

FSA President Elected to Third Term

By Elizabeth Wasserman

Richard Bentley was elected to an unprecedented third term as president of the Faculty Student Association (FSA) by a unanimous vote of the Association's 22 Class-A members at their annual meeting Wednesday. In addition, the Class-A members, a combination of faculty, staff and students, elected 11 other members to the Board of Directors and passed an amendment to the FSA bylaws concerning the duties of assistant treasurers.

FSA, which controls and contracts for the auxiliary services on campus, had its second successful year in a row, Bentley said in his annual report as president. He said that in the beginning of the 1970's the corporation had a \$250,000 deficit and what prevented it from bankruptcy was a loan taken out and personally signed for by then-president of the university John Toll.

Treasurer Dan Melucci, the university's chief accountant, in his annual report cited an increase of about \$92,000 in the fund balance—the accumulated profit of the association. Last year, the total fund balance was almost \$42,000 bringing this year's total to over \$133,000. The majority of the profit was generated by the subcontracted food service DAKA, campus vending services, the billiard tables in the Union, the Union bowling alley and amusement machines, according to the report.

Bentley who as president is chairman of the board and director of policy and staff of the corporation, occupies the seat on the board reserved for former

FSA presidents. Last year he was on the board as an alumnus and the year before his status was of a continuing education student.

Other officers elected at the meeting were treasurer Daniel Melucci who was returned to his position for the fourth consecutive year; Mortimer Shaken, an assistant professor of Dentistry was elected vice-president; and undergraduate Mary Ellen Sullivan was elected corporate secretary for her second term.

Former Polity President Gerry Manginelli was elected alumni member of the board. The six student board members elected were Polity President Adina Finkelstein; Polity vice-president David Gamberg; former Polity President Jim Fuccio; and undergraduates Mary Ellen Sullivan, Fung Lam and Brian Davis. Administrators elected to the board were Vice-President for Administration Carl Hanes, Vice-President for Student Affairs Fred Preston and Nancy Rothman, advisor for the Office of Undergraduate Studies.

In review of the year 1982, Bentley listed accomplishments such as the appointment of Susan Bernstein as executive director of FSA, a position that Bentley had filled in the interim. A Request for Proposals (RFP) document, detailing the guidelines that contractors must adhere to when submitting a bid, was completed; a new food service was contracted, for which \$34,000 was spent for equipment repairs; the Bank of New York opened recently; the Main Desk (Kiosk) completed its first full year under FSA; and



Statesman Steve Buchalter

Rich Bentley was elected President of the Faculty Student Association (FSA) for the third consecutive year.

also reported was a 45 percent increase in meal plan registration. This past year, new contracts were signed with the Graduate Student Organization's (GSO) lounge, Dale's ice cream parlor, and Calcutters hair cutters, among others.

As for future plans for FSA, Bentley asked the other members to "keep investing in capital projects." He said that the association can complete projects quicker than the state of New York, which has to work through bureaucratic channels. The future of G Quad cafeteria, which is currently closed and used instead as a storage area for General Institutional Services, is debatable, Bentley said, who mentioned one possibility for its use as a campus supermarket.

The Class-A members of FSA voted the entire student Class-A membership to positions as assistant treasurers (ATs). The job of assistant treasurer is to be assistant business and fiscal officer of the association, according to the bylaws. An amendment to the bylaws was passed unanimously that changed a clause previously stating that ATs were to sign all disbursement checks. The new amendment excludes payroll ch

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Cancer Gene Is Isolated By Stony Brook Researchers

Research completed at Stony Brook and other institutions within the past month has provided what appears to be the first "road map" for studying chromosomal translocation, believed to be a major triggering process for cancer.

Kenneth Marcu, a biochemistry professor here, is part of a team of researchers who have zeroed in on a single cancer gene that, they believe, triggers the growth of cancer cells during translocation—the process whereby DNA moves from one chromosome to another. For at least a decade, scientists have believed that chromosomal translocation triggers leukemia and blood-related cancers, although it is not known if any single one of these genes was involved in translocation-caused cancer.

The findings by Marcu and his colleagues mirror that being done at Harvard and St. Louis universities. The Stony Brook/Wistar report went to press last week and will appear in the January edition of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The findings were first made public two weeks ago in Chicago.

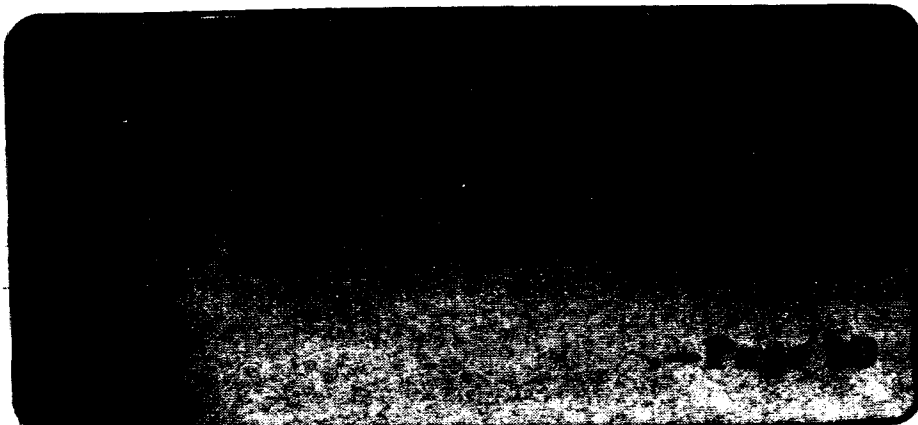
Marcu and his team, graduate student Lawrence Stanton and researchers at the Wistar Institute in

Philadelphia, have cloned the gene, showing that it translocates to another chromosome with concomitant, substantial increase in the gene's activity, thus permitting it to possibly trigger cancerous growth. This work, Marcu believes, gives researchers "a bridge like no other gene ever had before, in effect a road map" for progress toward diagnosing pre-cancer conditions and perhaps at some future point devising a way of neutralizing the cancer-triggering translocation process.

"It's going to take a few months for word to get around," said one Stony Brook official who requested anonymity, "but he [Marcu] and his group are going to be the center of a lot of attention."

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(A full report on the findings of Marcu and his colleagues appears on page 5 of this month's Scientia section.)



**Distinguished Lecture Series
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Parade Exhibits Soviet Weaponry

Moscow (AP)—The Soviet Union rolled a brawny display of military hardware through Red Square yesterday in Revolution Day festivities. President Leonid Brezhnev said should "cool the hot heads of some imperialist politicians."

Soviet generals displayed two weapons never before seen at the parade—an improved surface-to-air missile and an updated armored personnel carrier reportedly in use against Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites jammed the cobblestone square to watch the show in 21-degree cold and brilliant sunshine.

Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, 74, presided over the military

ceremonies marking the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, which led to the founding of the Soviet state. He stood beside the 75-year-old Brezhnev atop the red marble mausoleum of revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin.

Ustinov and Brezhnev both denounced the United States in tough speeches that showed no sign of easing the Kremlin's anti-American rhetoric.

Addressing troops massed on Red Square, Ustinov said the Soviet Union is aware that "the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the U.S.A., have led the intensity of their military preparations to an unusual level, are fanning the flames of armed conflicts in different regions of the world, and irresponsibly

are threatening to use nuclear weapons."

Afterwards, at a Kremlin reception attended by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, Brezhnev warned:

"We shall do the utmost to see to it that those who like military ventures should never take the land of the Soviets unawares, that the potential aggressor should know: a crushing retaliatory strike will inevitably be in for him. Our might and vigilance will cool, I think, the hot heads of some imperialist politicians."

Neither Brezhnev or Ustinov explicitly mentioned President Reagan in their remarks, however. They also reiterated Soviet intentions to seek nego-

tiated arms reductions.

Brezhnev said, "The Soviet Union will continue persistently fighting for detente, for disarmament. We shall be building up efforts to avert the threat of a nuclear war."

The government newspaper Izvestia also printed a message Reagan sent to Brezhnev, which read: "On the occasion of the national holiday of the Soviet Union, I would like to convey congratulations on behalf of the American people to the people of the Soviet Union. The United States will continue to work in the name of peace and relations with the Soviet Union, which are based on mutual restraint and respect of principles of international rights."

—News Digest—

—International—

Jerusalem—The Israeli military commander in Beirut indicated in testimony yesterday that Lebanese Christian militias were allowed to continue their sweep through Palestinian refugee camps long after suspicions of a slaughter had surfaced.

Brigadier General Amos Yaron's testimony before a special Israeli commission investigating the Sept. 16-18 massacre at the Sabra and Chatilla camps contradicted Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's account.

Yaron said he began receiving vague, fragmentary indications that something was amiss within hours of the Christians' entry into the camps in the afternoon of Sept. 16.

But he implied under questioning that permission to continue the slaughter was given by chief of staff Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan at a meeting at 4 p.m. on Sept. 17 in Beirut.

Asked whether anyone spoke to the militiamen about how the operation was going, Yaron replied, "I believe the chief of staff even said some nice words to them about it."

Sharon told the commission Oct. 25 that the sweep of the refugee camps was ordered stopped immediately at midday on Sept. 17—four hours before the meeting.

He said the militias, sent in to ferret out fugitive Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas, were allowed to stay until 5 a.m. on Sept. 18 only to give them time to regroup and withdraw.

Yaron, however, said Eytan told the meeting that "the men of the Lebanese Forces will continue mopping-up operations in the empty camps south of the Fakhahani Quarter until Sept. 18 at 0500." He said it was assumed the camps were empty because the civilians would most likely have fled when the militia operation began.

"At 11 o'clock we ordered a halt, and after this meeting at 4 p.m. with the chief of staff we continued," said Yaron.

"Does that mean you left the meeting with the feeling that the operation was resuming?" Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak asked Yaron.

"Until Saturday morning," Yaron replied.

Tehran, Iran—Iranian forces punched six miles across the border yesterday in their second invasion of Iraq in four months, Iran's Parliament speaker said.

The speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told a news conference the invasion force reached Tib, an Iraqi town of 3,000, and an adjacent town, which he did not name. A producing oilfield also lies in that area of Iraq, 170 miles southeast of Baghdad.

Asked whether the Iranian military might drive toward the Iraqi capital, Rafsanjani replied: "We will not limit ourselves... we won't finish until they meet our conditions."

The white-turbaned Moslem clergyman reiterated those peace conditions: withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian soil, payment of reparations to Iran, and "punishment" of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Rafsanjani, one of Iran's most powerful leaders, represents revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the Supreme Defense Council.

There was no immediate comment from Iraq on Rafsanjani's report. If true, it is Iran's second invasion of Iraq in their 25-month-old border war. In July, the Iranians attacked across the southern end of the frontier and stormed toward Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, but they were driven back in heavy fighting.



Pope John Paul II

AP Photo

Barcelona, Spain—A baggy-eyed Pope John Paul II, speaking near the end of a grueling 10-day Spain tour, called yesterday for urgent action to end the world recession and for a new economic order based on business-labor cooperation.

"The state cannot resign itself to support unemployment forever," the pontiff declared under rainy skies in Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city. "Creation of new jobs must constitute an economic and political priority."

After a morning visit to the mountaintop monastery of Montserrat, the pontiff was driven to this industrial center of Spain's northeast Catalonia region and said noon prayers at the spectacular but unfinished Church of the Holy Family.

In the afternoon, he spoke to an audience on the grounds of the city's 1929 international exhibition and celebrated mass in Barcelona's new soccer arena.

John Paul, who in eight days has trekked to 14 Spanish cities and towns, looked tired and drawn. Large bags hung under his eyes, his expression was glazed and a bump had appeared on his forehead. Church officials declined to say what the swelling was. But they told reporters that when the tour ends tomorrow,

the pontiff will retire to Castel Gondolfo, his retreat south of Rome, for a few days' rest.

In his speech to an audience in Barcelona's hillside Montjuic district, John Paul urged workers and business leaders to work together to reduce unemployment. The jobless rate in Spain is 14.6 percent of the workforce.

"The means for solution to this serious problem demand a revision of the economic order as a whole," the pope said. "In difficult and sinful times ... you cannot abandon workers to their lot, especially those who like the poor and immigrants, only have their arms to support themselves."

Moscow—The Soviet Union is building the world's most powerful space rocket and plans to test it next year, according to authoritative sources here. The rocket would be used in 1985 to hurl into orbit the 110-ton core of a massive manned space station.

The sources—all of them involved in the Soviet space program—provided a rough outline, and a few details, of a project that dwarfs anything that has been approved for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It's not all secret. Soviet officials won't officially acknowledge that they are developing the monster rocket, code-named "G." But they speak openly of their concept for Cosmograd—or "city in the sky."

It would be occupied year in, year out, by rotating crews of medical researchers, astronomers, workers making pure drugs and materials, satellite repairmen and military astronauts reconnoitering the globe and manning space weapons.

Some would inhabit this weightless world for perhaps years in long-term research projects. Others would man high-technology construction crews, assembling manned and unmanned rockets destined for the planets and other parts of the solar system.

The sources, who asked to remain unidentified, provided these statistics: It will stand more than 300 feet tall, generate about 11 million pounds of liftoff thrust and will be able to hoist more than 300,000 pounds into orbit.

The largest rocket ever launched successfully was America's Saturn 5, which was retired after propelling American astronauts to the moon. It generated 7.5 million pounds of thrust and could carry more than 200,000 pounds into space.

—National—

Cape Canaveral, Florida—With a predawn "call to stations," test conductor Andy Brown yesterday started the countdown for space shuttle Columbia's first satellite-carrying commercial flight, set for a fiery liftoff Thursday.

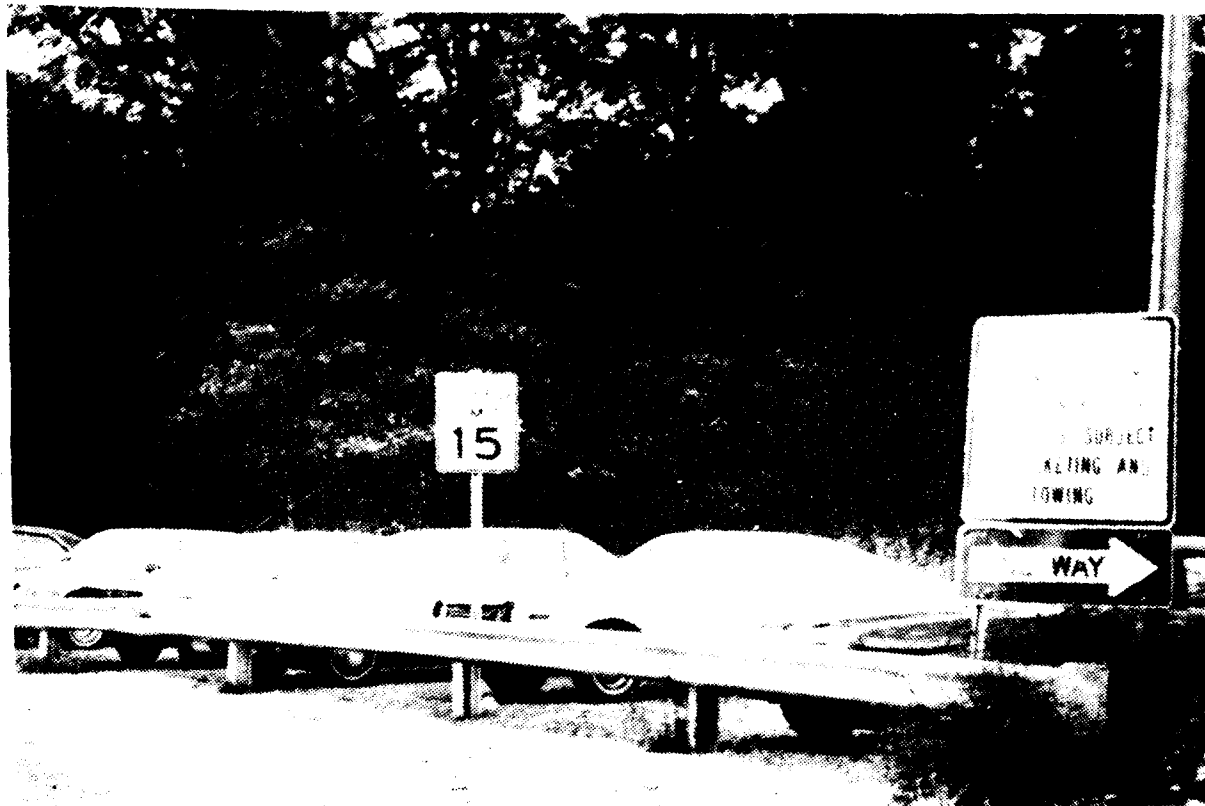
The count began on schedule at 3 AM when Brown summoned more than 50 technicians and engineers to their consoles in the launch control center three miles from the steel and concrete pad where Columbia is perched.

The four astronauts who will man the shuttle on its first operational mission were at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, concluding months of training. They are Vance Brand, the commander; pilot Robert Overmyer and mission specialists William Lenoir and Joseph Allen.

Brand will captain the largest crew ever to be launched into space in a single ship. They are to fly here Tuesday to make final preparations for launch, scheduled for 7:19 AM Thursday.

(continued on page 4)

Students Battle Parking Lot Crime



The Student Dorm Patrol has set up a unit that will patrol the campus lots to deter crime.

By Lisa Roman

In an effort to combat the recent rash of battery thefts and damage to vehicles in the Stony Brook campus parking lots, the Resident Volunteer Dorm Patrol has set up a parking lot unit that will focus its attention on the increasing frequency of these crimes.

The unit, headed by Dave Leviton, is estimating it will begin its patrols this weekend and will include students from Kelly D. Leviton said that a meeting held last Tuesday in which the ideas was introduced received positive feedback from the students. "Basically, we're just keying people in on one area that's been a constant problem," he said.

At the moment, the unit has attracted 25-30 volunteers who will patrol the campus lots seven days a week from midnight to 4 A.M. Leviton said that patrol groups of about five people will be equipped with a walkie-talkie, reporting to their "home base" located in Kelly Quad if they spot any suspicious persons. The "home base" will, in turn, contact the Department of Public Safety in the event of a disturbance.

