

# Stony Brook PEOPLE

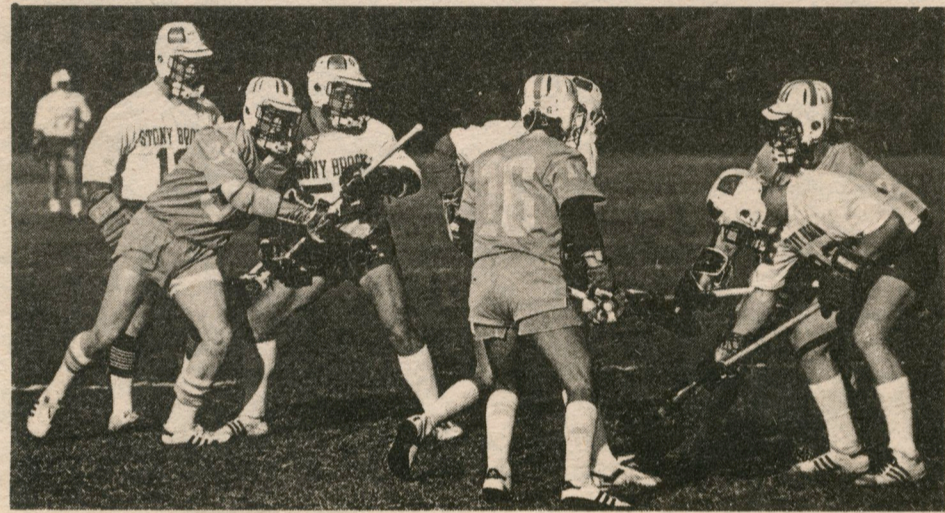
## Athletic teams get boost from University

The time has come, university leaders agree, to upgrade Stony Brook's athletic program.

Last month, President John H. Marburger announced plans to implement a report that called for strengthening Stony Brook's intercollegiate athletic program. The report recommended that the University "provide opportunities for competition in as diverse a range of sports and at as high a

level of competition as we can support properly."

"It's a sound plan," said Dr. J.R. Schubel, director of the Marine Sciences Research Center. "I'm very pleased that the president has accepted virtually all our recommendations and is taking steps to implement them."



Lacrosse is one club sport that will be entering into tougher competition under the strengthened athletic program.

level of competition as we can support properly."

Dr. Schubel chaired a ten-month study by the President's Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics which suggested that present intercollegiate athletic competition be developed on a more "comprehensive and competitive" basis including expansion of "the geographical range within which we compete."

Stony Brook currently competes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) Division III in men's sports and in the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's Division III in women's sports.

"Student interest and participation in athletics has increased rapidly," President John H. Marburger said. "It clearly is time to develop a stronger intercollegiate athletic program, one more appropriate to Stony Brook's size and stature."

One of the recommendations slated to be implemented requires that Stony Brook be ready to compete "on equal terms with the best" in at least one sport "within five years."

Another recommendation is that Stony Brook move toward Division I competition. In particular, two men's sports, lacrosse and soccer, and women's sports, basketball and volleyball are to

be considered for elevation to Division I competition "as soon as practical."

Lacrosse presently is a club sports program, funded by Polity but not affiliated with the NCAA. The group suggested that lacrosse quickly become a regular NCAA Division III sport as an initial step in moving toward Division I lacrosse competition.

Frank Ross '81, who helped start the current club, said: "When I heard about the upgrading plans out in Cincinnati—my friends sent me newspaper articles—I couldn't believe it." Ross, who is now a medical student at the University of Cincinnati, said he and his friends still on the club think "you may see Stony Brook playing Cornell in a couple of years."

"We have a goldmine here for lacrosse," he added, "with Long Island the nation's hotbed for lacrosse, with all the good high school teams and with all their potential players for Stony Brook."

The women's volleyball team recently won the 1981 New York State Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Women's Division III championship, claiming the first state athletic title ever for a Stony Brook women's varsity team. The team, in only their third year of intercollegiate competition, finished the 1981 season with 25 wins and 10 losses.

"It's great that this is happening," said Prof. Sandra Weeden, director of women's intercollegiate athletics. "Now, as the first step toward stronger programming, we'll be looking to achieve model teams in Division III and to elevate Division III teams as soon as they're ready."

She was echoed by Soccer Coach Shawn McDonald who was pleased that his team is one of the first that could move toward Division I. "However," he cautioned, "we're very aware that progress has to come in stages. The soccer fields will be rehabilitated this spring and we'll

be getting a second field. Good fields, good uniforms, even nice sweatsuits, everything contributes and helps attract the good players so we'll be able to play a winning game when we go to Division I."

Perhaps with such thoughts in mind, President Marburger said the University's new emphasis on intercollegiate athletics would be "carefully constructed and controlled."

The University is enthusiastic about football being moved to Division III status, and the athletic department has been asked to develop a plan. "It will be necessary to identify resources, over the next several months, to facilitate a status change," said Vice President for University Affairs James B. Black.

The Schubel Committee told President Marburger that "increased funding from alumni and the community, and increased and stabilized funding from the State and Polity will be required if we are to develop a program of distinction."

President Marburger praised the committee's work, saying the group "has provided a sound blueprint for development of athletics which will benefit all campus programs in Physical Education."

