: Shereen, Mathew, Ramanan, and Mike.

CHARLIE, HAPPY BIRTHDAY to a great drinking buddy. Here's to all the good times over the past year and I'm looking to many more. I'll drink to that!!!--Mike

RENEE How coincidental, Larry's love does seem; but he and his can never share our silitary dream. Renee there is no mirror, of a relationship so rare; only we alone can hold and feel all the magic that is there; for our's is truely rare-Love ya, Keith

DEAR WARREN my Slewpy, Thanx for the best six months ever. You make my life complete.vou make me so happy. I need you, I want you, I love you! Forever Happy Anniversary, two days late Love,

DEAR HOLLY. On this day you'll turn 21. Make it wild, have lots of fun. Smoki some doables, have sôme beers, 21 will be a wild year. With all my love, Sharon.

Forum: Prof. David Sprintzen, chairperson of the Long Island Progressive Coalition, will speak on "Socialists and Democrats: Towards a Prosperous America" at a forum on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 8 PM in Room 226 of the Stony Brook Union, sponsored by the Democratic Sociallet Forum.

JAMIE. So you're finally legal prey! Congratulations, kid-here's wishing you a loriously happy eighteenth birthdayl....A

WE WANT YOUR BODY in Roth cafe, Oct. 29th, for the most DARING Halloween blowout ever!! Whitman and Gershwin double decker party...come enjoy light and dark beer til you KISS THE FLOOR. Live band, DJ, prizes for best costumes the place to be for Hallow's Eve. Come party with the people who know Keep watching for further details...Aloha.

PAULA-Welcome to the 20 Club. Remember softball, Burger King, saturday nights, storms, myrtle beach, and N.A. It's all a part of getting old. Have a great B-Day. Love Schmoe and your buddy

BABES-Happy 21/2 year anniversary! Thank for always being around when I need you and especially when I don't! Much love, Laura.

MOPTOP and FOAMFACE. Show us some real women and watch the limpness disappear. Foam will then appear Love Not Limp And Ready To Shoot

TO ALL MY FRIENDS who made my birthday so special. Thank you all. Love,

WHITMAN PUB IS OPEN 7 days a week Come on down to great music, great people. And total enjoyment.

MITCH-Thank you for everything. You're so terrific to me. Don't ever stop being my friend. Love you-Say P.S. How about some "L"!

WHAT?? It's time for the intramural cross country race already? Only 3 miles? I'll do it! Bring entries to Gym III NOW!

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED to elect Lew Lehrman Governor; call 732-0962.

CHERYL Happy second decade! Here's to no more arguments and a lot more laughs. You are an excellent friend and a...well, "pretty good" roommatel i'm not exaggerating when I say you've done more for me than anyone and I love you very much. Have a "super cosmic" birthday! Love, Laura (Your token gentile!).

KIM You have the most rotten cheese 've ever sniffed. Love Your Favorite Hall.

DEAREST ERICA-Every moment we spend together leaves us even closertoday, tomorrow, and forever. I can only say that I am sorry that we didn't meet each other sooner last summer, but there are plenty more summers to come. Remember what they say, "Long distance is the next best thing to being there." Good luck and Knock-em dead at Amer. Univ. Say hello to everyone for me, and check Fridays issue of the "Eagle." With love always, Jay.

TO PUFF, Remember Zeppelia and Zebra will always be Number 1. Good Luck in anthropology. By the way the 2 Terrys think you guys have a great suite.

LOOKING TO TRADE ROOM, Stage XII D-205 for anything in Tabler in diately. Slip paper under my door and I'll contact you.

CONGRATS AMMANN SWIMMERS-Especially A-1—You-re great guyst We're proud of youl Love Mary and

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Sports Digest

Brewers Cap a Game Lead

Milwaukee - Robin Yount capped a record second fourhit game with a home run, leading the Milwaukee Brewers to a 6-4 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday and a one-game edge in the 79th World Series.