"Hopefully we will be able to get in touch with Public Safety quicker so that they can respond," Leviton said. According to Sargeant Weingarten from the Department of Public Safety, the month of October contained a high number of vehicular damages. Public Safety officers responded to 23 cases of criminal mischief, 18 of which were stolen batteries. The incidents occurred at all times of the day, with no shift reporting more damages than any other. In contrast to the 23 cases in the campus lots, South P-Lot, which is used primarily by commuters and is located quite a distance from the resident halls, reportedly had only one vehicle damaged during the entire month.

The situation has gotten so bad, said Leviton, that he can hardly fall asleep at night for fear of having his car destroyed. "I've been involved in six separate accounts of chasing people out of the parking lot," he said. "I would like to see them get caught."

Steve Cohen, who heads the Volunteer Resident Dorm Patrol, said that the number of battery thefts and windshield smashings has grown rampant. "We're not going to stop until these people are arrested," he said. "We're not going to be satisfied until they are penalized to the full extent of the law." Cohen said that the university administration has been backing the dorm patrol "One hundred percent" in all issues involving crime prevention. "It's pleasant to see them so willing to work closely with us," he said.

Urging people to be more attentive to strangers and getting involved in the protection of other people's property is a way in which Herb Petty, assistant director of Public Safety, said crime can be prevented. "A lot of students may see things going on but do not think to call Public Safety," he said. Petty said that a criminal may easily duck or run to the end of the parking lot upon spotting a patrol car because of the car's high visibility. This, he said, is where the students can be of help. "Student's are our eyes and ears," he said. "We will enforce the law, but a lot of times the students are doing our policing." Petty said the majority of cases that Public Safety responds to are called in to headquarters by students. "That's how we find out our information," he said.

Leviton said each building is responsible for setting up their own patrol, and he said he encourages students to do so. Working on the dorm patrol, he said, is satisfying and fun. "You're having a good time and helping other students to boot," he said. Leviton commended Public Safety officers for doing "a damn good job" by patrolling the parking lots, but added, "the more the better."

"It's everyone's problem," he said. "If you have a car you should be concerned."

Student Can Still Smile After Theft of \$6,000 in Possessions

By Julie Hack

Heading home to Stage XII after an overnight stay in the city and a dull, sleepy trainride, nothing seemed more appealing than a little music and perhaps a cold beer for freshman Danniell Wexler.

Building B was quiet as usual on the morning of Oct. 16. But the silence was almost threatening as Wexler walked through a lonely hallway, searching through his pockets for his room key. Finally standing before his destination, Wexler eagerly unlocked his door. Five minutes later he cried. Though Wexler had not been gone for more than 28 hours, somebody had managed to rob him of a stereo receiver, a tape deck, turntable, speakers, 220 albums, forty tapes, a television, typewriter, desk lamp and even a hair dryer. Just two weeks before, on the weekend of Oct. 2, someone had broken into Wexler's room and rode off into the sunset with his valuable racing bicycle. Surveying the empty room, save for his books and clothes and the blankets on his bed, Wexler sadly gave up all hopes of relaxing with a beer and called the Department of Public Safety.

The Stony Brook campus is not as immune to disastrous events as one would like to believe. "There has been an increase of larcenies, burglaries and vandalism [on campus] since last semester," said Herbert Petty, assistant director of Public Safety. Petty believed that a significant amount of these crimes could be prevented. According to Petty, it is a general apathy—an unwillingness of

students to get involved—that has contributed to the recent rise of crime on campus. Regarding the \$6,000 loss Wexler suffered last month, Petty said, "Let's face it. Somebody, somebody saw what happened."

"I find it amazing that nobody noticed," Wexler said. "It's not normal." Wexler also said a \$250.00 reward will be offered to any witness who discloses information leading to the arrest of the thief or thieves. As of yet, Wexler has not recovered any of his belongings.

Wexler said he believed the second burglary could have been avoided had his RHD, Carmen Vasquez, been more efficient. Assuming that the thief who stole his bicycle possessed a key to his room, Wexler said he had spoken to Vasquez and requested that the core to his lock be changed. Wexler said that Vasquez agreed. But two weeks later Wexler still had the same lock on his door, and his room was robbed again. When asked to comment, Vasquez said, "Dannie saw me when I was outside... I said to go to the quad office... I don't carry a pen and paper around with me all the time." Wexler said he is considering further action in regard to the incident.

Despite the burglaries, Wexler can still smile. "I'm learning a lot of lessons," he said, one of them being, "You have to be very, very, careful." Suffolk County detective O'Shea who is currently investigating the case, called the incident "a run of the mill crime."

Tuition Tax Considered for Northwestern U

Illinois Council May Impose \$120 Tax on Students; Could Start A Nationwide Trend

By John Burkhardt

The City Council of Evanston, Illinois is considering imposing a \$120 tax on students at Northwestern University, the New York Times reported. Local officials say it would be the first such tax on university students levied anywhere in the United States.

Passage of the tax, which would amount to 1.5 percent of the tuition each of the 10,000 Northwestern students pays, could start a nationwide trend, said John Vaughan, executive assistant to the president of American Association of Universities. He told the Times it was "ominous."

Alderman Jack Korshak, who proposed the tax said it was necessary because the Town is providing the campus with fire and police protection, along with making public libraries available for the campus community, but that the university makes no direct contribution to the town's finances. Korshak said the university was receiving \$800,000 more each year for city services than it pays in taxes.

University officials dispute this. William Ihlanfeldt, Northwestern's dean of admissions, told the Times that the university contributes \$900,000 to \$1.7 million more in taxes each year than it costs

the town of Evanston. He said these contributions come from sales taxes by students and university employees. Northwestern University is the city's largest employer. Ihlanfeldt also noted the town provides the city with cultural benefits. He called the tuition tax "detrimental to both the city and the university," and said the university would fight it in court if necessary.

The city and the university negotiated earlier this year about the possibility that the university begin making annual payments to the town, as other large universities do. Both Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technol-

ogy have made such payments to Cambridge since 1928, the Times said. This year Harvard paid \$670,000 and MIT paid \$500,000.

Walter Milne, assistant to the president of MIT said the universities pay because they sometimes expand and remove other property off the Cambridge tax rolls.

Ihlanfeldt contended that this did not apply to Northwestern because "We've had a long history here of instituting policies to seek alternatives to encroachment." In fact, he said the university had returned almost 350 acres of land to the Evanston tax rolls.

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-News Digest-

-State and Local-

(continued from page 2)

New York—The number of English-speaking people in the world increased 40 percent in the last 20 years as the language was adopted by diplomats, scientists, world traders and the pop culture, according to the international edition of Newsweek magazine. Newsweek International said roughly 700 million people speak English. Its closest competitor in global communications is French, which is spoken by 150 million people, the magazine said.

"English is the tongue that Japanese businessmen use to negotiate a deal with the Kuwaitis," the magazine said in a news release Sunday.

"It is how Swedes talk to Mexican, how Hong Kong bankers work in Singapore. In Mexico, English-speaking secretaries can double their wages; in Egypt their pay goes up 10 times."

The magazine's Nov. 7 issue features a special report on the growth of English.

New York—Federal officials say they will wrap a beetle-infested warehouse in a giant tarpaulin and fumigate it with a toxic gas on Wednesday, after they met with community leaders whose complaints led to postponing the procedure last week.

Workers began wrapping the 5-story Port Warehouse in the TriBeCa section of Manhattan on Friday with the nylon tarp needed to contain the gas, but worried community residents convinced officials to halt the procedure.

The Agriculture Department plans to use the toxic gas methyl bromide to kill the khapra beetles, which are considered a serious grain storage pest. The gas will remain in the building for 24 hours before being vented slowly through the roof.

Community leaders asked that the two-day operation begin on Wednesday because Thursday is Veterans Day and more of the area's residents will be away.

After a meeting Saturday, Agriculture Department officials agreed to distribute leaflets to inform residents about the procedure, block off streets around the warehouse and monitor gas levels around the building. They will also evacuate five families who live next to the warehouse.

"It seems there was a problem in communication and they are afraid of the gas," said George Vanech, assistant regional commissioner of the department. "There shouldn't be any problems. The gas dissipates very quickly, and we're going to take the time to allay their fears."

The beetles were found during a routine inspection in August.

New York—The Statue of Liberty will close for major repair work for as long as a year beginning in 1984, and officials say repairmen may have to temporarily amputate the statue's raised hand—and its "lamp beside the golden door."

Site superintendent David L. Moffitt says the monument is "literally falling apart," and restoration will cost an estimated \$25 million.

According to the National Park Service, work will include replacing the rusting iron framework beneath the copper skin.

Another "extremely serious situation," Moffitt said, is the condition of the statue's right hand and the torch it holds. While the copper exterior of most of the statue is in good condition, the raised hand and torch are so corroded they will likely have to be temporarily removed, repaired on the ground and rejoined to the statue.

Moffitt said the statue will be closed for as short a time as possible. Restoration will begin in the fall of 1983 and the statue will shut sometime in 1984, he said.

The work, which in addition to the structural repairs will include refurbishing the monument's museums and other facilities, is expected to take more than two years.

The statue, a gift to the United States from France now visited by about 1.8 million people a year, will be 100 years old in 1986.

New York—Five senators-elect disagreed Sunday on subjects ranging from Social Security to the Soviet threat, but all save one agreed that a federal jobs program was not the answer to high unemployment.

The dissenter, Frank Lautenberg, however, allowed that while a jobs program might be necessary, he'd rather "invest money with the private sector" to put people to work.

Interviewed on the ABC-TV program "This Week With David Brinkley" were Lautenberg, D-N.J., Paul Trible, R-Va., Pete Wilson, R-Calif., Chic Hecht, R-Nev., and Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M.

Only Lautenberg, a liberal businessman, allowed that the federal government might have to act to create jobs, saying, "I think it might be necessary to have some kind of civilian corps to help us get some of the youngsters who are presently unemployed back to work."

As for the others, they largely agreed with Trible, who said he was against a federal jobs program because "those jobs haven't proven to be productive or useful or long-lasting in the past. The answer lies in getting our economy going again."

On Social Security, Lautenberg and Wilson suggested using general funds to pay benefits, and Bingaman said he favored tying benefits to some index other than the consumer price index.

(compiled from the Associated Press)

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FOR OUR LOW RATES

Polity to Hold Elections Tomorrow

Two Vie in Run-Off for Freshman Representative; Races Invalidated in Oct. 5 Elections to Be Decided



Statesman/Howard Srauer

By Carolyn Broida
Polity will hold new elections Tuesday for the offices of freshman class, junior class and Student Assembly representatives. Two races—freshman class representative and Student Assembly representative—are invalidated following the Oct. 5 Polity elections due to improper balloting procedures. The race for junior class representative ended without a decision, thus warranting a run-off election between the two highest vote-getters.

James Bianco and Mary Bryant are the candidates vying for junior class representative in the run-off election.

Bryant received 205 votes, and Bianco 163 votes in the Oct. 5 elections—neither obtaining the necessary number of votes for victory.

In the race for freshman class representative, the candidates are Anthony Gonzalez, Lisa Schuman and Peter Chin. The race was invalidated because ballots were not made available in the Stage XII Quad until after 1 PM, according to Cyndie Folmer, election board co-chairman.

A special election will also be held in Irving College for Student Assembly representative. Only residents of Irving College will be eligible to vote in this

race.

Also on the ballot for freshmen and junior voters is a referendum which, if it passes, will require that:

- removal hearings in Polity will be forbidden to be held by the branch of the government issuing the charges and the branch that the defendant is a member of.

- council members who are also senators will not be allowed to act as senators in removal hearings.

- if the senate and another branch are in a position to initiate removal hearings, the senate will be the "preferred body."



Statesman/John Perry



Statesman/Mike Chen



Statesman/John Perry



Statesman/John Perry

Running for freshman class representative tomorrow are (from top left) Peter Chin, Anthony Gonzalez and Lisa Schuman. Jim Bianco and Mary Bryant are vying for the junior class seat.



THURSDAY, November 11
Stony Brook Gymnasium

Join the Patriots
in welcoming
the winter sports season

Greer and cheer...

- The men's 1982-83 basketball team with All-American candidate Keith "Ice" Martin
- The women's 1982-83 basketball team—No. 6 last year in New York State—and their new coach, Dec McMullen
- Captains and coaches of all winter sports teams (including All-American swimmers Jan Bender, Tom Aird and Bjorn Hansen)
- The Patriots' new KICKLINE, coached by Diane McLaughlin, formerly of the New York Jets
- The brand new PATRIOTS PEP BAND
- The Patriots' CHEERLEADERS, coached by Joan Murphy (and with surprise "auxiliary members")

7 p.m.—Women's intrasquad game

9 p.m.—Patriots Red vs. White intrasquad game

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I Was A Teenage Communist

by Mitchel Cohen

This is Part 4 of a series excerpted from the manuscript of Mitchel Cohen, appearing exclusively in Statesman every Monday. Letters and Comments on this series are welcome.

Young, idealistic and naive, I was under the delusion that I might, through rational dialogue, convince Senator Jacob Javits to change his hawk's position on the war, when he came to campus in February 1966. Consequently, I didn't join the handful of anti-war picketers that had gathered outside the gym, where Javits addressed 500 people. Following his speech, I very nervously asked him several questions about his support for the U.S. government's War on Vietnam. "Why didn't the U.S. allow free elections to take place in the southern sector of Vietnam in 1956, as stipulated by the Geneva Accords? Don't you think the people there have a right to choose for themselves the kind of government they want to have?", I stammered into the microphone. I heard my own voice bouncing back at me off the walls. 1000 eyes bore holes in the back of my neck.

"You're living in a dreamworld!", Javits exploded, wrenching the vision of the audience back to the podium with his harsh remark. "There can't be free elections until the fighting stops, until there is peace." I tried to respond: "The only reason there is no peace is because the U.S. has troops there, and because the CIA installed Diem's government against the will of the people." but I was quickly hushed up by the moderator: "You've already asked your question. Next question please."

In a way Javits was right. It was a dream to think that "freedom of speech" could change the mind of a U.S. Senator on such an issue in which important corporate interests were at stake. I had the freedom to argue logic all I wanted, and he had the freedom to ignore logic and support monetary and troop expenditures to Vietnam. I thought of the letter my brother Robert and I had received from the State Department the year before, answering a letter we had written concerning the war on Vietnam. "We are sorry you do not share the views of the President on this matter. However, we shall keep your letter on file for future reference." And they've been adding to that file ever since.

"We have a commitment to defend South Vietnam from Communist aggression. When you grow up, you'll understand these things," Javits smiled, cutting off the moderator, and his lip twitched.

For the first time in my life I wondered who was the "we" that Javits talked about. I didn't feel as if I had any commitment to "defend" South Vietnam. I had somehow become divorced from the collective "we" of America, at least as Senator Javits saw it.

I felt like I did that time way back in kindergarten, when my teacher yelled at me because my scissor bent the paper instead of cutting it cleanly. In kindergarten, I cried. This time, I managed to hold back my tears long enough to hear Suzie McLean in the back of the room shouting curses at Mr. Javits.

The forum ended abruptly. The Senator attempted to speak above the chants of "Murderer! You Murderer!", as courageous Suzie McLean raced up the aisle, all by herself taking on the Senator from New York. An aide to Javits quickly explained that the Senator had "a plane to catch". His aides waltzed him out the side door, as Alice in Wonderland went chasing into the pale evening shadows after the rabbit. Javits hopped into his car, nervously peeking at his watch, moaning: "I'm late, I'm late, for a very important date."

"End the War, NOW!", echoed across the plaza, as Javits sped away. Most of the spectators in the gym were bewildered. Not me, though. I walked over to join the picketers, as did three or four others from the audience. I was ecstatic that Suzie had said what I could never have expressed, but which I wanted to cry out so badly. I felt vindicated. Suzie McLean's bravery convinced me to go with her to my first SDS meeting a few weeks later. She changed my life.

Although my father used to drag me around to picket lines of striking workers when I was five years old, I had never heard a broad analysis of the nature of U.S. imperialism. Oh, there were plenty of disgruntled workers complaining, rightfully so, about poor working conditions and lousy pay. I specifically remember the time out in Union Square Park, when a pigeon landed on my five-year-old



Statesman/Eric Ambrosio

Former Senator Jacob Javits addressed 500 people in the Stony Brook Gym in 1966.

brother Robert's head in the middle of a speech supporting the USSR's invasion of Hungary in 1956. Most of the workers gathered that afternoon in the park also thought Robert looked rather funny with a pigeon defecating atop his head, and the speaker good-naturedly joked that even the Soviet Union had been unable to solve the "pigeon problem in the Kremlin." But my father decided we'd had enough for one afternoon; and so, cranky Robert's wailing pre-empted my political education process at seven years of age, which is probably why I still believe that what the Soviet Union did in Hungary was a horrible thing. Nevertheless, I respect the Communist Party members' real, if poorly analyzed, human-ness — probably because they stopped their serious speeches long enough to laugh with, and show genuine affection towards Robert and the pigeon problem. And in such touching remembrances, permanent political conceptions are birthed.

But I'd never experienced any degree of humanity from a right-winger. I imagine that Rockefeller loved his wife and family, and that Lyndon Johnson was truly loving to his dogs when he wasn't yanking their ears for the cameras. But Javits couldn't answer my questions. Worse, he tried to avoid wearing his hypocrisy like the emperor's new clothes for all to see by hurling invectives at me, a 17 year-old kid, and by trying through bombast to make light of my very real concerns.

I don't believe that a right-winger like Javits (who, like so many others, wore the label "liberal" rather proudly), can truly feel for anyone except themselves and the interests that have bought them. I don't think they know what it's like to have real concern for humanity, to wake up at the beautiful sun pouring through the windows in the morning and suddenly remember that there's a war going on, that people are being murdered right now, while we read this, while they drink their coffee, while they burn their toast and kiss their spouse, and mull over what a ridiculous sounding word "spouse" is. They are not connected up with peoples' agony, nor with their beauty, their freedom struggle, and the right-winger's interests prevent them from ever being connected as long as they maintain those interests. And so, I never understood, before Lee Mondschein's editorial in Statesman the day after Javits' speech, that U.S. foreign policy could be understood in anything other than moral terms. I had always believed that "bad" people are making "bad" policies, and people are dying in the process.