"We were extremely pleased with the actions earlier this year by the Legislature and the Governor approving planning funds for a new field house, and by the recent appointment of architect Richard Mosher to design the facility," President Marburger said. "The \$10 million field house will add 75,000 square feet of facilities space for a full range of athletics, providing a focus for all our athletic

programs. We are, however, concerned that the State Division of the Budget has not yet released appropriated planning funds so the architect may begin work."

Vice President Black said the University has established its first athletic booster club, the Stony Brook VIP's—Very Important Patriots—to enlist support from alumni and parents. "Despite the limited scope of the athletic program to date," Black said, "Stony Brook has a large, spirited following for its sports programs, particularly among alumni and parents."

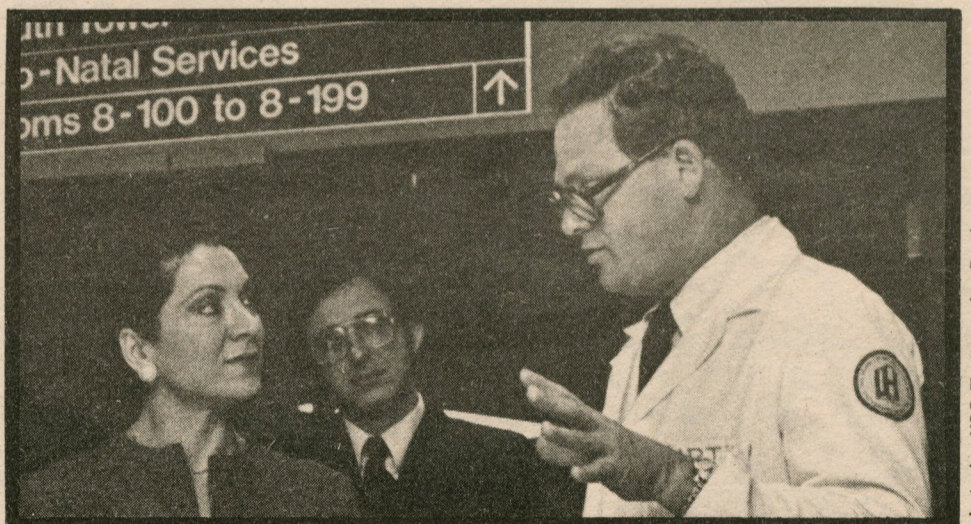
Student financial support for athletic programs, through Polity, already has been increased substantially, from \$60,000 to \$90,000 for 1981-82, through a student referendum vote which followed a report recommending increased funding prepared by Polity Treasurer Chris Fairhall.

Women's intercollegiate teams at Stony Brook include tennis, cross-country and volleyball in the fall; basketball, indoor track and swimming in the winter; and softball and track and field in the spring.

Men's teams are in cross country and soccer in the fall; basketball, indoor track, squash and swimming in the winter; and baseball, tennis and track and field in the spring.

In addition to these varsity intercollegiate teams, Polity sponsors Stony Brook club teams in football, lacrosse, ice hockey, horseback riding and sailing.

University officials said that, as phased implementation of the committee's recommendations proceeds, other club sports will be considered for transformation into regular sports per the committee's suggestion.



Evangeline Gouletas-Carey, wife of Gov. Hugh Carey, made her first visit to the campus late in November. Mrs. Carey, accompanied by Dr. Jeffrey Sachs '77, special assistant to the Governor for health and human resources, was greeted by Carol Marburger, wife of Stony Brook's President John H. Marburger. Mrs. Carey's visit began at the Health Sciences Center where she toured the University Hospital's departments of dentistry and pediatrics. After lunch at the Health Sciences Center, Mrs. Carey visited the Fine Arts Center before joining the Governor at a town meeting in Hauppauge. Mrs. Carey is shown here with Dr. John Partin, professor and chairperson of the department of pediatrics.

photo by HSC Photography Services



**Dr. Barbara Panessa-Warren** is discovering that eye pigment may be linked with the ability to see. She and husband Dr. John Warren use new examining techniques combining x-ray and scanning equipment.



photo by Brookhaven National Laboratory

## Researcher focuses on eye pigment

Eye color is often considered the most attractive feature of the face. Yet eye pigment seems to stand for more than just beauty according to a Stony Brook scientist.

Dr. Panessa-Warren, assistant professor in anatomical sciences, through her research with visual disorders, is finding evidence that eye pigment plays a major role in the ability to see well.

She is looking at the pigment granules in the eyes which, she says, contain elements that have an essential role in the function of the eye. They are one of the first areas to show change if vision is altered. Pigment granules contain certain quantities of elements such as calcium, barium, phosphorous, potassium and zinc. Her studies indicate that when people show visual disturbances because of drug consumption, old age, or diabetes, certain elements exhibit a quantitative change.

Her research, currently funded by the National Eye Institute, is particularly concerned with the connection between eye pigment granules and calcium. She has found that eye pigment picks up calcium. Therefore, eyes with low pigment, such as those of albinos

have low calcium levels.

"As most people know, persons with albino conditions don't see well," she commented, adding, "Eye pigment may serve as a reservoir for these essential elements for vision. Or, it may also serve as a relay, taking the stored elements and passing them on as they are needed by the eye. I want to find out exactly how pigment granules serve as an important component of vision so as to know what's normal. That is, which elements should be present in the pigment granules, and how much of each we need to make vision work properly. For example, when we age do we need more of these elements?"