Responding to the cheers of "WVP, MVP" from the crowd of 56,562, Yount had a double and two singles along with his solo homer in the seventh inning. He scored twice and figured in two of Milwaukee's other runs. Yount, who also had four hits in Game 1, is the first player in Series history to have two four-hit games. He now has 11 hits and six RBI in 21 at-bats in the Series. The Brewers lead the best-of-seven championship three games to two.

For winning pitcher Mike Caldwell, the game was in stark contrast to his three-hit, 10-0 masterpiece in Game 1. This time, the Cardinals battled Caldwell in each inning, banging out 14 hits and finally chasing him with one out in the top of

Featherweight Retains Title

Charlotte, N.C.-Eusebio Pedroza has retained his World Boxing Association featherweight title in his second straight controversial bout, a 15-round draw with No. 3ranked Bernard Taylor. A vast majority of the 4,000 fans on hand Saturday in Taylor's hometown greeted the announcement of the judges' scoring with a chorus of boos and hurled an assortment of litter at the ring.

South African referee Stanley Christodoulou scored the fight 147-143 in favor of Pedroza; judge Knud Jensen of Denmark had it 146-144 in Taylor's favor and judge Oscar Oppen of Argentina scored it even, 146-146.

Talks Not Busted, Just Bruised

Cockeysville, Md. - The National Football League players union is expected to propose a modified salary distribution plan in the negotiations aimed at ending the 27-day strike, The Associated Press learned yesterday.

"It is an attempt to show management some movement, some flexibility," a source close to the negotiations said. "The union is going to incorporate a restructured salary distribution plan in its proposed salary schedule," the source added. Details of the proposed modified plan have not been finalized by union negotiators

There was no indication, however, that the union was abandoning its demand for a wage scale based primarily on years of service in the league.

Up and Coming Events

Women's Tennis vs. Barnard College at Barnard, 3:30 PM Tomorrow

Men's Soccer vs. Southampton College at home 3:30 PM Women's Volleyball vs. New Rochelle and Iona at Iona, 7:30 PM

Runners Trek To Bronx

By Donna Lyons and Mike Winter

Both the men's and women's cross country teams ran in Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx on Saturday, each turning in strong performances despite the cold weather.

The men's team competed against City College of New York and Montclair State in a double duet meet. Because of a surprisingly strong team of Montclair runners, Stony Brook took a defeat, losing 15-45. However Stony Brook easily defeated City College, 26-31, despite the fact that CCNY's top runner finished ahead of all the Patriots. What CCNY lacked was overall depth in their squad.

Charles Ropes, who has been running consistantly well, finished seventh overall with a time of 28:26. Following Ropes was team captain Mike Winter with a time of 28:52 and Jerry O'Hara with 29:57. This gave Stony Brook seventh, eighth and ninth place finishes. Blake Canby, another of Stony Brook's top runners, was forced out of the five mile race due to a twisted ankle he sustained halfway through.

The women's team finished with a convincing 15-50 win over CCNY.

In finishing all seven of the Patriot team's runners before CCNY's first runner, Stony Brook took its first shut-out since 1980. Finishing in an intentional first place tie were

Megan Brown and Donna Lyons in 20 minutes:21 seconds. Following closely behind were team captain Sue Corrado in third (21:09), Susan Nelson in sixth (22:58) and Patty Verzulli in seventh (23:25). CCNY's number one runner, Patricia Butcher finished eighth in 23:33.

Coach Paul Dudzick said, "The team ran with little pressure today and has made a commitment to run 30 seconds faster per individual next week. The team has the character and ability to do this."

Stony Brook's next race is the Public Athletic Conference Championships in Van Courtlandt Park at noon on Saturday.



This penalty shot was saved, but the Patriots went on to defeat Kings Point, 1-0.