But as the new editor of Statesman, Lee castigated Senator Javits for his (as Lee wrote) "combination of emotionalism, half-truths, and distorted facts." He continued, "In a rather magnanimous gesture, Senator Javits stated that he respects the right of dissent as part of the 'price of democracy.' I would like to take issue with the Senator's statement and claim that the right of dissent is essential to democracy, not a price to be paid for it."

And Lee Mondschein went on, dramatically (for me): "Javits stated that our objective is to 'allow the people to choose their own form of government,' and that the United States has not interfered with any

government because it may appear to be communist . . . How can he expect us to swallow such a line with the knowledge of U.S. involvement in the Dominican Republic, the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and the 'revolution' in Guatemala in 1954 (in which the CIA overthrew the elected government and installed its own favored dictator), as matters of public record."

Little was Lee aware that even greater U.S. horror-stories — the disruption and overthrowing of Chile's elected Socialist government by U.S. government agents and IT&T-sponsored fascists (as depicted in the movie *Missing*); U.S. military aid to El Salvador, in which 40,000 people have been slaughtered in the past two years; U.S. propping up the Shah of Iran, Somoza in Nicaragua, apartheid in South Africa, Marcos in the Philippines — looming on the horizon just a few years off, undoubtedly more pieces in the jigsaw Javits called 'prices of democracy,' where elections themselves become but one more expedient to be done away with when the democratic process threatens the vested interests with extinction. A much more honest Henry Kissinger had this to say about Chile: "We will not stand idly by and watch a nation go communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people." As Bertolt Brecht said: "Perhaps we should dissolve the people and elect another."

Even today, the most American leaders will guiltily admit it is that the Vietnam war was a *mistake*. A mistake! A boo-boo! Sorry about that, chief! But some people on campus, who were later to emerge as the New Left, began thinking that the war was not a *mistake*, the result of some faulty policy due to ignorance of what was really going on, but was *intentional*, an unavoidable extension of American economic and domestic contradictions, and it didn't matter who was in the White House, the exigencies of U.S. capital demanded a *war*, at least in its beginning stages.

This was a revelation, to me. What had once been either spoken of only humorously, or in the stuffy overtones of 19th century German philosophers, suddenly became very real for us in the middle of the 20th century. Questions that had never previously crossed our minds now bombarded our every waking existence. *Everything* I did became compulsive; I simply *had to know*, in order to do something about it all *now*, immediately, because here are people being murdered even as I sit trying to answer these questions, and *my* government is doing it all in *my* name!

16, 17, 18 and 19 year-olds began struggling with questions of life, love, government policy, and morality that our older and supposedly more worldly professors, parents, and journalists refused to consider, thereby losing whatever ability they might have had to argue with us and to guide us. Too caught up in the pursuit of the holy dollar, too drenched in creamy milk chocolate and covered with a thin candy shell in their quest for security, an entire generation wrote itself out of the struggles of the world, forgetting that freedom and love are the only things that make living meaningful, and that all their jobs, their attitudes, their problems were insignificant (and also, insurmountable) without

(continued on page 10)

Lecture Series Explores Nuclear Arms Race

By Frank Perugini

Phillip Morrison, institute professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, lectured Wednesday in the Fine Arts Center Recital Hall on "Cliff Hanging: Four Decades of

Nuclear Weapons." The lecture was the first in this year's Distinguished Lecture Series, co-sponsored by Stony Brook's Office of the Provost and the university's Arm Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies Resource

Center.

Morrison, who has experience in the area of nuclear physics, including work on the Manhattan Project and other early atomic bomb developments, is a noted authority on nuclear arms control. He suggested that the beginning of a solution to the arms race between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would be a mutual and verifiable standby freeze. Morrison considered the arms race to be "the most important, single issue" of our time, in which the strongest danger is "a not standing still, but trying to do better."

Morrison put the destructive capability of nuclear weapons into perspective by contrasting them with the destruction caused by conventional weapons during the First and Second world wars. He claimed that the biggest offensive of World War I and the air raids on cities during World War II, amounted to only a few megatons (million tons) of dynamite over a period of several years, while a nuclear war between the two major powers could result in billions of tons of explosives, delivered within a single day.

Morrison remarked that a sense of national pride and the conscious use and deployment of technology for massive destruction is promoting the arms race. He said, "The United States led in the testing of two-thirds of nuclear innovations. This leads to the arms race, since

the Soviets catch up in a short time."

Morrison also pointed out that there is no defense against nuclear weapons. He said that an offensive attack is so powerful that the slightest defect in a defense system would lead to mass destruction; therefore, he said, the government refrains from building defense systems. He jokingly remarked, "The Department of Defense has disappeared and the Department of Retaliatory offense has appeared," meaning that the way to discourage the Soviets from launching an attack is by being able to retaliate against Soviet cities. "Because both sides feel they cannot afford to be behind, he said, "this policy has created a gigantic spiral of peril, in which we start a new innovation and then the Russians catch up within two to seven years, but with a little better system that provokes a U.S. response, which then provokes a Russian response, and so on."

Morrison said that this has been going on for the past 30 years without any of these weapons being used, but that it would be foolish to continue. He claimed that the first step to make is not Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START)—but STOP; the U.S. must stop improving the existing systems, and then move back to the scales of World War II. The limits set by (SALT) or START, he said, will always be too high.



Phillip Morrison spoke at Stony Brook's first Distinguished Lecture Series on Wednesday

RA's and RHD's Share Campus Experiences

By Pete Pettingill

Resident Hall Directors (RHDs), Resident Assistants (RAs) and other personnel from departments of Residence Life from eight universities, including Stony Brook, gathered in the Stony Brook Union Saturday for the Long Island Student-Staff Conference. The goal of the conference was for attending members to learn and share experiences through workshops and round table discussions.

During his opening remarks, Fred Preston, vice-president for Student Affairs, said the "high risk nature" of Residence Life demands an opportunity to meet with representatives from other universities and share information. After complimenting Preston's address, Dallas Bauman, director of Residence Life at Stony Brook said the student-staff members' duties go much further than discipline. "Student staff members have a tremendous responsibility," Bauman said. "It is easy to criticize but much more of a challenge to make changes." He continued to say that there are "positive impacts from resident hall living" because RAs and RHDs are teachers all of the time.

Preston and Bauman agreed that student-staff members are the mediators between administration and students. Bauman said they must get administration not to stereotype students and vice-versa, as well as to mediate differences between groups and

roommates.

Time Management

One of the many workshops given concerned time management. "If you want to save time, then don't waste time," said Carmen Vazquez who ran the workshop with Laura Marchese, both Residence Life Personnel here at Stony Brook. "Paper shuffling is a big time waster," she said.

Vazquez advised the student-staff members from eight universities to "never pick a piece of paper up more than twice. When you take a letter or a memo from your mailbox, read it immediately and make a decision. You should either respond to it then or intend to respond to it the next time you pick it up."

Several members in the workshop agreed that they waste the most time when they have 30 to 45 minutes between classes and duties. Marchese suggested the staff members take books with them wherever they are going advised them against going back to their rooms. Participants agreed that good-time managers try and handle two things at once when possible, don't over-organize and plan activities for when the maximum will get done.

Policy Enforcement

Policy enforcement by student-staff members was one of the roundtable discussions Saturday, with alcohol policy enforcement dominating the discussion.

Hofstra representatives argued during this discussion that if staff members enforce policies like policemen, then the other party will take on the role of criminals. They suggested that staff members behave like counselors so that the other parties will behave as students.

Representatives from all of the universities agreed most have policies that were never really enforced until the change in the New York State drinking age came on the scene. Stony Brook was the only school represented that did not have an alcohol policy but is currently formulating one.

Skidmore College representative Donald Hasting argued that a community should have an alcohol policy and enforce it, "but this doesn't mean the policy will not be subject to change when the majority of the community agrees on a change," he said.

Alcohol policies on most campuses demand a theme for parties, a guest list, food, alternative beverages to beer and monitors state drinking age laws. Resident judicial systems enforce policies of all kinds at Hofstra and Skidmore. Hasting said 10-dollar fines are issued at Skidmore to offenders of various regulations and that repeated offenses are dealt with harshly. New York Institute of Technology's Al DeVries reported the expulsion of students from the dormitories and a recent arrest of a student who was growing a marijuana plant on a window sill as an example of stringent policy enforcements at that institution.

Conference Is Planned for Personal Safety

By Jane Giacomotto

It is the International Decade for Women, and Stony Brook's women are a part of it. On Feb. 5, the Campus Women's Personal Safety Committee will present a conference at Stony Brook. The Conference will be open to men and women, according to Jeanette Hotmer, a member of the Womens Health Alliance, and convener of the conference. "[The conference] will focus on power in its social, political and psychological contexts as a way of exploring the root causes of violence against women," she said.

The workshops will run from 10:45 AM to 4:5 PM and will explore the roles that men and women play in society.

"We should know what *The Brady Bunch*" and *The Jeffersons*" say about us [women]," Hotmer said. Assertiveness training, self-defense, media and sex role stereotypes, incest and sexual harrasment will be the major topics. There will also be a panel discussion on current laws that relate to these subjects and continuous films in lieu of workshops.

"We had a conference in 1979 of this type that was so successful several people asked me to arrange another one," Hotmer said. The title of the '79 conference was "Against Our Will: Men and Women—The Power Paradox." The same name will be used for the upcoming conference because, Hotmer said,

"the aims are the same." The conference, she explained, was planned, as an "expanded effort of the committee to develop role expectations and power relationships that could reveal much about the current female/male situation and could provide insights into how independence, safety and true power for women can become more of a reality."

That is why, Hotmer said, there is both an assertiveness training workshop and one on self-defense. "Women don't need a false sense of security," she said. "It is important to know when and how to fight back....We're not dealing with violent assault, but also subtle violence." Joy Santa Maria, director of a school of self-defense in St. James, will

be conducting one of the workshop/lecture "Thanks to Bob Francis, [vice-president for campus operations and the chairman for the conference], we now have administrative backing and funds. What we need now are more people," Hotmer said. Hotmer called the committee membership "fluid," explaining that every year she works with a new series of people. "Not everyone could join us again this year due to prior obligations," she said. She also said that last year, the Womyns Center "almost entirely coordinated the event that was attended by over 200 people with hardly any publicity." This year, other organizations from the Health Sciences Center and the Bridge to Somewhere are active on the committee for the conference.

Vandalism Is Being Fought

The Resident Volunteer Dorm Patrol should be applauded for setting up a parking lot patrol unit on campus. With the increased frequency of parking lot vandalism on campus, the need to combat these crimes has never been stronger.

It is unfortunate that such crimes must even exist. Students have enough on their minds already, i.e. working on a college education. It is unfair for students to worry needlessly about their cars late at night and between classes. The same is true for faculty and staff as well as visitors. Is the only answer for individuals to walk to the university?

The efforts of Dave Leviton, Steve Cohen and the rest of the Volunteer Resident Dorm Patrol are truly commendable. It is wonderful to see students acting on a problem which may otherwise get out of hand. Working side-by-side with the Department of Public Safety, maybe finally parking lot vandalism will decrease.

Nonetheless, the issue should not be closed there. It is next up to the university administration to follow the proper channels in developing deterrents and strict policies where vandalism is concerned. Perhaps a student could face expulsion if he is caught and arrested for vandalizing vehicles on campus. Perhaps it is time to petition the local lawmakers for more strict penalties against convicted vandals. Whether this involves service for the university or repaying the victim, the time is now for a voice to be heard.



-Letters-

Justified?

To the Editor:

I am writing in response to the letter to the editor written by Lee Roberts entitled "Commendable?" that appeared in the Nov. 1 issue of Statesman.

Let me begin by quite honestly telling you that the sarcasm, assumptions and accusations in that letter were quite offensive to those that they were levied against. In addition, whether or not it was intended, they displayed just how very ignorant their author is on this matter.

The Stage XVI Kitchen Maintenance & Safety Handbook was written by one person alone. Its writing did not consume exorbitant amounts of time by either Hamilton Banks or the Residence Life staff, nor did it divert their attentions from "...the real problems facing the Stage XVI residents..." Their time and support centered around the supplying of the necessary information, commenting on the completed text and the printing and distribution of the handbook. The time-consuming task of collecting the provided information, ordering it and presenting it was my responsibility alone—and was done on my time. Had the need not been displayed by the residents of Stage XVI for such a handbook, its publica-

tion would not have taken place.

Lee Roberts obviously has some very valid concerns about the environment in which he lives, but little knowledge of its management and operation. In the future, before accusations are sent flying, let he who is doing the accusing base those accusations on at least partially valid assumptions. After all, we all know what AS-Sumptions have the potential to do for one.

Paula Chazen
Author of the Stage XVI
Kitchen Safety & Maintenance Handbook

Poor Treatment

To the Editor:

This is a letter regarding the poor treatment DAKA employees give students who have paid for their meals and have a right to receive them, even if they can not make meal plan hours.

My roommate works on the weekend and misses dinner every Sunday night. When she requested a bag dinner, she was told by the manager of the Kelly Quad Cafeteria that bag meals were only for people with course conflicts and therefore not available on the weekends. Polity Hotline told her that all she needed was a note verifying her working hours and there would be no further problems.

When she returned to the Kelly manager with her note, he claimed that he had spoken to no one from the Hotline and she still could not get her dinners. Somewhere along the way the hotline and DAKA got mixed up and I tend to believe it was on DAKA's end. The Kelly manager was very rude with all his interactions with my roommate.

As a 'residents' assistant (R.A.) (I am not on the meal plan) I had an opportunity to meet with DAKA employees before the beginning of the semester. They asked that I recommend the meal plan to the people on my hall and since they sounded half-way decent, I put in a good word. I am now sorry that I did so. After seeing the run-around that they've given to my roommate and the rude way in which they have dealt with her, I will discourage people in the future from joining the meal plan.

DAKA has to realize that the student is a paying customer, not someone standing on a charity foodline, and should be dealt with appropriately. DAKA claims that their food is good and that their employees are personable but if this incident is an indication of the validity of their claims, I'd be afraid to try their food.

Sheila Schulman
R.A. Dreiser College

Statesman

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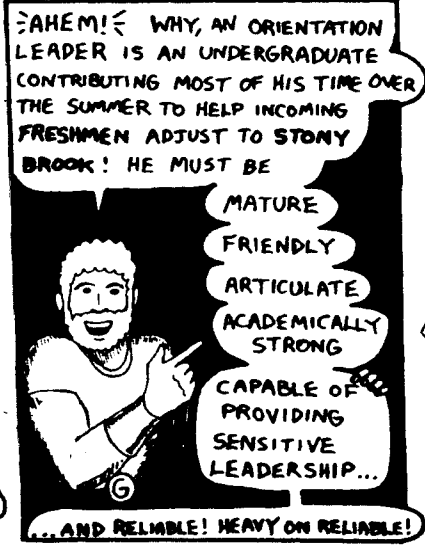
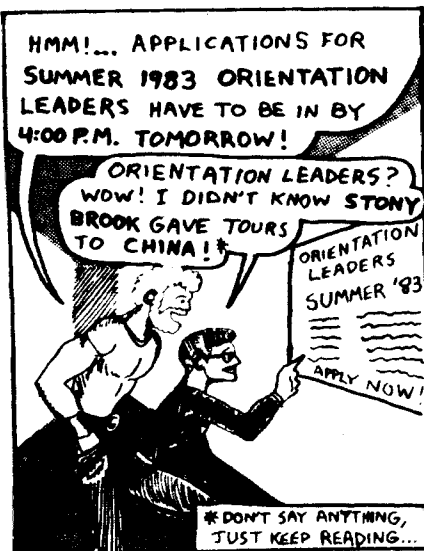
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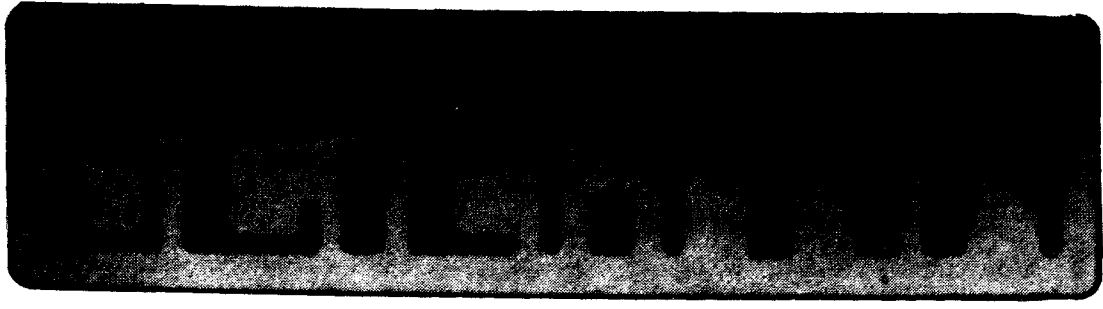
By Anthony Detres

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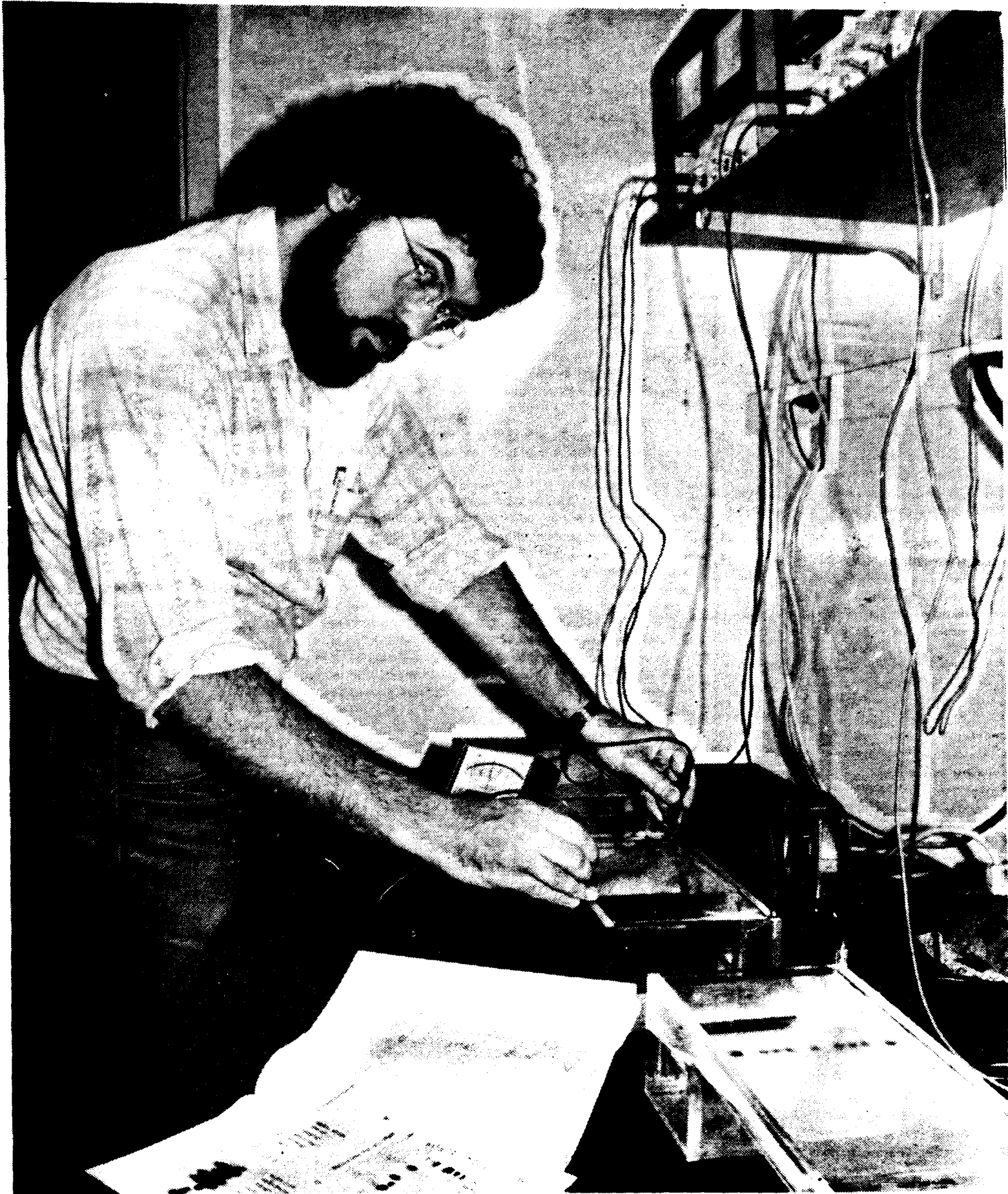


AND A DIP OF THE DETRES DERRY TO CAROLYN PARKER OF WHITMAN COLLEGE.