"I'm trying to find information," she continued, "that can be applied to the human condition for the maintenance of optimal vision."

Dr. Panessa-Warren is analyzing tissues from physiologically normal and abnormal eyes of both animals and humans using techniques which she has designed. A specialist in electron microscopy, she is combining at least four different highly sophisticated x-ray and scanning techniques.

The scientist has been able to develop these new analytical techniques because of the availability of special equipment at Brookhaven National Laboratory. These instruments include x-ray fluorescence spectrometry and proton-induced x-ray emission spectroscopy. The latter, called PIXE, is a new, very sensitive method in which the specimen is bombarded with a proton beam, gets "excited" and then emits x-rays which record even trace elements.

"What's different about this method is that we can look at tissue in air, like suspended animation, instead of in a vacuum as is necessary for electron

microscopy or x-ray. It gives us another way of looking at the tissues," she said, adding:

"With this combination of techniques, by using fresh animal and human eye tissues I am able to get baseline information about how the normal eye works. These techniques give me a very detailed analysis of the elements in the tissues as well as the quantity of each present in the pigment granules. I can also change the light conditions, from bright to dark and study the extremes of

naturally occurring phenomena in vision. We always find that one of the first areas to show change is the pigment granules. This indicates they may be a key to optimal vision."

Dr. Panessa-Warren holds a Ph.D. in cellular biology from New York University. Recently she was awarded the Burton Medal by the Electron Microscope Society of America. The Burton Medal is awarded annually by the Society to a person who has made within the preceding five years, a "most important contribution in the field of electron microscopy."

## Campus plans central ceremony for graduates

For the first time in 12 years, Stony Brook will have a central commencement ceremony this spring, Sunday, May 23.

"Returning to a central ceremony is both timely and feasible," said Vice President for University Affairs James B. Black in a proposal recommending its reinstatement.

"Commencement is the University's happiest occasion," Black said, "a celebration of achievement and an affirmation of the future. A central ceremony for all degree recipients, bachelor's, master's and doctoral, is a visible expression of their shared experience, and the color and pageantry of academic ritual leave a lasting impression on all whom attend. Particularly for a young institution whose traditions are in the process of being formed, such University-wide events contribute importantly to the development of a sense of unity and common purpose."

SUNY policies now permit awarding of honorary degrees, and the central ceremony will include Stony Brook's first



honorary degree awards, perhaps starting with this spring's commencement.

In addition to the central ceremony, Mr. Black noted that departments or other academic units are being urged to hold separate ceremonies "to provide an opportunity for the presentation of diplomas, departmental awards and other forms of recognition for graduates."

### Stony Brook People

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## How is funding really decided?



Two Stony Brook scientists and a colleague from Columbia University may have influenced future awarding practices of scientific research foundations.

Their five-year study of the decision making behind the National Science Foundation when distributing its nearly \$1 billion in annual research grants to scientists was reported late in

November in *Science* magazine.

The collaborators found that there are substantial levels of disagreement among scientists when considering what constitutes good science and what research proposals merit funding. They determined that whether scientists receive grants from the National Science Foundation depends to a significant extent on their "luck of the draw" in the selection of scientific peers to review their research proposals.

The study was conducted by Stony Brook's Stephen Cole, professor of sociology, his brother Jonathan R. Cole, professor of sociology and director of the Center for the Social Sciences at Columbia and Gary A. Simon, associate professor of applied mathematics at Stony Brook.

It was the most detailed examination ever of the peer review system used by almost all scientific funding agencies of the government to judge the basic research proposals they receive.

The three scientists concluded that "the fate of a particular grant application is roughly half determined by the characteristics of the proposal and the principal investigator, and about half by apparently random elements which might be characterized as the luck of the reviewer draw."

This, they said, can be explained by "substantial levels of disagreement among reviewers of the same proposal, probably as a result of real and legitimate differences of opinion among experts about what good science is or should be."

"There's really tremendous disagreement though laymen—and even many scientists—don't seem aware of it," said Prof. Stephen Cole as he looked over dozens of letters reacting to the report in mid-December. "Science just isn't the rational process that people—and governmental funding agencies—make it out to be. It's trial and error, lots of intuition and serendipity, lots of throwing out an entire line of work as the result of an unexpected, chance development."

Prof. Cole hopes government agencies will recognize it and begin "giving people money to work in broad program areas and not on some scientific proposed project."



Photo by Maxine Hicks

**Prof. Stephen Cole** suggests that scientific foundations discover other methods for determining what scientific endeavors to sponsor.

"Specific project funding," he continued, "may be necessary in bureaucratic terms, but it's not the way science is done. Scientists have to write grant proposals one or two years *before* the time they'll actually be doing the work. So they're caught in a system that breeds equivocation. One result is that many scientists now do grant proposals for work they've already done. Then they use the grant money to break new ground."

"Block grants" to senior scientists would be one good alternative to the present funding system, Prof. Cole suggested. "Give someone like Yang (Stony Brook's Nobel Laureate C.N. Yang) a million dollars and let him distribute it. He knows who's doing what. This would de-centralize the funding process, letting senior people make the decisions. If they don't do well, don't produce a lot of interesting work, don't renew them. Among other things, this would drastically reduce the number of proposals being written. In some cases, 25% of a scientist's time is now spent writing proposals."