Last Minute Shot Saves Pats

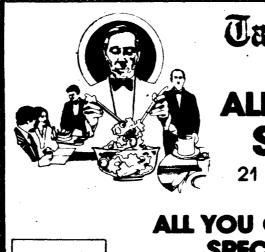
By Craig Schneider

Last year the Stony Brook Soccer Team was forced to forfeit against Kings Point when their goalie was thrown out of the game. A harsh call by the referee, followed by some rude words by a scorekeeper, drove the goal keeper over to the sidelines...and off of the field. The memory of this, though distilled by time and practially a new Stony Brook team, promised at least one thing this year: an interesting match. Stony Brook's 1-0 victory, with the goal coming late in the game, fulfilled this expectation. "It was a fan pleasing game. Lots of strong defense, and a good fast game to watch," said Frank Matos, Stony

The soccer team's record was advanced to 3-\$-1 at Kings Point when Steve O'Niel took a shot with less than four minutes remaining. The shot was blocked, but bobbled. Both the Kings Point goalie and Stony Brook's new power forward Mike Bollero scrambled for possesion of the rebound. Bollero won, as did the Patriots. Credit must also go to Stony Brook goalie Matt McDade. who made some incredible saves and "kept usin the game," Matos said.

The Soccer team's next game is tomorrow at home, against Southhampton at 3:30 PM.





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-Statesman Sports

Patriots Attack Tramples Kingsman, 30-10

By Mike Borg

It was cold and windy under the lights at Brooklyn College (BC). The Patriots were, for the first time this season, on the enemy's home turf—astroturf that is. Stony Brook was up for the occasion and determined to give the Kingsmen all, if not more than, they could handle.

The Pats lost the coin toss and elected to kick with the wind. The brick wall defense took over. During the first quarter, Brooklyn mounted a fierce running attack at the center of the defensive line, which resulted in a fumble recovered by the Patriots on Brooklyn's 47 yard line.

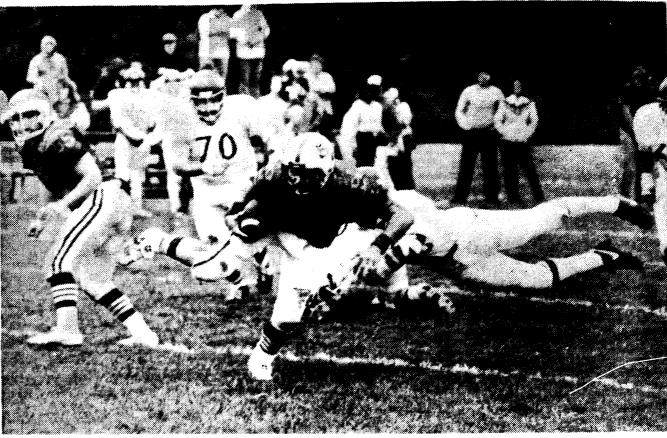
Despite a 21 yard carry by Chris Brown the Patriots were forced to attempt a field goal. With 2:15 left in the first quarter, Make Quirk connected with a 36 yarder making the score 3-0, Patriots.

The second quarter ws dominated by the defense which pulled off three big plays leading to a Stony Brook touchdown. The first was when the entire offensive line, led by Mike Infranco, swarmed on the BC quarterback for an 8 yard sack, on the very next play, Dino Delany leaped up and got a hand on the ball forcing a BC imcompletion. Later in the second quarter, Ed Plitt recovered a Brooklyn fumble.

After a 12 yard reception by Mark Van Keuren, a Jorge Taylor touchdown was nullified by a holding penalty. It was fourth and seven when the field goal unit came out onto the field to attempt a 25 yarder into the wind. The Patriots faked the kick and with a key block from kicker Quirk, QB Ray McKenna scrambled 25 yards for the touchdown. The point after was good, making the score 10-0 Patriots, at halftime.

On the way into the locker room Coach Fred Kemp said the team played pretty well in the first half but, "I hope its not this damn close in the second half."

In the second half the offensive line, led by Scott Firestone, backup center, opened up some gaping holes for the Patriot runners. Firestone said of his backup assignment, "We are only as strong as our weakest link, this year we



Statesman/Gary Higgins

The Red Machine rambled right over the Kingsman of Brooklyn College Saturday, 30-10. They remain undefeated.

have heavy . . . chains."

The Pats received the opening kick of the second half and were forced to punt. The defense gave the ball right back when a nine yard sack by Delany gave BC a fourth and 10 forcing a punt. The offense settled down after the opening set of downs and began a good, well executed drive. Brown broke through on a 15 yard run to about the 20 yard line. McKenna handed off to Taylor several times for short yardage inside the 20. Finally, Taylor made it into the endzone for a touchdown. Quirks point after was good, making the score 17-0 with 6:23 remaining in the third quarter.