(Anthony Detres is a regular Statesman cartoonist. Quagmire Capers appears in every Monday, Wednesday and Friday issue of Statesman.)



Statesman's Monthly
Science Magazine
November 1982



Statesman/David Jesse

Dr. Kenneth Marcu checking voltages on electrophoretic fractionation of fragmented Burkitt Lymphoma DNAs: A prelude to the molecular cloning of the translocated human c-myc gene.

A 'Road Map' For Cancer Researchers

Treatment Of Warts Takes New Approach

A different approach to a scientific obstacle has enabled two researchers at the university to take what could be the first step in advancing the treatment and prevention of warts.

Dr. Lorne Taichman, associate professor of Oral Biology and Pathology in Stony Brook's School of Dental Medicine, and graduate student Robert LaPorta have discovered that the human wart virus can exist in laboratory cultures of human skin cells. Until now, research on how and why warts develop was limited by what scientists considered the impossibility of growing human papilloma (wart) virus, or HPV, in laboratory cultures.

Taichman and LaPorta found that HPV had been present in cultures all along, but in a different form than scientists expected to find. After HPV is introduced in skin cell cultures, they discovered, there are no complete viral particles present, but there are strands of viral DNA genetic material. "What you have here is a 'silent infection,'" Taichman explained. "No new viruses are produced and there is no wart growth. However, the viral DNA is there and reproduces itself, but for some reason it seems to be blocked. It cannot go beyond that stage and make the viral particles that scientists were looking for." Said LaPorta, "New techniques for detecting viral DNA have been available only within the past five years. Though looking for it was an obvious thing to do, no one ever did it before."

Now that they have demonstrated that HPV can exist in laboratory culture, Taichman and LaPorta said, researchers can begin to study exactly how it causes warts. "All pharmacological benefits of viral research, such as developing a vaccine, depend on growing the particular virus in culture," said Taichman. "The polio virus, for example, became a subject of study when scientists were able to grow it."

The next step for the two researchers will be an attempt to get the viral DNA to grow and become a wart — a process termed "complete expression" of the virus. "If we can find out what activates the virus in culture, we may have some idea of what activates it in people," Taichman said. "That will relate directly to the treatment, and possible prevention, of warts." To do this, they plan to change the nature of their skin cultures. The skin cells produced in culture resemble those of the lower layers of human skin. Since actual warts appear only in the upper layers of a person's skin, said Taichman, "We're trying to make the cultures more like real, mature skin to see if that allows the virus particles to be produced." He expects this effort to produce new information on skin biology and differentiation, as well as on warts.

"Some people wouldn't consider the study of warts earth-shattering," Taichman said, but pointed out that the subject is of great concern to those who have warts. Some warts can be painful ("Warts on the feet of a professional dancer could be a disaster"). And interest in HPV has increased along with the rising incidence of genital warts, considered a form of venereal disease. "Also, since warts are considered benign tumors," stated Taichman, "we could get some insight on tumor biology." He cited a meeting on papilloma viruses to be held September 14-18 at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory as a "Signal of the growing awareness of the importance of this research," and said, "I think we can look forward to the next five years being exciting ones for this rapidly growing field. There might be relief in sight for people with warts. Our work is only a beginning — but it's a good beginning."



Destruction of Rainforests Poses Ecological Threat

By Maggie LaWare

The hamburgers we eat today may mean a substantial decrease in the oxygen we must breathe tomorrow. The world's rainforests, delicately balanced ecosystems invaluable for the numerous variety of flora and fauna they contain and for their replenishment of atmospheric oxygen, are in grave danger. They are being chopped and burned down at an increasing rate. Often the destruction is for the creation of pasture lands for cattle-grazing.

A large portion of McDonald's hamburger meat comes from cattle raised in Costa Rica, the Central American country located between Panama and Nicaragua. Costa Rican rainforests are being destroyed at a rate of about 125,000 acres per year. If the destruction continues at this rate, Costa Rica will be forced to import wood for her own needs by the year 2000.

The Costa Rican government is painfully aware of this dire situation and has committed itself to conservation. In September, President Luis Alberto Monge signed a law which ratified executive decrees establishing Costa Rica's national parks and biological reserves. Today, Costa Rica has the best conservation record and the most extensive parks system in Latin America. The Organization for Tropical Studies, an organization whose intent is to "further the understanding of the Tropics through formal graduate courses and individual research projects in tropical areas," has been a major motivating force behind the Costa Rican government's pro-environment actions.

The Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS) is North American-based and consists of 25 member institutions, including Stony Brook and the University of Costa Rica. Dr. Barbara Bentley, a professor at Stony Brook in the Department of Ecology and Evolution, is presently serving as vice-president of OTS. Bentley has been with OTS from its start in the mid-1960s when she was a graduate student.

OTS has three major field sections in three ecologically different sections of Costa Rica: Finca La Selva, a 1,700 acre preserve in largely undisturbed high premontane wet forest located on the Atlantic lowlands of Costa Rica; Camelco, a large, privately owned ranch near the Rio Tempeque in the province of Guanacaste which contains tracts of dry forest that the owner wishes to leave in an undisturbed state; and Las Cruces field station located at an intermediate elevation in the forested mountains near the Panama border. According to Bentley, OTS chose Costa Rica for tropical study essentially because of its highly stable government. Bentley feels this stability is due in part to the fact that most Costa Ricans own land.

The Costa Rican environment houses more than 12,000 species of plants, 230 species of mammals, 800 or more species of birds, 150 species of reptiles and amphibians, and thousands of small species. In the immediate vicinity

of La Selva, 400 species of birds, a world record of 63 bat species and 1,600-2,000 varieties of higher plants have been identified. Increased rainforest destruction would mean the extinction of many of these species.

OTS has been pushing for the preservation of a 17,000 acre altitudinal transect which extends from a Meserva Forestal, south of La Selva and bordering on Braulio Carrillo, national park to La Selva proper. If the transect, *Eona Protectora "La Selva,"* is nationally preserved, it will provide a complete, ecologically viable elevational transect of Central America's Atlantic Slope forest. The preservation of continuously intergrading montane to lowland forests is necessary for protecting animals like the large necked Umbrella Bird and the Three Wattled Bellbird, which seasonally migrate from montane to lowland forest. Many insects, including pollinators such as the orchid bees, also make periodic elevational movements. Deforestation on the precipitous slopes of the zone would also disrupt the hydrologic cycle and cause vast areas of agricultural land, small villages and La Selva to be inundated with floods and subsequent erosion. President Monge's firm stand on conservation has made the zone's preservation highly probable.

OTS recently became more sensitized to the ecological and educational needs of Costa Rica. Spanish course offerings have increased, particularly those in agricultural ecology and land management.

Costa Rica is a very well educated country, and most Costa Ricans are ecologically concerned. Funds which would normally support the military, an entity non-existent in Costa Rica, are channelled into education.

Costa Rica's Ministry of Education has recently expressed an interest in environmental education training for teachers of all grades. Bentley introduced key educators in the Ministry to her colleague in the Department of Ecology and Evolution, Dr. Kenneth Laser, who has developed a "workshop in environmental sciences" while conducting a CED graduate course (for public school teachers) during the past six summers. The Costa Rican teachers were very excited by Laser's untraditional instruction strategies which entail taking students outside the lecture room in order to expose them to the ecology of a particular ecosystem. In the workshop, Laser helps teachers of various subjects integrate environmental programs into their courses. The Ministry of Education would like Laser to conduct a two to four week training workshop in Costa Rica next year.

The Organization for Tropical Studies is trying to expand outside of Costa Rica. The presence of OTS in other parts of Latin America may encourage these areas to follow more closely the prudent conservation steps Costa Rica has taken and prevent the total destruction of one of the world's most precious ecosystems: Tropical Rainforests.

Study Contradicts Myths of Remarriage

By Susan Daubman

Remarriage after a divorce is not associated with enhanced well-being, according to research by two sociologists. The study, which was reported in the *Journal of Marriage and Family*, was conducted by Frank Furstenberg, Jr., from the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Graham Spanier of Stony Brook.

Spanier, 34, who is currently the vice-provost for Undergraduate Studies, said the study concludes that there is no significant difference in well-being between those who remain single after divorce and those who re-marry.

The purpose of the study was to measure a change of well-being among remarried people and those who remain single as determined by several indicators, including life satisfaction, satisfaction with health, suicide propensity and self-esteem. To accomplish this, Furstenberg and Spanier and their research team interviewed 180 men and women in Centre County, Pennsylvania. The interviews, which were conducted face-to-face, were held in two parts. The first took place in the spring of 1977, at which time most of the individuals had become divorced or separated not more than two years earlier. Follow-up interviews were held in the summer and fall of 1979 at which point 35 percent of the men and women had remarried. Fifty-two percent were unmarried, and 13 percent were still single but cohabitating with someone of the opposite sex. These statistics are, according to the two sociologists, representative of the trends in the general population.

About 550 questions were asked of each individual at the first interview. At the second interview about 2½ years later, half of the original questions were repeated with the addition of another 200 items which were needed to assess any changes

that had occurred with regard to remarriage, step-parenthood, and long-term adjustment patterns. Two additional indicators of well-being regarding change of habits and psycho-semantic symptoms were included in the second interview in an effort to determine if there had been any measureable change in these areas since the time of the first interview.

The responses to the indicators of well-being were categorized as to whether there had been an increase, decrease or no change of the well-being of the individuals tested by the time of the second interview. According to the results of the study, divorced people in general reported an increase in well-being following the disruption of their first marriage. However, there were no significant differences in the changes in the well-being between the individuals who remarried and those who remained single.

Additional comparisons were made between remarried people and those who remained single and lived alone, and those who were cohabitating with another adult of the opposite sex. Here, again, the results showed no measureable differences between changes of well-being and marital status.

The indicators of well-being were also measured with regard to gender and the presence or absence of children in the household. Only slight differences in the variables were measured between men and women, leading the sociologists to conclude that there is no significant difference in the changes in well-being between the genders. The same conclusion was reached when comparisons were made between remarried people who had children and those who did not, suggesting "the presence of children in the household following a divorce neither de-



Statesman Philip Sauer

tracts from nor enhances well-being, the sociologists' report stated.

The study concludes that remarriage alone shows no relationship to an increased measure of well-being. The results of this study, which is the first

attempt to use longitudinal data in research of this type, is in direct conflict with the common belief held by many sociologists as well as divorced people that second marriages in general lead to a general increase of well-being.

ASTRONOMY

Searching for Stars, Starting From Scratch

By Caroline Brouwer

Picture yourself outside under an autumn night sky with a new moon, no clouds and 100 billion stars laid out for you to enjoy.

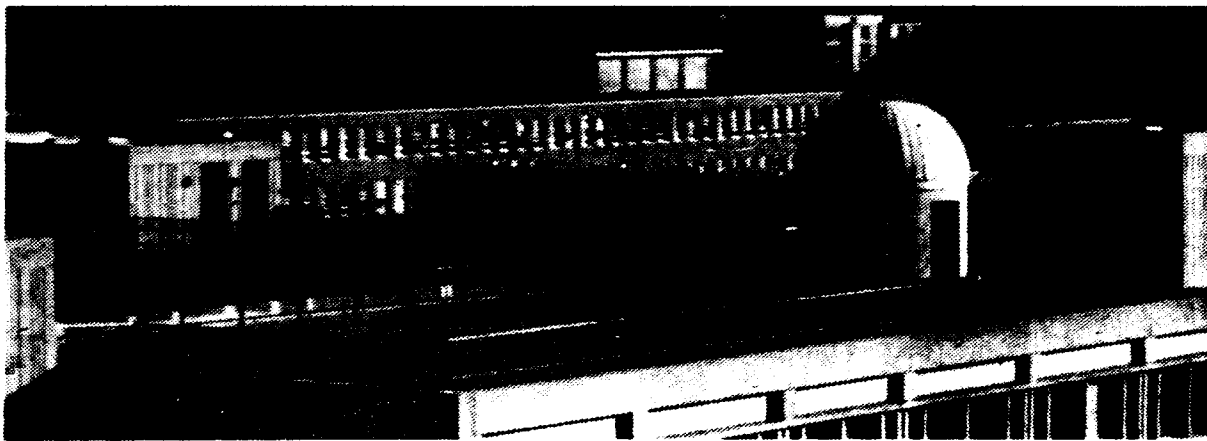
This is the scene Stony Brook Astronomy Club members hope to make complete with the 10-inch Newtonian telescope they are building. The word "Newtonian" means it is a type of reflecting telescope, and "10-inch" refers to the diameter of the mirror.

Building it from scratch, it is expected to take 100 person-hours of work and cost \$600—less than half the cost of buying a commercially-made telescope. A few club members have experience in building telescopes, but everyone is expected to have a hand in its construction.

The most tedious and exacting process will be the grinding of the mirror, which will be done by hand. Grinding is done by taking the pyrex blank—a slab of pyrex two inches thick by 10 inches in diameter—and drawing it back and forth across a slab of window glass, called the "tool," which is covered with an abrasive, such as corundum. Eventually, the pyrex blank will become concave on one side and the tool convex. It is necessary for the ground surface to be very smooth in order to yield a clear image. A precision of one millionth of an inch is required. This surface will then be aluminized to make it a mirror.

The tube which houses the mirror will be constructed of cardboard or fiberglass. This makes it lighter and cheaper than metal and eliminates some visual problems. If the air inside a metal tube is warmer than the outside air (because, for example, the telescope was in the house) the tube walls will conduct the cold air inwards. The presence of warm and cold air inside the tube sets up convection currents, and the image of whatever is being observed becomes blurred. You can observe the same effect when you look out on a hot day in the distance across a hot surface like a paved road and see a rippling, distorted image.

The main reason, in the minds of the Astronomy Club members, for building the telescope is to have their own.



Statesman Philip Sauer

Observatory atop the Earth and Space Sciences Building.

They already have one six-inch Newtonian telescope, but its "observing power" is minimal compared to a 10-inch. A mirror of greater diameter gathers more light, thereby enabling the viewer to observe objects that are dimmer or farther away. It also increases the resolving power of the telescope. Resolution is the ability to distinguish between two objects that are close together but far from the observer.

The club can borrow the Earth and Space Sciences (ESS) department telescopes, but the responsibility for their use falls on one person, graduate student Dave Kratz. By having their own, the club members don't have to worry so much about accidents with the telescope and they gain experience as well.

Other items on the club's agenda are trips to Washington D.C., to the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, and the Vanderbilt Planetarium in Centerville. Three times a semester they have meteor shower observations. Two are left for this semester. One in December will be a joint venture with a class from the ESS Museum to triangulate and map the shower.

Every first Friday of the month there is an Astronomy Open Night which consists of a lecture followed by observation on the roof of the ESS building, the latter being handled by the Astronomy Club members. Viewing isn't restricted to these nights, however. Certain qualified members can instruct anyone who is interested in the use of the telescopes. Once the person has demonstrated that she or he is capable of handling the equipment properly, he can use it whenever it is available.

The club also has slide shows, movies, an lectures by professors. "Hardware Wars," a parody of "Star Wars," is scheduled to be shown soon. Eight hours worth of Voyager flyby video tapes are waiting to be shown because there is no tape player on campus of the correct size.

The club members meet every Wednesday at 8 PM in room 183 of the ESS building to enjoy these activities along with refreshments. Meanwhile, the telescope pieces sit, waiting for a workshop in which to be assembled. As Kratz said, "We gotta' get cracking on it—or, rather, we gotta' get grinding on it."