The study concentrated on 50 proposals each from chemical dynamics, economics and solid state physics. The researchers

asked independently selected sets of reviewers to judge these 150 proposals which already had been evaluated by NSF reviewers. Half had been funded and half had not. The new reviews resulted in

substantial reversals of the NSF decisions; half the rate of reversals that would have occurred if the decisions had been made in a completely random way, by a flip of a coin, for example. The findings were about the same for the proposals in both the natural and social sciences and similar to the results of an earlier study of 1,200 proposals.

Sophisticated statistical models were used to demonstrate the lack of agreement among reviewers which led to the high reversal rate. These models were

developed and refined by Stony Brook's Prof. Simon, who joined the study in its final phase.

The results, Prof. Cole emphasized, "are by no means an indictment of scientific research or NSF's funding of it."

"They're doing a good job, considering what we have found about the nature of science and the degree of disagreement among scientists about what good science should be. And, they're already starting to move toward a more subjective approach, toward more reliance on peer reviewers' comments for example, and on review panels, where the interactions between reviewers of different opinions sitting together can result in consensus not possible through the tallying of independent, mailed-in reviews by individuals."

The study was done for the Committee on Science and Public Policy of the National Academy of Sciences with NSF's support and cooperation.

## Active ACUC

It's become a holiday tradition—a town/gown holiday party in the Stony Brook Union Ballroom, sponsored by the Association for Community/University Cooperation (ACUC), complete with festive decorations, caroling, a visit by Santa and—yes, a giant gingerbread man.

The party has been arranged annually since the mid-seventies by the local campus/community civic organization established in the early sixties. ACUC works to develop mutually beneficial interaction programs for students, faculty, staff and townspeople.

The organization, with more than 325 members, sponsors various campus/community activities during the course of the year, such as this

fall's welcoming reception for the University's three new administrators: Dr. Robert Francis, vice president for campus operations; Dr. Frederick Preston, vice president for student affairs; and Dr. Homer Neal, provost.

### Board of Directors

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Photo by HSC Photography Services

ACUC sponsors many town/gown events, including the one pictured here—the ACUC holiday party.



# SB team develops early test for emphysema

If cigarette smoking causes chronic obstructive diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema, as many scientists believe it does, smokers could be helped, short of an outright cure, if a way were found to detect the diseases before lung damage had become irreversible.

A team headed by Dr. Aaron Janoff, a professor of pathology, is not only closing in on evidence linking tobacco smoke and emphysema but also edging toward developing an efficient and simple test that exposes clear signs of danger.

The team has been working on this multi-front medical battleground for a decade. Their successes have been recognized with \$620,987 in new support funds from the National Institutes of Health over the next five years. Together with earlier funding, the research support has exceeded \$1 million.

Dr. Janoff said some of the new funding will be used to develop for humans simple tests that, administered so far only to rabbits and sheep, clearly detect deteriorating lung tissues.

Meantime, Dr. Janoff said, research will be continued in order to advance medical knowledge on the root causes of pulmonary emphysema. Thirty million Americans are affected by all chronic obstructive lung diseases. In many of these cases, emphysema is a component of the disease.

Scientists, Dr. Janoff said, generally agree that only a small portion of the cases involving emphysema—one percent or less—are the familial, inherited type. Of the remaining 99 percent of those who have emphysema as a component of a lung disease, he said, the "vast majority" are tobacco smokers.

Does that mean that smoking cigarettes may lead to emphysema, a disease that causes "shortness of breath?"

Several recent studies, including one at Stony Brook, Dr. Janoff said, "have uncovered biochemical links between environmental risk factors such as cigarette smoking and the pathogenesis of lung destruction in emphysema."

Stony Brook scientists, he said, are attempting to determine why two systems that normally protect and repair the lungs, in humans and animals alike, are sometimes inactivated.

**Smoke deters lung's defenses**  
Pulmonary emphysema, Dr. Janoff explained, results from the deterioration of elastin. Elastin is the connective tissue protein in the lung that is primarily responsible for maintaining elasticity. The lungs, like balloons, must be capable of stretching and

contracting with the intake and release of air.

Deterioration—literally holes in the air sac walls—is caused by an enzyme called *elastase*, which is found in white blood cells that enter the lungs and in other lung cells called macrophages. These enzymes can digest the elastin, which is essential for healthy lung function.

The body's tissues provide a defense against these lung-destroying elastases. The major "defender" is called *Alpha 1-Pi* (Alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor). Like police officers who handcuff themselves to suspects under arrest, these inhibitors serve to neutralize the lung-digesting elastases through a linking process.

Tests indicate that many cigarette smokers lose that natural protection. "In the presence of strong oxidizing agents, such as those in cigarette smoke, Alpha 1-Pi will not function adequately to protect tissue structures against digestion by (invading) elastases," Dr. Janoff explained. Indeed, that "hand-cuffing" neutralization is reduced to about half of normal, according to Stony Brook tests.

After the researchers analyzed cigarette smoke's potent oxidizing agents in living human smokers, the team wrote a paper for publication this spring in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Primarily written by Dr. Sarah Harel of Israel, a visiting professor, it said: "One might therefore reasonably predict that cigarette smoke would inactivate Alpha 1-Pi in lung fluids and, in measurements made on chronic smokers this has in fact turned out to be the case."