The following kickoff was taken back for big yardage by BC. Then with 5:08 remaining the Kingsmen scored and completed the conversion making the score 17-8, Patriots. The SB defense had not allowed an opponent to score for over 10 quarters until that point.

The SB offense struck back with frightning intensity 30 secondainto the fourth quarter with a Taylor five yard touchdown run, the conversion attempt failed making the score 23-8.

The defense got back on track with Jerry Colpas picking off a BC pass and running it back 55 yards setting up yet another Taylor touchdown.

Taylor, who rushed for over 100 yards again, scored three of the four SB touchdowns, said following his third TD of the game "I never played on astroturf

before, I didn't know if it would slow me down or not \dots I guess it just worked out for the better."

The score with 9:53 remaining i the contest was then 30-8. (Turn out the lights, the party's over.)

The rest of the fourth quarter was all defense. Tom Lucas sacked the QB for 10 yards, followed by a Jim Bruckner 40 yard interception and yet another QB sack, this one by Rich Valdez.

BC kicked a field goal with 20 seconds remaining making the final score 30-11.

After the game Kemp said, "It was a rewarding victory... The defense was super and the offense did its job." "The offense did a super job gainst a tough defense," Delany added.



The Volleybell team finished seventh at the East Stroudsburg Invitational Tournament.

Killer Spikes Offset Poor Serves

By Jennie Chuang

The Stony Brook Women's Volleyball Team traveled to Pennsylvania Friday afternoon to participate in the East Stroudsburg Invitational. Strong teams, such as East Stroudsburg College (Regional Champs), Rutgers University of Newark, Kutztown State, Ithaca College, Salisburg State College, and Westchester College made up the competition. Stony Brook came in seventh after playing five matches.

The first game was played on Friday night against Rutgers. The Patriots were in good spirits even after the tiring drive down. They lost the first game 10-15, but came back to win the second, 15-6. In the third they lost, 8-15. Ursala Ferro had 19 successful kill shots as the result of Ellen Lambert's and Tatiana Georgieff's assists.

The second match was similar to the first; Stony Brook lost the first to Kutztown, then came back strong in the second only to lose the third with a score result of 8-15, 15-5 and 12-15. The only difference between this match and the previous one was that Ferro and Kerry Kehoe started a quick, strong defensive block that resulted in more successful blocks. The last game was especially exciting to watch as the ball was pounded from side to side while teammates developed laryngitis showing their support.

The third game against the host of the Invitational, East Stroudsburg, was very dragging. The Patriots didn't play as a whole team which resulted in a loss of 10-15 and 5-15, which could be attributed to either the

lack of sleep due to the tournament's scheduling or just

simply a stronger opponent.

The fourth match against Lafayette College was the most intense, even though the Pats lost the match, 8-15 and 7-15. The six people on the court were so aware and awake that it was a pleasure to see them work.

The last match played in the Invitational was against Salisburg. Stony Brook won with scores of 15-9, 13-15 and 15-7 to place seventh in the tournament.

Stony Brook's overall serving for the tournament was 92 percent, the lowest serving percentage of this volleyball season so far. Other aspects, however, made up for this: Lambert had 64 assists and 30 kill shots, Georgieff had 49 assists and a serving percentage of 98 percent, Ferro made 60 kill shots, while Kehoe made 48. Ruth Levine, Denise Driscoll and Stacy Rabinowitz made up the strong defense with their constant hustle. Co-captain Lauren Beja was an active supporter but did not play because of a knee injury sustained earlier in the season. Other active supporters were Carol Thompson and Kay Wilhelms, both from last years volleyball team, and Anli Hung, the team's statistics keeper

Coach Teri Tiso said, "I'm really pleased with the overall result of this tournament. We had a strong front attack and also a strong back defense."

The next match will be away against Iona and New Rochelle. The next tournament will be this Friday at the Mansfield Invitational.