Cloning Provides Clue for Cancer Research

By Genine M. Knaut

Long Island and, more precisely, Stony Brook University, are once again the site for a major advance in the understanding of the role of genes in cancer. Dr. Kenneth Marcu of the Department of Biochemistry has pinpointed the site where a gene, now implicated in the production of B cell tumors, is located. In addition, a connection has been made by Marcu and his associates concerning the similarities between the causes of cancers in mice and men.

The initial step of the research took place more than six months ago when Dr. Linda Harris, a postdoctoral fellow in Marcu's lab, discovered that there was a segment of DNA on the end of the 15 chromosome in a mouse that moves to an entirely different chromosome in lymphatic cancer. The moving of one piece of a chromosome to another chromosome is called translocation, and chromosomal translocation has previously been implicated in various cancers. For example, in the rare human cancer known as Burkitt's Lymphoma, a piece of chromosome eight "jumps" to chromosome 14. This does not happen normally, and this piece of DNA that moved does not belong there at all. What triggers these translocations is not yet known, but it is being avidly pursued at research centers around the country.

Marcu has named this piece of DNA that translocates NIARD. This is short for nonimmunoglobulin associated

rearranging DNA. The significance of the DNA not being associated with immunoglobulin is that, in a normal cell, the only DNA that has ever been known to rearrange in the fashion that NIARD does is DNA that is associated with immunoglobulin. This is true for all vertebrates, and is yet another piece of the puzzle.

Marcu had also known from the work of other laboratories that there was a gene called a "myc" gene because it is similar to a gene found in an avian retrovirus that causes acute leukemia in chickens. It was also known from the work of Robert Gallo and his colleagues at the National Cancer Institute that this myc gene, or oncogene (once being the prefix for "having to with cancer") was present in humans and mice.

Research into the myc gene at various medical centers yielded some interesting results. First, it was discovered that the myc gene was capable of transforming cells growing in normal lab tissue cultures into a cancerous state, where they started growing wildly and lumping one on top of another.

Marcu's lab has now shown that the mouse c-myc gene (c meaning "cellular") is contained within NIARD and therefore translocates along with the end of chromosome 15 to the end of 12 in lymphatic tumors of mice.

A chromosome is a long thread-like body that is composed partially of DNA. DNA is a sugar that is bound to

phosphate and four basic chemicals and then twisted to form a helix. The four basic chemicals are called C, G, A and T for short, and they exist in pairs. Millions of these base pairs can make up a single chromosome, whereas smaller amounts of them grouped together constitute one gene along that chromosome. The purpose of grouping them together in this pattern of genes is that each gene, through a complicated process, can make a single particular protein that the cell needs. One chromosome, therefore, can make hundreds of different proteins, some of which are needed and some which may not be.

The significance of Marcu's research becomes apparent when it is realized that the myc gene could have been anywhere on the piece of chromosome that breaks off, and could have nothing to do with the translocation at all. By recombinant DNA techniques, Marcu's group has found, however, that the myc gene is very close to the breakpoint; less than 1,300 base pairs away.

Relating this research to humans was the next step. Dr. Carlo Croce, at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, found that the myc gene was on the end of the eighth chromosome in humans. It was believed that the 15 mouse and the eighth human chromosome were possibly identical, and this verified those beliefs.

In collaboration with Dr. Croce's group, Marcu has also shown that the human c-myc gene translocates from human chromosome eight to 14 and in so doing links up with a human antibody gene on 14. The important point is that it is the segment of DNA that Marcu identified as NIARD that does the fusing. He does not know why this occurs, but suggested that the antibody gene has something that the myc gene needs in order to work better.

And the myc gene, according to Marcu, does work better after the translocation. In a normal spleen cell, myc produces its gene product at a very low level. It is not yet known what protein this gene normally makes, or what the cell uses this protein for. Marcu found that, subsequent to the translocation, the myc gene exhibits 10 times higher activity. In addition, he discovered that the DNA products of the myc gene are structurally different than those produced prior to the translocation.

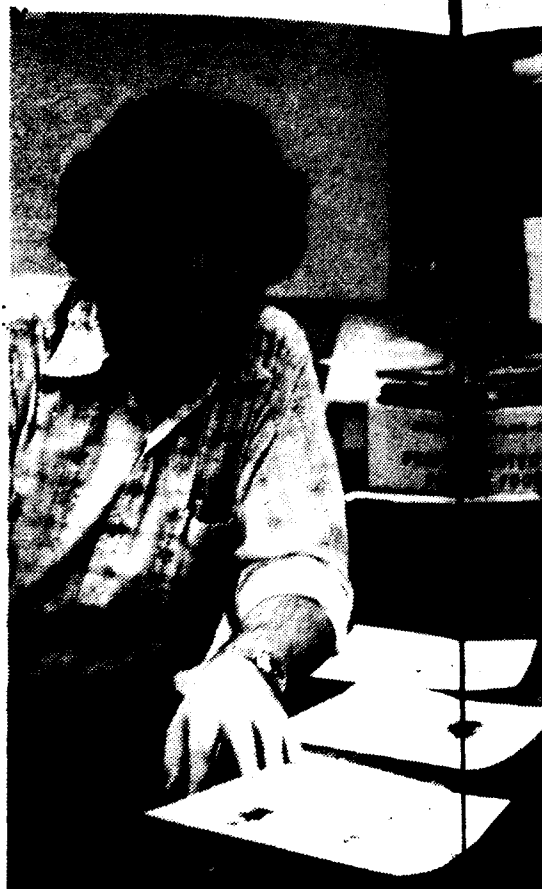
Marcu feels that his research presents the first solid evidence that Burkitt's Lymphoma and possibly other human cancers (i.e., acute lymphocytic leukemia, where 8 to 14 translocations are also evident) are in part caused by the activation of a cancer gene by chromosomal translocation.

The next step in this research will be to study the protein that the myc gene can make, and its function in the body. Marcu explained that this can be accomplished by putting the gene into yeast cells and allowing it to produce its protein. Once this protein is identified, it may be possible to test the serum of people predisposed to the disease to see if they have it in the serum, or if it is at an elevated level in the serum sample. Thusly, one possible outcome of this research is the development of a diagnostic test that may prove valuable in detecting cancer earlier on than is currently possible. Marcu stressed that this is "all basic research," and that something like this is far off in the future.

Treatment of the disease using this information is even further off, and might involve antibodies. It is possible to create an antibody that will destroy one particular cell type. Marcu said that a toxin could be added to this antibody and that when the cancerous cell links up with the "tainted" antibody, that toxin would destroy the cell or at least alter it in some way. This is merely an idea on Marcu's part, and he stressed that much more research needed to be done first.

Marcu has a doctorate degree in biochemistry, and has been an assistant professor at Stony Brook in the department of biochemistry for the last four years. His lab receives about \$250,000 per year in operating funds.

Although there are 12 people working with him in his lab, Marcu confided that he performed the majority of the recent experiments, after it was discovered that NIARD and myc were so closely related. He did this, he said, to gain a "thorough understanding" of what had occurred and also to directly share in the excitement. Laurence Stanton, a third-year graduate student at Philadelphia spent "quite a few late nights" working with Marcu at this point. Stanton is also coauthor of a paper that will be published on Marcu's work in the journal, Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, early next year.



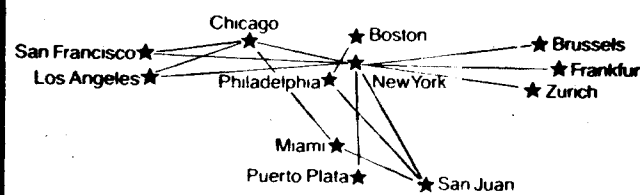
Dr. Kenneth Marcu looking at some of his data demonstrating the activation of c-myc oncogene.

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Project Focuses on Nurses' Role In Dealing With Obscure Lyme Disease

By Joanne DeRenzo

A collaborative teaching project between junior students and the faculty of the Parent-Child Department of the School of Nursing was launched on Saturday as part of University Hospital's alumni day, and it detailed the role of the nurse in dealing with an obscure disease better known as Lyme Disease.

Because of the lack of information on the subject, those involved collaborated directly with Dr. Allen Stone, the rheumatologist at Yale University who discovered the disease. A second very significant collaboration involved the Department of Pathology at the Health Sciences Center, more specifically, Dr. Jorge Benach, who is presently researching various aspects of the disease.

Lyme Disease is an illness caused by a microorganism. The disease derives its name from the small community of Lyme, Connecticut, where, in 1975, an inordinate number of children were being diagnosed for arthritis. Upon epidemiologic analysis of the affected children, transmission of a causative agent by an arthropod vector was suggested. In addition, one-quarter of those affected described an expanding skin lesion before the onset of the arthritis. This is consistent with the symptoms associated with the bite of the *Ixodes ricinus* ticks found in Europe and not with the usual arthritic symptoms. This further information led to an investigation of the cause of the disease, originally diagnosed as arthritis in these children. Lyme Disease has been discovered in various parts of the country, especially in the New England area and the eastern end of Long Island.

The microorganism that causes Lyme Disease is presumed to be a spirochete. Transmission of the spirochete to humans occurs by means of the bite of a tick that is commonly found on deer and small rodents. The name of the deer tick is *Ixodes dammini*. Both the male and the female tick carry the spirochete but only the female tick bites.

The deer tick is many times smaller than the tick that is commonly found on the dog. Dog ticks are usually found on the head and the neck. The deer tick, on the other hand, is usually found on the abdomen, the back, and the back of the legs. The deer and dog tick differ further in the seasons in which their prevalence peaks. Dog ticks are found more frequently in the spring and early summer months. Deer ticks are most prevalent in the summer and fall, reaching their peak in the month of July.

Lyme Disease is characterized by numerous symptoms. The most common of these is a red rash on or near the site of the tick bite and arthritic-like symptoms of the knees and the joints. These arthritic-like symptoms can appear anywhere from four days to two years after the appearance of the rash. This rash, called

erythema chronicum migrans (ECM), is a lesion which begins as a flat red spot around the bite of the tick. It spreads peripherally with lighter coloration in the center and darker around the outer edges. These lesions are usually located on the thighs, groin, and axilla. Approximately 50 percent of all victims develop more than one lesion. The lesions last about three weeks. There are several conditions that are associated with ECM. They include headache, low grade fever, stiff neck, dizziness, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue and a sore throat.

Since Lyme Disease is still in the early stages of analysis, its symptoms have been confused with the following common diseases: Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, Lupus Erythematosus, Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatic Fever, Reiter's Syndrome, and Viral Meningitis.

If treated within one month after the tick bite, antibiotics can be used to treat Lyme Disease with considerable success. Studies from Yale have proven that early treatment resulted in a rapid disappearance of the rash and a decreased chance of the victim exhibiting any arthritic symptoms. Early treatment is defined, in this case, as that which is within the first month after the tick bites. In the treatment of this disease, it may be necessary to have more than one blood test performed in order to monitor the course of the disease. Therefore, prompt attention must be given to any suspicion of the bite of a deer tick. Once the disease passes the rash stage and the victim begins to show arthritic symptoms, treatment can only be given to relieve discomfort, not to eradicate the disease itself. Early detection, then, becomes critical in the prevention of the potentially chronic and debilitating effects of Lyme Disease.

Since the discovery of this disease, the number of reported cases has increased. This is not an indicator that the disease is spreading, but merely reflects the fact that awareness is increasing as more data is collected and analyzed. Cases have been reported in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, California, Maryland and parts of Long Island.

The presentation before nursing school alumni on Saturday involved slides of the ticks and the rash, and a large map designating the approximate locations of suspected cases of Lyme Disease on Long Island. Both faculty and students spoke and took questions from the audience. In addition, a leaflet providing crucial information about Lyme Disease was distributed.

Future plans for the Parent-Child Department include taking the presentation to clinicians so that they may become educated about and aware of Lyme Disease.

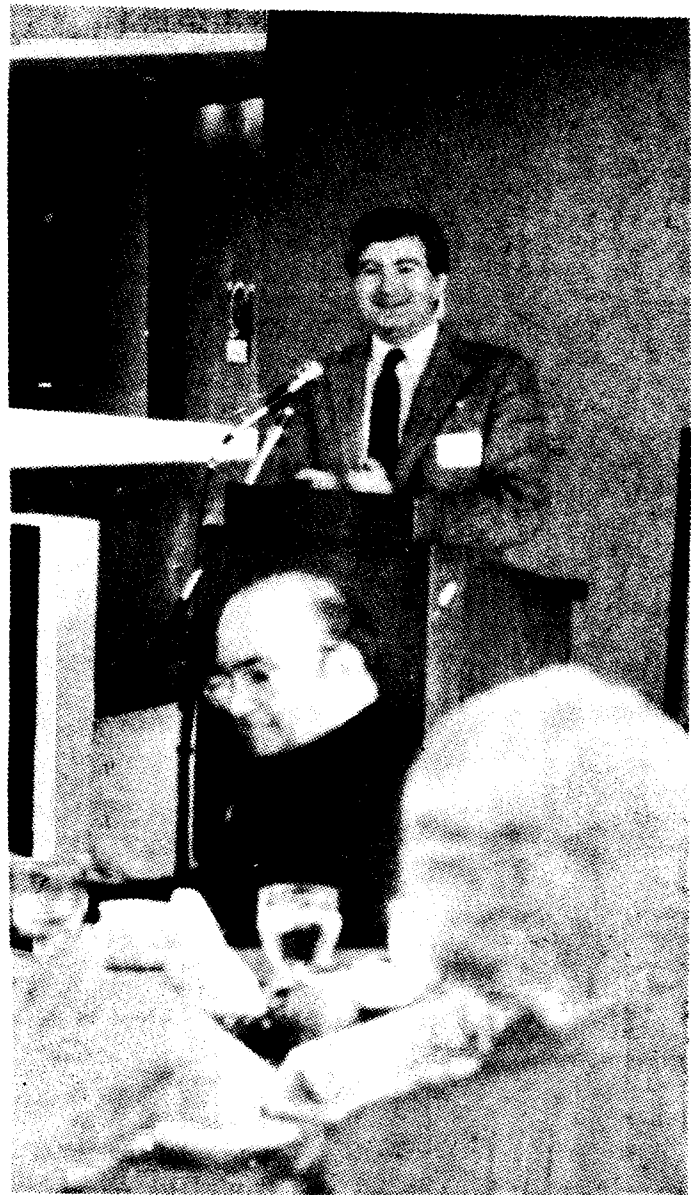
MEDICINE

Deer Tick (female)



Dog Tick (female)





Statesman/Philip Sauer

University President John Marburger welcomes returning alumni, faculty and other guests at an Alumni Day luncheon in the gallery of the Health Sciences Center Saturday. Over 100 people attended the annual gathering of Health Sciences Center alumni.

Two HSC Chairs Named

Two new chairmen in the Health Sciences Center's School of Medicine were named recently.

Albert Butler has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of neurological surgery in the School of Medicine. As chairman, Butler will also serve as chief of service at University Hospital and as chief of neurosurgery at the Northport Veterans Administration Medical Center.

Butler comes from the University of Virginia where he was professor of neurological surgery and chief of the electron microscopy laboratory. He was appointed to the Neurological Sciences Study Section of the National Institutes of Health in 1979 and has chaired it since July 1981.

An accomplished investigator whose scientific interests have focused upon physiological investigations in the cerebrospinal fluid system along with electron microscopic assessment of the anatomy of this system, Butler will continue studies of mechanisms for CSF outflow under normal and pathological conditions, and ultrastructural studies of normal and visually-deprived visual cortex. His particular clinical interests are central nervous system injury and pediatric neurosurgery.

Fritz Henn has been named professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry and behavioral science, School of Medicine. Henn succeeds Sherman Kieffer, who had served as acting chairman of the department since 1981. In his new role, Henn will also direct the Long Island Research Institute.

Before coming to Stony Brook, Henn was a member of the faculty at the University of Iowa College of Medicine, serving first as an associate professor and then as professor of psychiatry. He also served on the medical staff of the Iowa Psychiatric Hospital and was appointed by the Governor to a six-member Iowa Advisory Committee for Corrections Relief in 1976.

Henn received a Bachelor of Arts with distinction from Wesleyan in 1963, a Ph.D in Physiological Chemistry in 1967 and an M.D. from Virginia in 1971. From 1979 to 1981 he was a visiting scientist at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Returning from Europe, he served a three-year residency at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis.

The author of numerous published scientific articles, Henn brings to Stony Brook a strong background in the basic neurobiological sciences. His current research interests include the study of the biochemical basis of behavior, clinical and laboratory studies of new antidepressant drugs and an assessment of outcomes for troubled juveniles.

Rusting Ships and Bridges A Thing of the Past?

Metallurgy researcher Herbert Herman has a metal-spray coated steel bar on his desk in the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Stony Brook. The bar is barnacle-scarred, but rust-free, though it was immersed in the Atlantic Ocean for 20 years.

A comparable but uncoated steel bar would have been reduced to dust during the same period of time, Herman said, and even one coated with the best available paints also, in all likelihood, would have been destroyed by the salt-water corrosion.

The rust-free bar was protected by a process called thermal spray metallization. Corrosion-proof metals such as zinc or aluminum are flame or electric-arc sprayed to thicknesses of a few thousandths of an inch—about that of a folded dollar bill—onto grit-blasted bare steel in the process which is similar to welding. The process has been used extensively in Europe for more than 40 years to protect bridges and other structures, but it is little-known in the United States.

Now, thanks to improvements and lower costs resulting from the work of researchers like Herman, thermal spray metallization appears on the verge of major U.S. usage.

The U.S. Navy has begun using thermal-sprayed aluminum on steam valves, water piping, weather-decks, walkways and other ship structures with, Herman said, dramatic results, drastically reducing maintenance requirements. Thermal-spraying has been used successfully at the Navy's Pearl Harbor and San Diego bases. A major thermal spraying program is now underway at the Puget Sound Navy base in Bremerton, Wash. and use of the process is beginning at a number of other Navy bases around the country.

The Navy's aim "is to make the paint-chipping sailor a relic, to achieve a corrosion-free environment," Herman said. "There's no time for paint-chipping with all the maintenance and training requirements in today's high technology oriented Navy."