The human body also provides for a repair system in damaged lungs. This resynthesis of elastin involves a process not unlike a patch woven into a garment in order to cover a hole. For lung repairing, this is a cross-linking of molecules of elastin.

"In studies still in progress at Stony Brook," Dr. Janoff said, "it has been shown that the rate of synthesis of these crosslinks is significantly reduced when certain fractions of cigarette smoke are introduced into solutions containing...the enzyme which normally initiates cross-link formation."

These last observations, he stressed, "have been limited to laboratory models consisting of purified chemical components."

"Nevertheless," Dr. Janoff said, "the results are highly provocative, since, if a similar reaction takes place in the lungs of smokers, several deleterious consequences might be predicted."

But, he added, "Many questions still remain. Foremost among these is the need to explain the variable susceptibility among

smokers to development of the disease."

## Early emphysema test

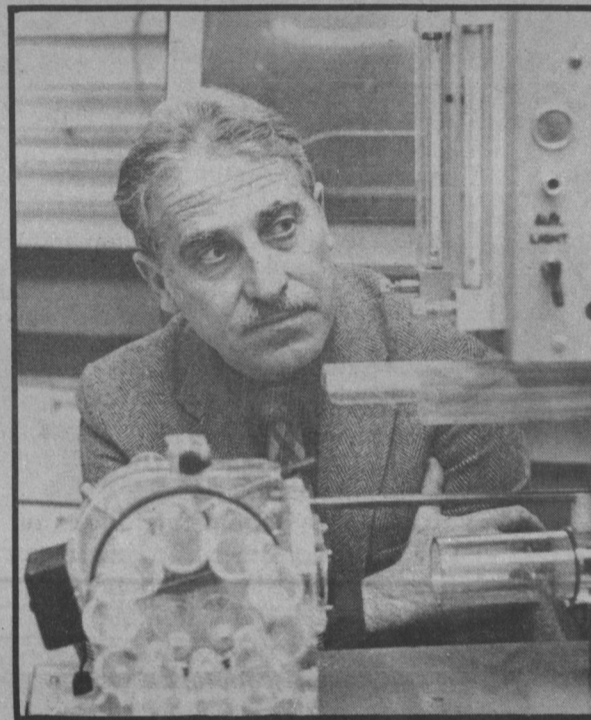
Finding a simple and accurate test to detect pulmonary emphysema in humans is another major goal of the research.

Dr. Janoff explained, "It would be of great value if a simple chemical test to detect abnormal rates of elastin-breakdown in the body could be designed, since this would facilitate the

have heavier concentrations of desmosine than those that receive no such injections.

The *American Review* paper warns: "Desmosine radioimmunoassay alone cannot identify the tissue source of increased elastin-breakdown products appearing in urine. Independent clinical or laboratory data will be required to resolve this question in persons demonstrating abnormal elevations in urinary desmosine excretion. However, the ease of

photo by HSC Photography Service



Prof. Aaron Janoff and his research team use the Walton Smoking machine in their studies on the contributors and early warning signals of pulmonary emphysema.

identification of affected individuals much earlier in their disease process than is now possible. And it might also be of benefit in the future for monitoring the efficacy of treatment with antielastases. Such tests, generally based on radioimmunoassay or other sensitive immunological measurements of elastin-degradation fragments in blood or urine, are also just now being developed."

Working with scientists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Stony Brook's researchers are measuring an amino acid, called *desmosine*, that is unique to elastin. Desmosine is not reused, nor absorbed, but is excreted in urine.

"Thus," a group of SB scientists wrote in a 1980 paper for the *American Review of Respiratory Diseases*, "urinary desmosine could give a direct quantitative measure of endogenous elastin breakdown."

The Stony Brook-Brookhaven investigation involves sheep whose urine is checked for desmosine. So far, Dr. Janoff said, the results clearly follow the predicted pattern: those animals injected with the tissue-digesting elastases

screening large numbers of people using the desmosine radioimmunoassay potentially offers considerable advantage as an early diagnostic tool."

## A true team effort

Dr. Janoff emphasizes that his research at Stony Brook has been facilitated by several other faculty members. Among these are three professional colleagues, Professors Edward H. Bergofsky, Adam Hurewitz and Linga Raju, all medical doctors, and the Brookhaven scientists cooperating in the current radioimmunoassay research, Dr. Arjun Chanana, a surgeon, and Dr. Daryl Joel, a veterinarian.

Dr. Janoff also cites his research associate, Rosemarie Dearing; and Dr. Dorothy Lee, a former graduate student now doing postdoctoral research at New York University School of Medicine. In particular, he emphasized the role played by Dr. Harvey Carp, a former graduate student who has remained at Stony Brook as a postdoctoral research associate.

Looking back over the last few years, Dr. Janoff noted that he and his laboratory staff have done "a great deal of work, turning out close to 20 reports."

Dr. Janoff added proudly: "This is a team that works very hard."



## 'Nothing is more important...than to write clearly.'

## FACULTY NOTES

Like many universities, Stony Brook requires all undergraduate students to pass an English composition proficiency examination in order to receive a degree. About a third of all entering students pass it the first time.