He has been developing anti-corrosion coatings as part of a wider thermal spraying research program for more than a decade, involving funding totaling about \$1 million, from the Navy, the U.S. Army, NASA, the New York State Sea Grant Program and the Dreyfus Foundation.

"A variety of alloys and better spraying techniques have been developed, making for better binding to raw steel and easier spray application," he said. "As a result, you now can do thermal spray metallization for about the same initial cost as a high-quality paint job. And, that's it, for at least 20 years, maybe 30 or 40, compared to a lifespan of two to 10 years for paint."

The costs of thermal spraying would be increased slightly by the cost of sealer coatings often used to provide a smooth, dirt-free surface. Decorative paint coatings, where desired, also would increase costs. Also, metallization should not be used when metal can be protected by the considerably

less-expensive process of galvanizing which involves hot-dipping of metal objects into molten zinc. Galvanizing cannot, however, be used for large metal beams, for other objects too big for galvanizing tanks, for objects that could be distorted by the intense heat of galvanizing, or for structures already in place, like rusting bridges around the country.

Thermal spray metallization, however, would be ideally suited for many such bridges, Professor Herman says, easily saving billions of dollars during the next decade.

Metallization won't work for badly deteriorated bridges such as New York City's Queensboro Bridge or hundreds of others like it throughout the country Herman says.

However, that leaves perhaps thousands of bridges that could be made maintenance-free for 20 years or more through thermal spraying. Prime targets, Herman says, would be relatively new bridges still in good condition, like New York's Throgs Neck and Verrazano Narrows bridges.

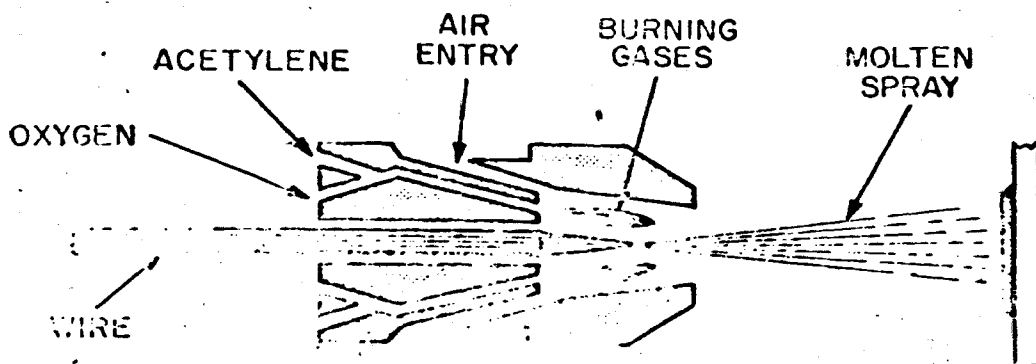
Herman notes that Canadian officials used the process with such a new bridge, the Pierre-Laporte Bridge in Quebec. It was completed in 1970, protected against corrosion with a system of lead silico-chromate, oil and alkyd paint. However, by 1980, corrosion had become such a problem that a \$3-\$4 million zinc thermal spraying program was started. The zinc-spraying is expected, with minimal maintenance, to keep the bridge rust-free for at least the next 30 years.

A fringe benefit of thermal spraying would be elimination of water pollution problems that occur whenever major bridges are repainted. "Bridge paint is toxic," Herman noted. "Even with the best safeguards, you spread it around, with the grit-blasting and scraping of old paint that precedes each new paint job."

Right now, Herman believes that no more than two or three percent of structures like bridges, water towers and smoke stacks in the U.S. have been thermal sprayed, despite widespread use of the process to protect such structures in the United Kingdom, France, Scandinavia, Canada, South Africa, Australia, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere.

With the impetus from the Navy's major commitment, Professor Herman says U.S. interest in the process is now developing rapidly. Conoco, Inc., for example, is anticipating use of thermal spraying on a new \$2.2 billion oil drilling/production platform now being built for the North Sea.

Meanwhile, Herman is keeping a sharp eye on a section of the Long Island Expressway overpass at Exit 60, about 15 miles from the Stony Brook campus. Working with two colleagues from the campus and the cooperation of the New York State Department of Transportation, he thermal sprayed that bridge section about a year ago. "So far it's fine," Prof. Herman reports, "and I wouldn't be surprised if it stays that way for another 30 years."



Oxy-Acetylene Flame Gun, the method of application for thermal spraying.

LINAC: The Most Efficient Accelerator

From Stony Brook People

It is a paradox of modern science that the size of an object being studied is often in inverse proportion to the size of the equipment needed for that study.

Biologists require electron microscopes of constantly higher resolution to examine cellular structure, and physicists studying the nature of atomic particles need successively larger and more powerful accelerators to probe further into the structure of matter. But the costs of building larger and larger machines to seek smaller and smaller sub-atomic particles are becoming prohibitive. So scientists are redirecting their energies and using all their ingenuity to advance their field of study without incurring astronomical expenses.

Stony Brook physicists have found a way to tackle this problem by upgrading the Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator already located on campus through the addition of the superconducting heavy ion accelerator known as "Booster" or LINAC. To the uninitiated this sounds like B-movie sci-fi jargon, hardly the basis for big science.

In reality, these scientists have converted a machine with comparatively limited research potential into a unique facility for nuclear physics which will make Stony Brook a world center in this field.

The LINAC (linear accelerator) project is the result of the foresight of a group of Stony Brook physicists led by Peter Paul and Gene Sprouse. The LINAC group is a part of the Physics Department's nuclear structure group under the direction of Linwood Lee, Jr.

The LINAC project, which is funded by a National Science Foundation grant of \$3.2 million, was conceived in 1975. Funding was initiated in 1979, and project personnel anticipate that the system will go "on line" in late 1982—right on schedule.

The goal of the nuclear physicists who work on the LINAC project is to gain a better understanding of the structure of atomic nuclei. In order to do this, a nucleus is accelerated—literally, speeded up—until it hits a target made from nuclei of a different element. The resulting collision produces new bizarre nuclear states which provide researchers with valuable information. That's the scientific aim, in a nutshell. The technology underlying the science is the current concern of the LINAC group—how to achieve the greatest acceleration which will in turn produce the most effective collisions.

Van de Graaff

The Stony Brook nuclear structure group has used the Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator since its installation on campus in 1968. At that time it was an outstanding research facility, attracting to Stony Brook the most promising young scientists in the field of low energy nuclear physics.

Although the Van de Graaff facility, including the control room and vast experimental halls, covers several acres, don't be surprised if you have been on campus recently and never noticed it. The entire facility is shielded by layers of concrete, buried underground between the Graduate Physics and Graduate Chemistry buildings.

In accelerator jargon, the Stony Brook Van de Graaff machine is known as a "King Tandem"—a rating which derives from the 9 million volts of electrical potential which it can deliver. A few 20 million volt machines exist at labs throughout the world, but the enormous costs and technical problems of building these super-powerful machines will curtail further construction at this level.

The aim of the LINAC project has been to increase the effective voltage of the machine by adding a second linear accelerator to the existing Tandem Van de Graaff.

The addition consists of a set of 40 superconducting accelerating cavities which act on the particle beam as it leaves the tandem.

"Superconductivity" is a property of certain materials which allows them to carry very large currents with very small dissipation of power. Superconductivity can only occur when the materials are cooled to extremely low temperatures, close to absolute zero. This property has important economic impacts; it allows the machine to be constructed more compactly: saving construction costs, and it saves tremendously on the operating costs of the machine because it cuts down on energy loss.

The result of the LINAC addition is the equivalent of a 25 million volt machine at a fraction of the cost. The LINAC equipment has been installed in existing areas beneath graduate physics. The mode of construction and installation has differed considerably from the Tandem Van de Graaff.

High Voltage Engineering Corporation built and installed the machine in 1968. But superconducting technology is not yet available in the marketplace and the Stony Brook group was faced with the task of developing expertise in this technology and then convincing funding agencies that they were capable of carrying out the project themselves.

Builders

Neither Paul nor Sprouse consider themselves "accelerator builders"—they are research scientists. But they both predicted the obsolescence of the Van de Graaff and realized that the only way to acquire a state-of-the-art accelerator was to invest several years of their research careers in building the LINAC. A collaboration with a low-temperature physics group at Caltech was initiated. The superconducting technology to construct the LINAC has been transferred to Stony Brook, where some major advances in the field have been made.

Construction of a complex research instrument requires a tremendous amount of coordinated effort by experts in cryogenics, electronics, computers and vacuum technology. This technical capability strains the capacity of a small group at a university lab.

At first some experts were skeptical of the project's success, partly because all the Stony Brook LINAC personnel were young and lacked significant experience in accelerator building. But as the project developed and performance goals were met and surpassed, many minds were changed. "The project wouldn't have been possible if we hadn't had such a dedicated and able staff," said Sprouse. "They've worked day and night to test equipment and meet deadlines."

The LINAC staff are almost all trained in physics, many here at Stony Brook. The total full-time staff working on the LINAC project has grown to 10 people and is augmented by several undergraduate summer helpers. In addition, three faculty members from the nuclear structure group and 15 doctoral students are participants.

Clues to Nuclear Forces

The diagram on this page shows how groups of atoms are first guided through the Tandem Van de Graaff and then through the LINAC to the target room. The whole operation is served by an extensive network of mini and micro computers which controls its stability and performance.

The system itself includes 30 electromagnetic lenses and prisms, 40 superconductor accelerating cavities, a liquid helium refrigerator and a vacuum system. When fully operational the system will run around the clock for the use of Stony Brook physicists as well as researchers from institutions throughout the world. What will happen when the ions—the

charged atoms which enter the Van de Graaff—ultimately reach the target nuclei? The protons and neutrons in the nuclei will combine to form exotic shortlived nuclei which range in shape from pancakes to cigars. These strange forms of matter quickly decay into more stable and recognizable forms; but while they are in their transitory state for minute fractions of a second, they can provide a great deal of insight into the details of nuclear forces.

A more exciting—but less certain—objective is the search for the "superheavies." Superheavy nuclei are hypothesized to exist at larger masses than any form now known in nature or in man-made forms. The heaviest nucleus that survives naturally on earth is uranium—²³⁸U₉₂. Laboratory research has extended the range up to about 262 in atomic weight and 107 in atomic number.

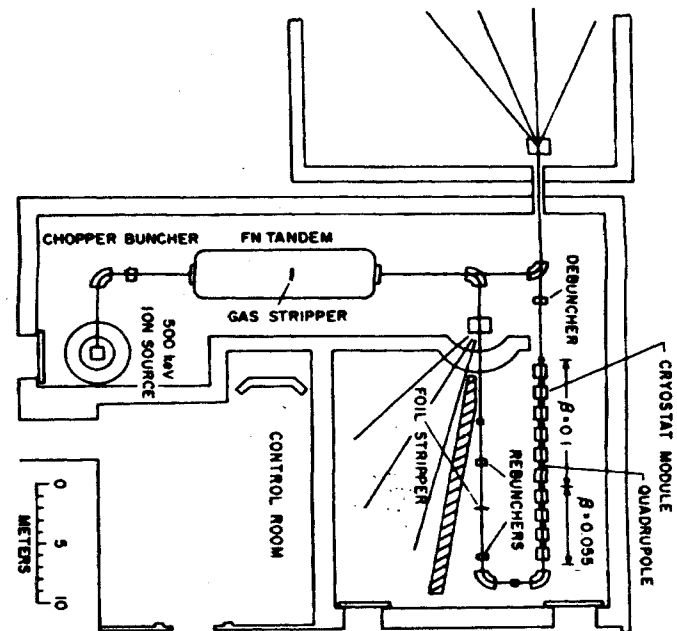
Current theories suggest that an "island of stability" should exist at a higher range, around an atomic weight of 310 and atomic number 126. A possible means of producing this new matter is through bombardment of heavy target nuclei with heavy ions in the fashion of the Stony Brook LINAC.

Laboratories around the world have expressed interest in the LINAC project. Dr. Ilan Ben-Zvi, from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, has been a visitor in the lab for more than a year and has been actively involved in learning about the facility while contributing greatly to the new developments which may have applications for the Weizmann Institute tandem accelerator booster.

Labs at Canberra, Australia and Oxford, England are considering building accelerator boosters following the Stony Brook design.

The construction phase of the LINAC is now more than half-way completed and the finished parts have performed above design levels. The remainder of the construction is going full steam ahead and should be finished in the fall, at which time an "Open House" for the University community is planned.

The dedication of the LINAC will be held next spring in conjunction with an international conference involving the areas of research which can be investigated with this new instrument. The age of the superheavies is just around the corner.



How Does it Run?

Atoms are electrically neutral—they have no charge—and so cannot be accelerated electrically or magnetically in their usual state.

This first stage of the acceleration process involves giving atoms an electrical charge, which produces negatively charged ions. These ions pass through a "buncher," which keeps the ions in tight groups, and into an evacuated tube with 9 million volts at its far end. The ions are accelerated towards that point by the electric force.

At the end of the tube the ions pass through a foil which strips off some electrons and leaves positively charged ions. The positive ions are now repelled from the high voltage electrode and gain still higher speed. This is the "tandem" part of the Van de Graaff: the two-phase acceleration of the ions within the machine.

The beam emerges from the Van de Graaff, makes a 90 degree turn and is guided to a second foil stripper where more electrons are removed and bunched in small bursts of a few centimeters in length every 1/10 millionth of a second.

The beam then makes a U-turn—all these turns and twists are designed

solely to save space—to encounter the first of the superconducting radio frequency accelerator cavities of the LINAC addition.

The cavities are made from a superconducting resonator developed by Stony Brook collaborators at Caltech. The superconductors are bathed in liquid helium at 4.5 degrees Kelvin to maintain superconductivity, which minimizes power losses in the cavities and allows precise voltage settings to be achieved.

Each cavity has a time-varying voltage applied so that as the ion bunch passes through the cavity it receives an electrical push in the right direction in the same way that a swing is pumped by repeated small pushes, causing more and more acceleration. The final accelerated beam (now travelling at about 10 percent of the speed of light, or 18,600 m.p.sec.) continues on to a target room. There, the experimental collision takes place in such small concentrations that there is no chance of explosion.

The beam is then fanned out to a number of experimental areas where several groups of researchers have permanently fixed their experimental equipment.



POLITY SENATE

Tonight 7:30, Commuter College,
room 080 Union

Some clubs still have not submitted budget forms for 1982—83 any club that wants to be considered for a 1983—84 line item budget **must** submit the budget forms that were handed out at the first treasurer's meeting no later than November 11.

Line item budget request forms are available in the Polity Office Union room 258. All clubs that wish to be considered for a line budget for the 1983-84 academic year **must** submit the forms no later than November 20th.

Positions for POLITY EO/AA Committee open. Please come apply at POLITY Office 258.

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Polity Equal Opportunity Officer

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Polity Elections

WHEN? Tuesday Nov. 9th, 1982
TIME? 10 am—7 pm

WHERE? Residents: Near your quad office
Commuters: Stage 16 Union & Lecture Hall

FOR WHAT? Freshman Representative*
Referendum, Student Assembly in Irving College
Junior Rep.

POLLWATCHERS NEEDED!!

*Run-off elections for Freshman rep. will be held.
Thursday Nov. 11, 1982 10 a.m.—7p.m.

Amendment to the Polity Constitution: To remove Article XIII No. 4C and to replace it with the following: 4 C1) The removal hearing cannot be held by the branch passing impeachment on the accused. The removal hearing cannot be held by the branch in which the official is a member. For the purposes of their own impeachment, Council members will not be considered Senate members.

4 C2) The removal hearing will normally be held by the Polity Judiciary. If the Polity Judiciary cannot hold the hearing because of the reasons outlined in Part 4C1, it shall be held by the Senate or Council in that order, as outlined in Part 4C1.



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8:00 p.m. Union Ballroom

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PROOF OF 18 IS REQUIRED

The School of Social Welfare is holding its Second Orientation

Anyone interested in finding out about Stony Brook's School of Social Welfare is invited. Tuesday, November 9th, the School of Social Welfare Health Sciences Center Level 2, room 089, Faculty Lounge at 5:30 p.m.

Anyone wanting more information can call the Admissions Office at 246-2636.

Mount College presents: ROTH QUAD HEALTH BEAT

A week long series of CPR training Nov. 7, 8 & 9 plus evening of lectures on nutrition, holistic health and birth control and sexually transmitted diseases Nov. 10 End the week with a Heart Attack Party Nov. 11.

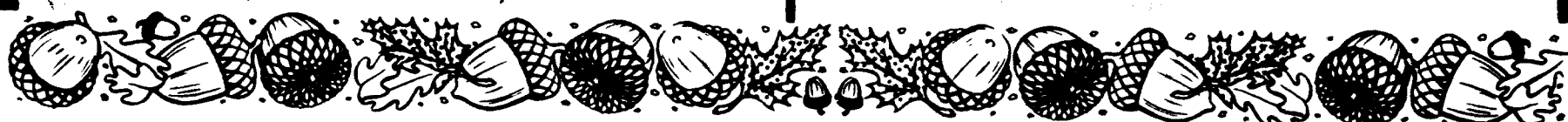
Call Stephanie 6-7412, Marguerite 6-7408, Sherry 6-7049. Advance registration for CPR course is NECESSARY, Nov. 7, 8 & 9, 7:30—10:00 p.m.

TUESDAY FLIX:

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Applications will be accepted from all undergraduate students, **except** graduating seniors.

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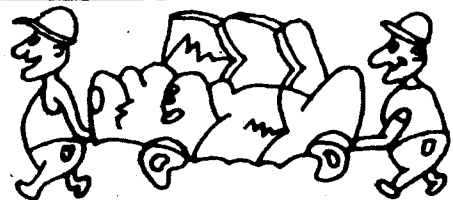
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Racial Tensions Are Ignited Following Campus Editorial

By the College Press Service

Albuquerque, New Mexico—A week after the College Board nervously released minority student scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), an editorial about the scores in the University of New Mexico Daily Lobo has inflamed campus racial tensions, sparked a sit-in at the newspaper office, brought on the resignation of one editor, and may cost another her job.

The editorial, which appeared in the Oct. 13 edition, was called "Discrimination Is Sometimes Desirable," and went on to say that the high school class of 1981's SAT scores "proved what everyone knew all along—minorities are academically inferior to whites."