For the others, about 1,200 a year, the test results are used to place them in writing classes aimed at improving their skills so they can pass the exam. Most of them are assigned to 35 sections of the Composition I class. But more than 200 entering students each year, for various reasons, need even more help. They are assigned to a basic writing program, EGC 100. By all standards of measurements, these are qualified students who just have a problem with writing.

University faculties around the country have adopted writing programs similar to Stony Brook's. Prof. David Sheehan, acting chairperson of the Department of English, explains: "It's part of our obligation to make it possible for all students to do course work. The University has a responsibility to accept all students who have academic ability and to give them the help necessary to overcome basic deficiencies."

On a larger scale, Prof. Sheehan said: "Nothing is more important for people than to think clearly and to write clearly. This is important for people to understand themselves and the society they live in. The purpose of any course devoted to composition is to develop these skills."

Here is the story of one of those programs at Stony Brook:

### Success at Room H-296

Room H-296 is no ordinary classroom. If most classrooms are teaching rooms, H-296 is a learning room.

It is the place where students enrolled in English 100 (EGC 100) go to work outside their classroom on the individualized efforts that are the very heart of this special program called Basic Writing.

Prof. Patricia Silber, who directs the program, explains, "English 100 is a two-semester intensive course for students whose background in written English is weak. It is not recommended for students who are unable to devote a substantial amount of time to its demands."

Students can take two semesters of EGC 100 and earn three or six academic credits.

A principal aim of the course is "to build their confidence (and) to show them, positively, that they can learn to write."

Teaching basic writing is more

than simply helping students learn rules of grammar. David S. Betts, who chaired the SUNY Council on Writing until Prof. Silber's election last fall, wrote in the council's newsletter last spring: "What we do matters more than almost anything anyone else does in the university—because what we do is teach our fellow citizens how to create, communicate and evaluate human knowledge through the written word."

The teaching, through the English Department's basic writing program, requires a great amount of reading and writing outside classroom hours. The students spend three hours a week in class with an instructor, one hour or more in the intensive drill activity at Room 296 and additional time each two weeks, and sometimes more frequently, in tutorial sessions with the instructors.

Written work is assigned both in and out of class and two examination essays are required each semester to help measure each student's progress.

Writing, Prof. Silber said, is not easy for many people, but the basic skills of written communication can be acquired by almost every interested person. Generally, those who take EGC 100 have not developed such basic conventions as spelling and punctuation. "The students' lack of extensive vocabulary also produces excessive repetition of a key word or phrase," Prof. Silber said.

She cited, somewhat ironically, a student's convoluted explanation of one of the problems with communication: "This misunderstanding is due to how we see things in different ways, and the lack of communication of understanding one another."

Said Prof. Silber: "This student managed to say something close to 'we don't understand one another' in 21 words."

She emphasized that EGC 100 is not a course in memorization. "We do not ask the students to learn the rules by rote. Rather, we take a positive approach to learning, encouraging them to understand the rules and to develop the discipline of applying them."

The first semester is devoted mainly to the writing of clear, correct sentences. The second semester's work is concentrated on the development of themes.

In Room 296, students work on 20 lessons each semester. These "drills" isolate problems common with most basic writing students. The beginning lessons, for example, cover 's' endings. In a typical workout, Prof. Silber said, the students are asked to read excerpts from major novels and then to pick out all words ending in s and place them in the

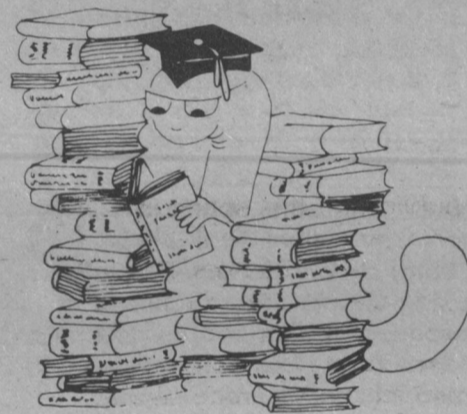
appropriate groupings: plural, possessive and third person singular.

Prof. Silber emphasized that she is confident that writing skills can be taught because: "our basic-writing students can think...they know a great deal about language, and...they often speak with grace and style."

Prof. Silber, who has been on Stony Brook's English faculty since 1975, has devoted much of her own study and research to the root question: "How can we lead these students to translate these positive values into writing that contains adequate detail and a well-defined context?"

EGC 100 is a method that has found success. The increasingly higher grades in the regular freshman composition class (EGC 101) that basic-writing graduates achieve is, in Prof. Silber's words, "the most significant result."

She continued, "The happiest result of our program is that students work at and enjoy their basic writing classes." And like the students, the teaching team in basic writing is learning through its research.



On Dec. 12, the English Department gave the proficiency exam to about 650 students. The 220 who failed will take it again.

Some students will take it a third time. Most will pass it by then. In fact, since proficiency exams were established in English, mathematics and foreign language by the College of Arts and Sciences Senate four years ago, only 25 students—out of a total of 8,000—have failed the English exam three times. For this group and other students like them, the English Department will introduce a new course next summer.