The day after the editorial appeared, a dozen campus groups began a sit-in at the Lobo offices, pledging to stay until news editor and editorial writer Mark Balzak and editor Marcy McKinley resigned. Balzak resigned soon after the sit-in began, and the Student Publications Board temporarily suspended McKinley until she readied her defense.

The week before the College Board, which administers the SATs and other standardized tests, released scores arranged "by ethnic group" for the first time. "There's been an honest controversy on the board for the 10 years we've collected the information about whether to release it to the public," said College Board spokesman Fred Moreno. In a preface to the report, board President George Hanford warned the statistics "lend themselves to misinterpretation."

"We know that any data can be used irresponsibly," Moreno added.

The report showed that the white college-bound high school seniors of 1981 got higher scores than most other ethnic groups. Asian/Pacific American students got the highest

math scores. Black students scored lower than the other six racial and ethnic groups.

The data showed scores closely tied to parents' income level and educational level. In general, the poorer the student's family, the worse he or she scores. Perhaps in anticipation of a political reaction to the release of the scores, the College Board followed the report up with a press release showing how dramatically black students' scores have gone up since 1971, and how significantly that rise contributed to the overall increase in SAT average scores in 1981.

"We felt it was important to point out that, for example, black students' rate of score improvement is much higher than white students'," Moreno said. The board ultimately decided to release the data because "of the number of requests [for the information] we get from researchers," because "of the charges of secrecy often leveled at the College Board," and because the data "reinforce the board's position that, in order to increase access to education, this country's going to have to do something about making up the deficit in the educational experiences of minority students."

The risk of "someone misusing the data—and someone always will—was out-weighted by the gains," Moreno said, noting New Mexico's case was the only one he knew of. At New Mexico, the editorial "succeeded in offending everybody across the board," said University News Bureau Manager Janis Nichols.

Nichols attributes the editorial to a "lapse of common intelligence" by writer Blazak and "mismanagement and incompetence" by editor McKinley, who had no journalistic experience before being named Lobo editor last spring. "The very fact she didn't see the editorial before it was published is proof of incompetence," Nichols asserted.

I Was A Teenage Communist

(continued from page 6)

this.

In defiance of Benjamin Franklin, who said, "Those who would trade their liberty for a bit more security deserve neither liberty nor security," the old generation took for granted the values and definitions that the worldly events were forcing us to question, trading in some of their freedom for a bit more security. They kept their mouths shut and their pockets open. They wore their contradictions like charms on their bracelets, for all to see but them. Their checkbooks reflected the degree of security they'd attained, and new police forces had to be purchased to protect the checkbooks purchasing them.

We, on the other hand, began to merely question a single policy of the U.S. government — the war on Vietnam — and ended up challenging the very assumptions that first caused us to begin asking the questions. "Why is this 'bad' policy happening to Vietnam?", became "What caused me to think that the policy towards Vietnam was 'bad' to begin with? What forces set such limiting terms for me, from which to choose, once again. Must we always choose from among choices set down for us, between Charley and Mike, Joey and Rumpelstiltskin, who will live and who will die, or can we challenge the whole methodology that causes us to see the world only in terms of such limited choices?" Butter or Margarine? Coke or Pepsi? Reagan or Kennedy? Would you rather be baked or fried? Choose. Freedom. Yech!

At its most active, at its most critical, the older generation never questioned anything more than a particular governmental policy. Most middle-aged people felt they had too much to lose to look any deeper into the nature of their country, their "freedom," and themselves. They refused to follow their analyses wherever it might lead, to "march into hell

for that heavenly cause." Why did they cut themselves short? Questions like this became a fundamental part of our own analysis that gave us new insight into the culturally conditioned thought processes of American society.

But to the activists of the younger generation, freedom and love, nothing else, was the reason for which we were fighting and for which we were willing to throw ourselves into physical jeopardy time and again, refusing to be hypocrites. We chose to follow our analyses wherever they led, and not only when they jived with our current living situation, our marriages, our conditioned sexual beliefs, our taboos, our constant suckling at the tit of security. The longer the movement lasted, the more we were able to challenge the common conceptions and misconceptions that seemed to plague an illiterate Amerika. From its birth, the Movement always stressed the examination of our own values and our ideas, as well as those of society. In this way, we differed from most of the huge trade union movements of this century, which at best concentrated on societal reforms and economic demands alone. The most radical of the Old Left envisioned a socialism outside of themselves, embodied in a new government that did good things for working people and the poor. We envisioned the creation of a new society too, but with it the creation of a new human being. Che Guevara, who put forth much of this concept, became a hero to the New Left — most of whom, like myself, didn't read a stitch of Marx until much later. Che's actions in South America spoke more dearly to us than any words on a page, Marx notwithstanding. Socialism is not a change in governments but a change in humanity, in how we interrelate, in how we live, in seizing back everything about our own lives and bringing it all under our own conscious, human, ownership and control. When the Movement forgot the one for the other, as it often did, we all paid a terrible price.

Prof Receives Founder's Medal

The Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, of North Texas State University, has awarded its Founder's Medal to Steven Jonas, an associate professor at Stony Brook.

Jonas, an associate professor in the Department of Community and Preventive Medicine in the Health Sciences Center, was selected to receive the annual reward in recognition of his contributions to medical education and health care. In addition to his appointment at Stony Brook, Jonas is an adjunct associate professor at Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Jonas is a member of the New York State Board of Medicine and served as president of the Association of Teachers of Preventative Medicine. He is the author of "Medical Mystery: The Training of Doctors in the United States," a book on the education and training of physicians, and serves as chief editor of Springer Publishing Company's Medical Education book series. Jonas is a resident of Port Jefferson.

Cultural Center Is Planned for SB

By Melanie Tanzman

By intercession, or shortly thereafter, a new cultural center will open in the Stage XII Quad Cafeteria.

The center will consist of an office, a library and a meeting room. Plans include using the space for cultural events and studying. The areas can also be decorated by students.

Currently, rehabilitation work is needed. The organizations involved are supplying about \$3,000 according to Emile Adams, assistant vice-president for Student Affairs. The entire project has been given an estimated cost of about \$20,000. The university is committed to certain things such as carpeting and bookshelves, Adams said.

An advisory committee is in charge now, until a permanent board is formed. This board will consist of interested students or faculty members. The current counsel of minority organizations involved are the Haitian Students Organization, the Caribbean Students Organization and the African American Students Organization.

The center will be accessible to all members of the university community and will probably be staffed on a volunteer basis, Adams said.

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Page 12-STATESMAN November 8, 1982

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College Notes

Computers to Help Students Seeking Aid

Eugene, Oregon—Rising costs and the prospects of raising tuition even higher have convinced a second state to try giving students computerized help in finding money to pay those higher tuitions.

Fiscally-troubled Oregon, anticipating having to force students to pay a bigger share of their college costs, plans to have a free scholarship search service available to students by next September. Oregon officials say they'll use the state's present statewide computer system to provide students with lists of regional and national scholarships, and to match them to assistance programs tailored to individual students.

"We've got to get students as much outside help as possible," explained Gary Weeks, deputy director of the Oregon State Scholarship Commission. "The universities here have had to cope with severe budget cuts—three in the last 18 months—and financial assistance to students has also suffered," he added.

Delaware is apparently the only other state that offers a similar service, which has been operational since 1977.

"We have over 500 awards in the data base, and students around the state can access the system," said Doug MacDonald, director of scholarships and financial aid at the University of Delaware. He says more than 800 students have logged onto the system already this semester.

Weeks envisions a similar campus computer that, after digesting key data about a student and the student's major and plans, will deliver a list of scholarships, grants, and loans "that meet their specific characteristics and needs."

The result is similar to that offered by a number of commercial scholarship firms, which scan literally hundreds of thousands of individual and corporate aid programs.

Quite a few aid officials, including Weeks, have been critical of the commercial services in the past. "We do hear a lot about some 'mom and pop' operations that get an Apple computer, and advertise themselves as a search service," said Dennis Martin of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

He added, "Some of the services are good, and some are not."

In a test of them, Weeks' office paid the fee and asked for accounting scholarships.

Some of the information we got back was about general government programs, some was for business majors in general, and some weren't even related to an accounting major," he recalled.

"Oregon might have good intentions," said Bob Freede of the Cash for College Scholarship Search Service in New York, "but there are lots of hidden scholarships they wouldn't know about. Even the College Board tried putting a search service together a few years ago, but after getting information on only 11 states over four or five years of researching, they gave it up."

But Delaware built its own data base precisely because of dissatisfaction with commercial services. MacDonald said "we're very pleased with it."

Reagan Refused Visit By Kansas State

Dallas, Texas—While some colleges go out of their way to get U.S. presidents to visit their campuses—Kansas State recently hosted President Reagan—Southern Methodist University (SMU) has turned down a request to have the president speak on its campus.

The denial by SMU President Donald Shields had nothing to do with Reagan's policies, but rather the fact that the president wanted to combine his visit with a partisan campaign speech and endorsement of Texas senatorial candidate Jim Collins.

"A couple of weeks ago one of our alumni, who is also a member of the Republican Senatorial Election Committee, called the university president and asked about having

President Reagan come to campus for a Republican pre-election rally," explained SMU Spokesman Roddy Wolper.

But Shields reluctantly turned down the request, Wolper said, "because he felt it would not be appropriate for the university to appear to endorse any particular candidate or political party."

Reagan did speak at SMU while he was running for the presidency in 1980, Wolper noted, "but that time he was here to speak on specific issues and was sponsored by the School of Business."

"Both President Reagan and Jim Collins are welcome to come here anytime to speak on issues or at the request of a campus group," Wolper added. "But for one politician to come and talk strictly to endorse another politician is another story."

Dairy Industry Despairs Over Stolen Crates

Norman, Oklahoma—The milk of human kindness isn't running too deeply a the University of Oklahoma recently.

Nearby milk companies have resorted to room searches, new laws and even prosecution to get back thousands of dollars worth of milk crates that students steal for use as bookcase supports, stereo and record stands and even motorcycle luggage racks.

Last week they tried kindness. It didn't work.

The dairy industry loses \$100 million worth of the plastic containers each year, and the problem is particularly bad near college campuses, says David Beren of the Milk Industry Foundation in Washington, D.C.

The problem at Oklahoma has reached such proportions that local dairies convinced nearby authorities to enact a law levying a \$20 fine against anyone found with a stolen crate, and up to \$50 and a year in jail for two-time offenders.

One Oklahoma student already has served a jail term this semester for violating the law.

Last week Gilt Edge Dairy decided to try a less stern approach. It announced it would park a truck on the campus, and have police look the other way while students returned the crates "with no questions asked."

Fewer than two dozen crates were returned. "We were very disappointed," said Gilt Edge General Manager Jim Graham. "We got a total of 21 crates back. Something tells me there are a few more out there." Indeed, Gilt Edge loses thousands of crates a year, at \$3 a crate, Graham said losses top \$100,000 a year.

Students Complain About Quality Of Campus Toilet Tissue

Stillwater, Oklahoma—Oklahoma State University (OSU) students are complaining in large numbers about the quality of toilet paper the university put in campus bathrooms this fall.

"It feels more like aluminum foil," groused K.C. Moon, editor of the Daily O'Collegian, the student paper that broke the story. "It actually makes noise when you crumple it."

Others have described the paper as feeling like wax paper. "I wouldn't squeeze this stuff," sophomore Betsy Cutright told the paper. "I might break my nails on it."

Dorm operations administrator Dave Stoddart said he's received complaints about the toilet paper from "every dorm on campus. I don't know the exact number of complaints, but there have been enough to make us aware of the problem."

The university changed brands, to a paper produced by the Fort Howard Paper Co., this fall after following a competitive bidding procedure.

It was bought "on a bid basis," explained Dick Williams, director of Student Services maintenance. "If it meets the specifications and is the lowest bid price, we're obligated to buy it."

Because of the complaints, OSU Purchasing Director Ted Steincamp has "had some conversations" with Fort Howard about replacing or exchanging the paper, according to Williams.

BRAKES

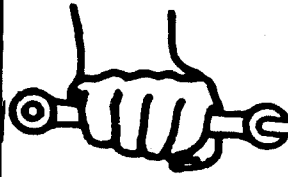
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1972 PLYMOUTH SATALITE. Mechanics special. Runs well. \$350. Call 981-0856.

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LOST & FOUND

LOST: Blue Psych textbook. Physiological App. to Phych. Prob. left in Old Bio last week. Very imp. call 6-5308.

LOST: Green pullover type rain coat on Wed. 11/3 in Light Eng. or Main Library. If found please call Chris 865-9086. Reward.

LOST: Hat. Old worn-out not attractive. Off-white green under the visor. Lost in Union or bus. If found and returned you'll get money for the trouble. I'm Barry. Find me in Stage XII cafeteria Mon.-Fri., after 3:30 Thanks!

LOST: Brown man's wallet. Contains driver's license, I.D. etc. If found please contact EV at 6-3914. Probably lost somewhere in the Union.

LOST: Silver frame glasses in soft brown case between Hendrix and Union. Reward, 6-4101.

FOUND: Jacket in Lecture Hall 100 during Halloween Weekend. Call and I.D. Monica 6-8499.

LOST: Set of keys with I Love NY key chain. Tuesday, Nov. 2. If you found it please call 928-8928, Fred or Michael. Thank You.

LOST: Blue School Bag in Bookstore. Contains texts and notes! Please return the notes and no questions asked!—Reward guaranteed. Please call 6-8127, 6-6876. Late evening—Cheung.

LOST: A pair of contact lenses in beige case labeled "L". Please call Luis at 6-7890 if found.

LOST: Set of keys(4) on ring. 10/30 Stage XII party. Please return to Stage XII quad office.

CAMPUS NOTICES

HKN The Electrical Engineering Honor Society is offering free tutoring and academic advising during Prime Time.

DEAN'S CONVERSATIONS Among The Disciplines, November 17, 7 PM in the Art Gallery of the Fine Arts Center on the concept of beauty. Call Ms. Gloria Gianone at 6-7707 for info by Nov. 10th.

THE STONY BROOK CONCERT BAND—Wind Ensemble has an opening for an experienced baritone horn/euphonium player. Contact Bill Sniffin at 6-3401.

THE UNIVERSITY WRITING CLINIC offers individual assistance with organizing, developing and copy-editing essays and research papers, as well as personal help in preparing for the English Proficiency Exam. To make an appointment with a tutor, come by the Clinic in Humanities 220, or call 246-5098. There is no charge.

THE BRIDGE TO SOMEWHERE Peer Counseling Center will be accepting applications for counselors for training the week of Nov. 8th. They will be due Nov. 16th in room 061 in the basement of the Student Union.

PERSONALS

DEAR ROBIN, I hope your 24th birthday is everything that you wanted it to be. Sorry I couldn't be there to share it with you. I hope you didn't have any trouble finding the present. Lots of Love, Nancy.

DEAR SUE Z can you believe it's been a year since I picked you up on the bus. We're getting so old. How do you wish a very special person Happy Birthday? The best things I came up with were all in person. Anyway, Happy Birthday Fidget. It's been great knowing you this year and I'm sure it always will be. You've always been nothing but the best—and definitely improving with age. I hope you have a very happy Happy Birthday and that we can share many many more. Your getting older and definitely getting better. Love Always, David J.

LAMBIE-PIE, Happy Birthday. Love D.J.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MILDRED—D.J.

DEAREST E.S. Happy Birthday, Sweetheart! With Love, E.L.

CINDY, Happy 18th Birthday! Drink up for your one month. Of course I'm still crazy about you, but it's alright if you could care less. Love Ya Always, David.

DARLING (Of course I did!) Happy Birthday! Despite everything, have a great day. Love you forever, Babe.

UNDERGRADUATE CHEMISTRY SOCIETY MEETING, Monday, Nov. 8th, 8:15 PM, Rm 412, Grad. Chem. Bldg. Surprise Guest Speaker.

TO ANJ—Wishing my very special friend and roommate a birthday that's special too! Love ya Always! Lorz.

RELAX IN THE AFTERNOON. Bowl at the FSA Bowling Center. Student special 2 games for \$1. Good until 11/8. Special good 12-6 Mon.-Fri. shoes 30c. Come down.

JOANNE Hello, Hello, Hello, Hello. Happy Birthday, we love you very much. Love Julie, Linda and Tammy.

ALBUMS FOR SALE! \$3.00 each! Call 6-4316. Excellent condition. Carla—who is Oriental Birdface Man?

HKN—New members are posted on door Heavy 116. General meeting Tuesday Nov. 9 at 7 PM Heavy 301. ALL members MUST attend. Old and new must be present or forget all rights and privileges.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Cin Chin, Benedict E-1 most voluptuous chick! Have some frosted flakes on us. We Love You—Andrea Laurin Hilary.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CINDY. Here's Amardo and O.J. to the best roommate ever. Love you Hil (YFR).

TO THE CUTEST MONKEY from Boss number 2. A plain face you are not, a goddess of love I know you are. One that brings me happiness and joy, one that I would be lost without. Forever and ever I will love you. These two days have been my hardest, but now that I have you again, I'm back in heaven. Love you Teddy (pillow) Bear.

P.D.—Thanks for all your support and understanding. I owe you a lot—I think I'll start with a new way to prepare hamburgers. Love always, a loyal frog.

LONG BEACH AND ROCKAWAY LOCALS: For a long time I wanted to say what you said so Thanks! I'll see ya down at the beach! Admirer of surfers! Girl on the Beach.

THE LIBRARY NOMINATING COMMITTEE for the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Librarianship invites the entire campus community to make nominations based on skill in librarianship, service to the University and profession, scholarship and continuing growth, and outstanding job performance. Please submit signed nominations to Nathan Baum, Main Library, Reference Department, by November 19, 1982.

DEAREST CAROL I Hope your 21st Birthday is one you will never forget. I know I won't. Enjoy these years while you can, Love Ya Bob.

TREACY Do you see your innocence slipping away? Your 21st will always be remembered for you may not make your 22nd. Your 21st year will bring DT, PJ Parties, Haagen Dazs, Joe and CML I Love You, Kerri.

ELIZABETH—Happy Birthday, Love Jeff.