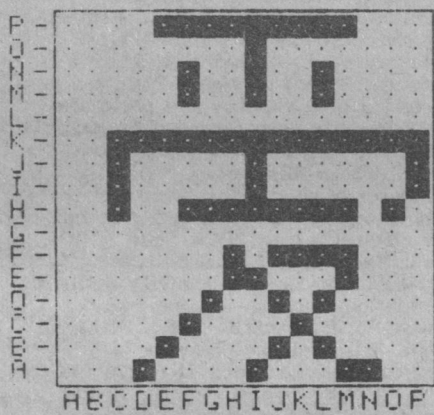
Meantime, the department has begun the new semester with 35 sections of EGC 101 (Composition I), several sections of EGC 102 (Composition II) and eight sections of the toughest of them all, EGC 100—the basic writing program. This is the program that Prof. Sheehan describes as "a hundred determined learners working with four dedicated teachers."

**David H. Cohen**, professor and chairperson of the Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, has been elected president of the Society of Neuroscience...**William J. Bruehl**, associate professor of theatre arts, has won a 1981-82 National Endowment for the Arts Composers fellowship. This fellowship will be used to complete a "major music theatre piece" titled, "Lily Dying"...The Estuarine Research Federation has elected **Dr. J.R. Schubel**, director of the Marine Sciences Research Center, as its vice president...**Richard Green**, professor of psychiatry and psychology, was the featured speaker at recent ceremonies at Indiana University honoring the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey...**Paul C. Lauterbur**, professor of chemistry, has been elected president of the Society of Magnetic Resonance. Lauterbur is also editor-in-chief of a new scholarly journal, *Magnetic Resonance in Chemistry*...**June Jordan**, associate professor of English, has won a 1981-82 National Endowment for the Arts fellowship for poetry and was also elected to the executive board of the New American Writers Congress...**Jane Porcino**, assistant professor of Allied Health Resources and director of Stony Brook's gerontology project, attended the recent White House Conference on Aging as part of the official New York State delegation appointed by Governor Hugh L. Carey...**Jay S. Schleichhorn**, associate professor and chairperson of the Department of Physical Therapy, has been elected a member of the American Academy of Developmental Medicine and Cerebral Palsy...**Stephen S. Rappaport**, professor of electrical engineering, has been elected to the Communications Society Advisory Council of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering...**Louis Simpson**, professor of English, has been invited by the Rockefeller Foundation to spend a month-in-residence at the Foundation's Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Lake Como, Italy next summer to work on a novel about present day, middle class Americans and their ideas...**Sally P. Springer**, assistant provost and associate professor of psychology, has received the 1981 Distinguished Contribution Citation of the American Psychological Foundation for her award-winning book, *Left Brain, Right Brain*. She and Georg Deutsch, a Stony Brook doctoral candidate in psychology, are co-authors...The 1982 Tom W. Bonner Award will be presented to **Dr. Gerald E. Brown** by the American Physical Society. The professor of Physics and founder of Stony Brook's Nuclear Theory Group was named recipient of the national prize awarded yearly to an outstanding researcher in nuclear physics...**Leif T. Sjöberg**, professor of germanic and slavic languages and literatures, has been elected a member of the Executive Council (nominating committee) of the Ibsen Society of America...**Robert K. Match**, M.D., assistant professor of community and preventive medicine, has been elected chairperson of the Hospital Association of New York State...**Milton Rosenberg**, M.D., associate professor of clinical obstetrics and gynecology, has been elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York...**Kanti R. Rai**, M.D., professor of medicine, has been appointed chief of hematology-oncology at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center...**B. Linga Raju**, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, has been appointed chief of the Division of Pulmonary Medicine in the Department of Medicine at the Nassau County Medical Center...**Stephen L. Rachlin**, M.D., associate professor of clinical psychiatry, has been appointed chairperson of the Department of Psychiatry and Psychology at the Nassau County Medical Center. He also has been appointed to the Committee on Psychiatry and the Law of the New York State Psychiatry Association and was elected to the Council of the New York State Chapter of the American Association of Psychiatric Administrators...**Jerome Zwanger**, M.D., assistant professor of clinical radiology, has been elected president of the Nassau County Medical Society. A 10-member commission to study the feasibility of a merger between the universities of Bridgeport and New Haven will be directed by **Louis Benezet**, research professor of Human Development and Educational Policy...**Robert M. Levine**, professor of history and **Paul E. Zimansky**, adjunct assistant professor of history, have been named 1981-82 Senior Fulbright Scholars...Associate professor of history, **Stephen J. Stein**, has been awarded a 1981-82 Fulbright-Hays faculty research award in language and area studies.



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These hand-brushed Chinese characters (above) may look more elegant than a Religious Studies professor's computer character (below), but his invention will mean more time spent on communication, and less time on production.



This illustration shows the Chinese character "Love" as it would be constructed by Dr. George's typesetter.



How can the Chinese language with thousands of characters be printed quickly? Dr. Christopher George is pictured here with his answer to the problem—an English language keyboard and a computer that prints characters.

## SB researcher unlocks Chinese puzzle

这段文字在这期石溪人排版时，由操作者用打字键盘输送电子符号形成文字，然后由计算机印刷成文章。此段是用中文写的，以下是同等内容的英语翻译。

When this paragraph was typeset for reproduction in this edition of *Stony Brook People*, an operator using a typewriter keyboard produced electronic impulses that formed the words on a memory disc and, eventually, released them to a machine that printed them. In this paragraph, the writing is in English. In the paragraph above, the meaning is the same; the language is Chinese.