HOUSEMATE WANTED to share a large coed student house. Short walk to Mall & bus. Call anytime 928-5397 (no pets please).

TO THE PRETTY WOMAN who loves to be with me as much as I love to be with her—Happy 19 and many together.

ALAN AND MATTY Alota TLC. Some diet coke and an occasional pretty snowfall to keep us happy. F.I. We're there! Thanx. Friends forever. We Luvya—Wild and Kinky.

DAVID AARON. We have friends who are 22 and have 2 kids. Happy Birthday Baby...Baby...Who's baby are you? Luvya—Wild end Kinky.

TO G.M., My only Teddy, want you to know that my love grows. Hugs and Kisses—L.C.

THE SOUND OF MUSIC! If you have a talent for music and would like to play rock, jazz, country, classical, blues, contact me Tony at 6-4420.

BETH, The summer's over and winter is near. Yet my seafood dinner is yet to appear. Love Sean.

NANC—I submitted this too late to get in on your birthday, and Friday there was none, so, here's your first personal! Happy Birthday to a great roommate and an even better friend. My best times here are those with you. Thanx for everything. I know it may sound stupid, but I'm really proud of you—and I love you. Gina.

CARA ILEEN, Happy 21st Birthday to our politically active suitemate. You have our vote on this day and every day! Love from all of us, Annette, Kim, Patti, Regina, Mirrelle and Adam.

WANTED: Shy girl, must bake brownies. Respond by mail, Rob Gambol, Stage XII-A, Rm. 334. From: shy, starved nice-guy.

TO THE LADIES of Benedict B-2. You girls are really Dynamite! Love always, Connie.

TREE, Thanks for making my 19th the best birthday I ever had. No one has ever made me so happy! Stay close. I will. Luv, C.C. Cookie.

KEIKO, DAVE, SUE(S), and everyone else who made my b'day fantastic. Thanks. I love you all. Linda.

HOMO SHEIKI SHEIKI Sheiki Sheiki Sheiki Sheiki... (I copped the ad, you buy the toilet paper) Love.

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DEAR LISA, This past year was the best of my life. Each day knowing you were there made it complete. Even though we had some bad times, the good outweighed them by far. I love you and always will. Love always Bruce.

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Sports Digest

NFL Negotiations Stalled...Again

New York—With the collapse again of the strike negotiations and the existence of the National Football League's 1982 season in serious doubt, the focus shifts today from the bargaining table to the courtroom.

Mediator Sam Kagel returned home to San Francisco yesterday after recessing the talks Saturday night, the second time in two weeks he had called a halt to the proceedings. Each time, economic issues locked the two sides far apart.

With yesterday's games called off and tonight's San Diego at Miami game also off, seven weeks of the season have been wiped out by the 48-day-old strike. Jack Donlan, the owners' chief negotiator, said he could see the rest of the season slipping away weekly. So could some of the player representatives still at the midtown Manhattan hotel where the talks were conducted for eight days before breaking off.

Previously, it had been the union's stance that, regardless of the date of the season at this point, all 16 games would be played and all the players would be paid. Now, there appears to be slippage.

"Their actions in effect canceled the season," said Mark Murphy, the Washington Redskins' player rep and a member of the union's executive committee. Elvin Bethea, the Houston Oilers' player rep, said "They are sacrificing the season and seeing it go up in smoke."

Ed Garvey, the union's executive director, said the future of the season could be decided in the next three days. He said he expects during that time his group will set up a meeting with Donlan and his top aides.

"I think someone will have to put a deal together and then see if it flies with us and if it flies with them," Garvey said he did not anticipate another round of formal negotiations, adding "I think we are beyond that."

The announcement by the Management Council, the owners' negotiating team, to make available to the 1,500 striking players a 4½-page summary of its latest 75-page compilation of proposals drew a strong reaction from the union.

Garvey accused the owners of bypassing the union and attempting to bargain directly with the players. He said he would point out to the players that the 75-page package contained many "loopholes." And Garvey said the union would seek another unfair labor practice charge against the Management Council from the National Labor Relations Board.

Steve Garvey to Leave LA Dodgers

Los Angeles—First baseman Steve Garvey, who hasn't missed a Los Angeles Dodgers' game since Sept. 2, 1975, playing in 1,107 consecutive contests, almost surely will be playing for another team in 1983.

Garvey, who will be 34 next month, and the Dodgers were unable to reach agreement on a new contract Saturday night. The club had to sign baseball's re-entry draft Wednesday.

Garvey, who has played with the Dodgers for the past 12 seasons, had declared his intention to become a free agent last Tuesday. Potential free agents had to declare such an intention by last Thursday night and their teams were then given 48 hours to sign them.

A spokesman for the Dodgers said Saturday night that, following club policy, they wouldn't retain rights to Garvey in the re-entry draft, something they're allowed to do.

Garvey's voice quivered and he was near tears after Saturday night's fruitless negotiations.

"This has been a very disappointing evening, probably the saddest of my life," he said. "There is sadness in the fact that this has been many years of an association that has been very special, not only to me personally but to the many fans and friends and neighbors that I have, not only in the city but in Southern California and throughout the country."

"It is a very low point in my life. It's a very sad evening and there will be many, many people who I will miss."

The club said Wednesday that an offer was made to Garvey "that would enable him to continue with the Dodgers' organization for 10 years on a special consultant basis at a substantial rate of pay following his playing career."

Club President Peter O'Malley said that offer was raised again Saturday night, but to no avail.

"We have made Steve what we feel is a fair and generous offer," said O'Malley. "He has not accepted it. There is no doubt in my mind that it was a good offer. Both sides yesterday made major moves but it didn't solve the problem."

"We recognize Steve's right to become a free agent. We wish him well. He's been a great Dodger and he leaves behind many friends. I'm disappointed. I thought we could make a deal. We have tried. They have tried. It's a complicated problem but we were not able to solve it."

"O'Malley was asked how close the club came to signing Garvey. "Not close enough," he replied. "We hoped that we would agree but we didn't."

It is believed the major stumbling block in negotiations was the length of the contract. Garvey had said that he wanted a five-year deal.

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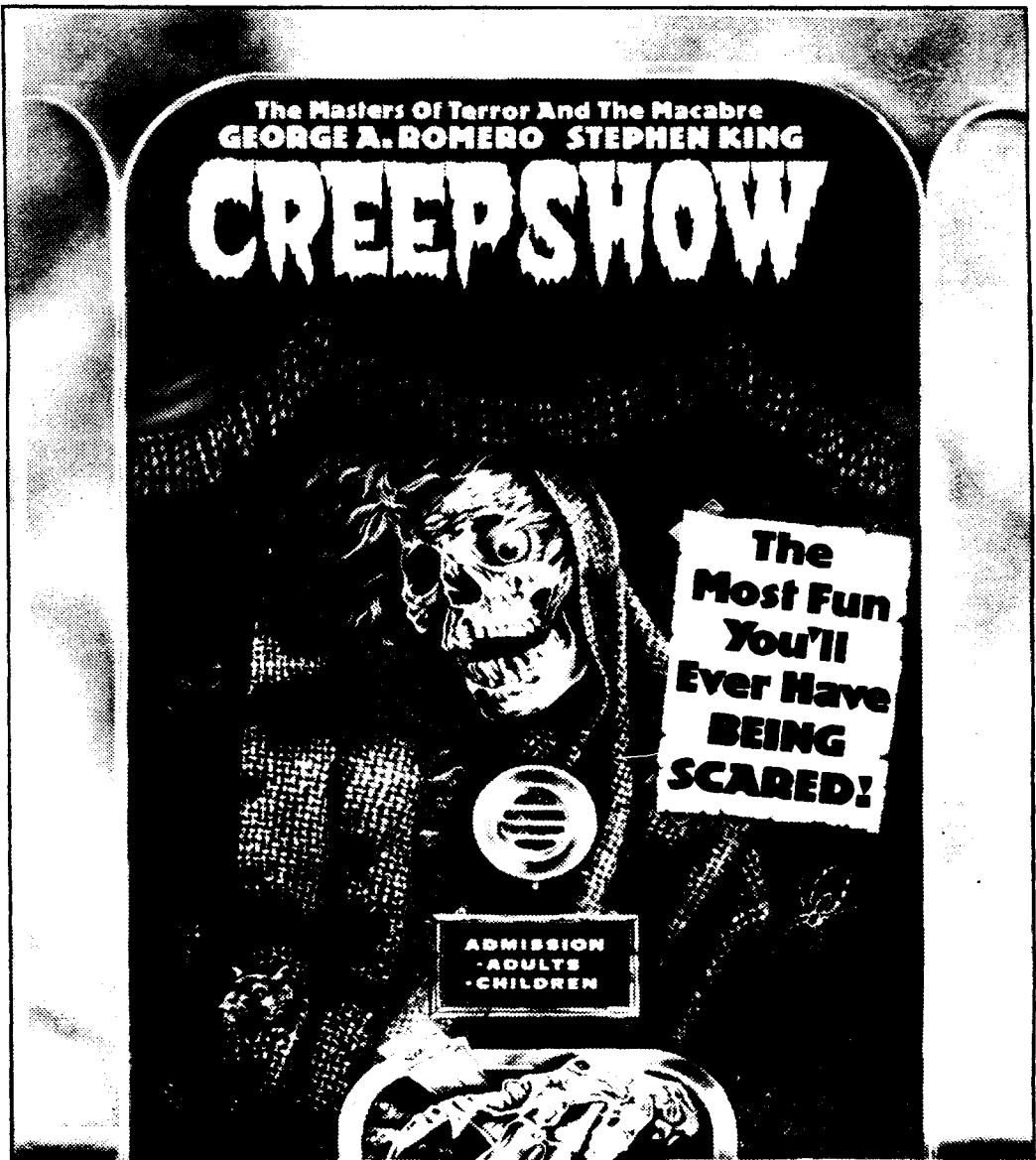
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For additional information contact Dr. Gladue, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, HSC T-10, SUNY at Stony Brook (246-2551) between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM weekdays.



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Patriots Set Standard at Tourney

By Lawrence Eng

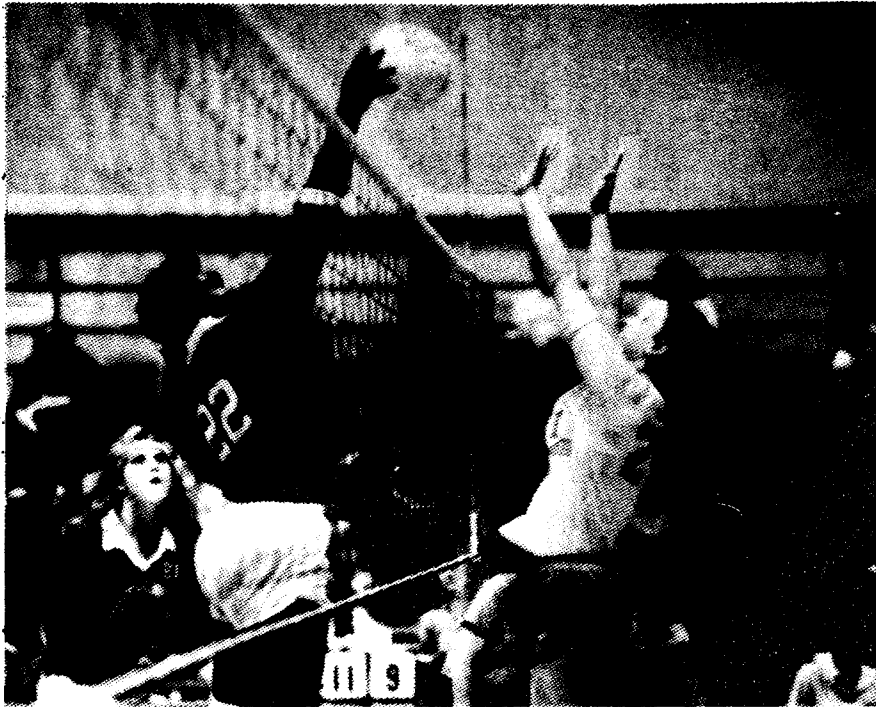
Despite a heartbreaking three-game-to-two loss to Southampton College last Tuesday, the Patriot's volleyball team bounced back and swept a triple header from Nassau Community College, Brooklyn College and Binghamton University Saturday without a loss. "We did it. We proved to everyone that we can win," said co-captain Lauren Beja. Co-captain Ruth Levine added, "This is what we needed. This is a good way to win our home tournament. We are psyched for the state championships."

The Patriots began their tournament against Nassau Community College. According to Coach Teri Tiso, Nassau is considered one of the best two year volleyball colleges in this region. Nassau came into the tournament with a 14-1 record. From the start, the Patriots dominated the match. Excellent serves from Ellen Lambert and Levine, and great volleys from Kerry and Tatiana Georgieff helped the Patriots coast to an easy victory over Nassau, 15-4.

Like the first match, the Patriots again dominated the second match from the start. Ace-labeled serves from Ursula Ferro, Denise Driscoll and Levine helped trounce Nassau, 15-5.

In the two matches against Nassau, Ferro led the Patriots with seven kill shots while Georgieff, Kehoe and Lambert had two each. Lambert led the team with eight assists and Levine led with four ace serves. Beja, Driscoll, Georgieff and Levine all had perfect serving percentages.

The Patriots played their second game against Brooklyn College. The Patriots had a 1-1 record against Brooklyn before going into the game. With the score 3-0 in favor of Stony Brook, Beja's strong serves helped widened the lead to



Patriot Volleyball Team in Action

Statesman/Gary Higgins

8-0. Brooklyn, with a sudden spurt of team effort, hit the Patriots with a series of hard hits to decrease the gap to three points. However, the Patriots held on to win 15-11. "We played very well. We played together as a team," Driscoll said.

In the second match, both teams were breaking each other's serves and neither could achieve more than a point at each possession of the ball. The match was highlighted with Ferro's, Kehoe's and Lambert's pulsating spiking performances. The trio compiled eight spikes in the match. With the score 7-6 in favor of Brooklyn, Beja served and Brooklyn

returned the ball. Lambert set up for Kehoe to spike; Kehoe succeeded and tied the game at seven apiece. Everyone in the gym went wild. From that point on, the Patriots attacked with a series of hard hits and went on to win 15-7. "We played a good match against Brooklyn. It was a tough match and we needed it," said Stony Brook player Kay Wilhelms. Kehoe added, "We needed the match, and we clicked together to take it. This win will help our ranking in the States."

From the two matches against Brooklyn, Lambert led the team with eight kill shots. Beja led the team with 10 assists, followed by Lambert who made

eight.

In the final game, the Patriots played against Binghamton University. Like the second match against Brooklyn, both teams began the game breaking each other's serves. With the score 13-12, Stony Brook, both teams were scrappy and wouldn't let the volleyball fall on the ground. The Patriots regained their momentum after a spike by Lambert. Georgieff ended the game by acing her serve. The score was 15-12.

During the second match, Binghamton began the game with a strong attack. Binghamton attacked with a series of hard hits to build up points. With the score 5-1 in favor of Binghamton, the Patriots mounted their comeback with Ferro's spike. After that, it was the Ferro and Lambert show. Ferro and Lambert took the game in their own hands with their sparkling spiking and defensive performances. From this, Binghamton lost momentum, Stony Brook prevailed 15-7.

After the matches, Lambert led the team with 12 kill shots, followed by Ferro with 10. Beja led the team in assists with 14.

At the end of the tournament, Lambert was named the most valuable player. "Ellen did a damn good job," Ferro said. Tiso added, "Ellen was outstanding. She played very well."

When asked about the team's performance in the tournament, Lambert said, "We wanted to win and we won. This is how we should play and we will be undefeatable." Georgieff added, "After losing our game to Southampton, it feels really great to be winners again."

The Patriots will be playing against New York Tech on Tuesday at 7:30 PM here at the gym. It will be the final home game before the state championships.

Soccer Team Finishes Season With High Hopes

By Rachel Brown and Mike Borg

The Patriot soccer team finished its 1982 campaign last Monday with a forfeit victory over SUNY-Purchase. The Purchase team, which was not having a particularly successful season, may have decided that the game was not relevant to its season's standings. Thus, the team forfeited the match.

Although the soccer team was off to a poor start, they "gelled" later on in the season. This is because the team is composed of mostly freshmen. However, the young team will have three more seasons to build upon skills and coordination. All but one player will be returning next year, so there is much room for improvement from this year's losing season.

The players believe that soccer coach, Shaun McDonald, is doing the best he can with what he has to work with. To benefit next year's team, the coach is running an indoor soccer program in the off-season. This is being done with hopes that the team will gain instinct about each other's reactions in various situations.

Senior Joe McGee, the only player who will not be returning next season, said, "Within a year or two, with some good



Statesman/Corey Van der Linde

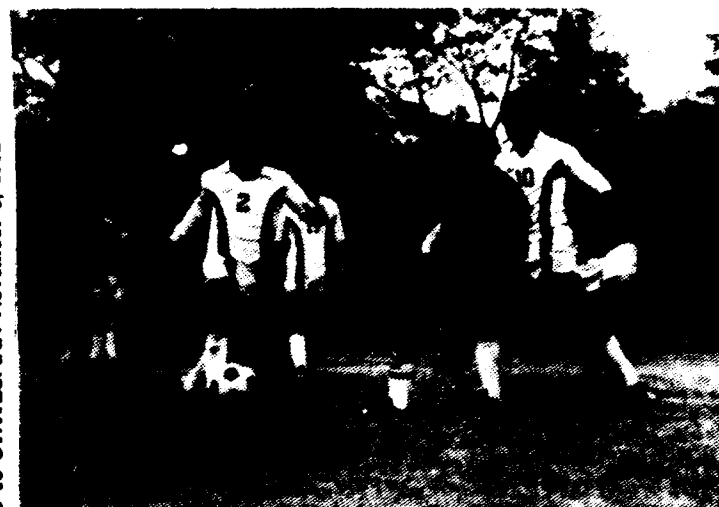
(Above)-Patriot player is scrambling for the ball. (Below)-The 1982 Patriot soccer team.



Statesman/Michael Chen



Statesman/Gary Higgins



Statesman/Corey Van der Linde

Patriot soccer team in action during the 1982 campaign.

recruitment and some more fan support, we could be one of the best Division III teams around."