The Chinese language paragraph could not have been produced so quickly, so efficiently and so clearly were it not for an invention by Dr. Christopher George. An adjunct associate professor in Indic and Tibetan Studies at Stony Brook's Center for Religious Studies, Dr. George is also research director at the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions located at Stony Brook.

Dr. George was assisted by Larry Hower, an electronics engineer with Proto Technology at Rego Park, Queens. From this work came a computer to write in Asian languages at a typing speed equal to that of those who use Western languages.

The English language has only 26 alphabet letters, but the Chinese language, like Japanese and Korean, has many thousands of ideographic characters. There is no Chinese typewriter because it would require a keyboard bank 10 feet wide for each 1,000 characters. "If there were one key

for each character, it would look something like the organ at Radio City Music Hall," Dr. George said.

The Chinese invented movable type four centuries before Gutenberg became a printer in Germany. But because of the Chinese language's writing complexities, type even now is set for books and periodicals by hand. To reproduce the Chinese paragraph at the top of this story, a typesetter working with individual pieces of wood or metal type would have to find 68 pieces in type trays and assemble them to form the sentences.

There are two electronic systems now in use. One employs shaped fragments which, Dr. George said, "is hard to use and requires a special keyboard." The other uses numeric codes to create the ideographic characters.

Christopher George has invented a much simpler way for those who know English to use an Asian language. His system uses the typewriter keyboard and video display terminal (VDT) familiar to most Americans. The keyboard is the standard Roman alphabet of 26 letters.

The ideographic characters of Asian words are displayed by typing the phonetic pronunciations. For example, the Chinese words that sound like "ren min" look like stylized writing of the capital letters L and R. By typing the sounds REN-MIN, an operator using Dr. George's system creates on the VDT screen the characters that look like L and R.

Since the Chinese language is filled with homonyms, keystrokes that indicate tone and radical help distinguish between sound-alike characters. In addition

## From Sanskrit to computer language

So what's a Sanskrit philologist doing inventing computer software?

"Sometimes I wonder about that myself," smiles the affable Chris George. Having just turned 41 years of age, he looks back on undergraduate studies at Yale, Harvard and Columbia and earning his Ph.D. in Indic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1971. He taught at Pennsylvania, Barnard College and Columbia before coming to Stony Brook in 1974.

"Actually," he said, "it began as a practical bibliographical problem I faced here at Stony Brook. When I began looking into it and learning how complex the problem was, I took that on as a challenge."

The challenge led to countless hours of work. The key idea, what he calls the "descriptor," came while thinking over the system's needs at home. Then came hundreds of hours of tedious feeding—simply matching sounds and characters in the computer system's memory.

Reward has finally come in reading news articles like one sent by the New China News Agency, a service like the international Associated Press, and printed in the 3.4-million circulation People's Daily in Beijing. That report began, "The United States has recently completed a kind of computerized typing system for Chinese..."

Another reward, he said, has been the support given his work by the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions, which allowed him to take time to complete the project, as well as provided financial support. The Institute's president, C.T. Shen, helped Dr. George improve and critique the system. Chinese students at Stony Brook helped monitor the creation of the ideographics.

What next? "Well, I think this project has served to whet my appetite," Dr. George said, "especially for work in machine intelligence and pattern recognition, and working with the English language for continuous speech recognition."

His voice trails off as he considers what else may lie ahead: "...An automatic translation, voice data entry, script scanning..."

to the simple pronunciation, the operator specifies a character by indicating one of the five tones, or inflections, used in speaking Chinese, as well as an element called a radical.

"That we call a descriptor," Dr. George said. "About 10 percent of the characters in our memory need another keystroke." If an operator types "BEI\*HUO:", for example, "BEI" is the pronunciation of the character and "HUO:" is the pronunciation of the radical associated with that character. Together "BEI\*HUO:" form a unique combination that allows the computer to identify the desired character and display it on the screen.

The basic system allows for storage of 8,000 characters in the computer's memory. But one of its significant capabilities is to allow the operator to create, add to memory and repeatedly use any other new ideographic characters.

After seven years of heavy investment, Dr. George and Larry Hower look forward to the potential commercial value of their work.



"Now the time had come. After anxiously checking the mail for weeks, I finally got a letter of acceptance from the State University of New York at Stony Brook...a fine school with high academic standards...strong in the sciences, and it wasn't too far from home. The perfect choice."

—From *DES Daughter*, by Joyce Bichler.

Joyce Bichler could not know that spring of 1971, as she completed her senior year at the Bronx High School of Science, that the time also had come for her to begin an experience that would take her into national prominence.

First would come a diagnosis of cancer, radical surgery, a successful legal claim against the American drug industry and a book recounting her dramatic story. Then Joyce would find a new role as central figure in a national health action organization. And that role would lead to appearances on such national television programs as "The Phil Donahue Show" and "Bill Moyers' Journal."

Indeed, as the painful experience began in her freshman year at Stony Brook, Joyce Bichler could not know that she would overcome her hardships, and that she would graduate Phi Beta Kappa with her class in 1975, earning a bachelor's degree in the Interdisciplinary Program in Social Sciences.

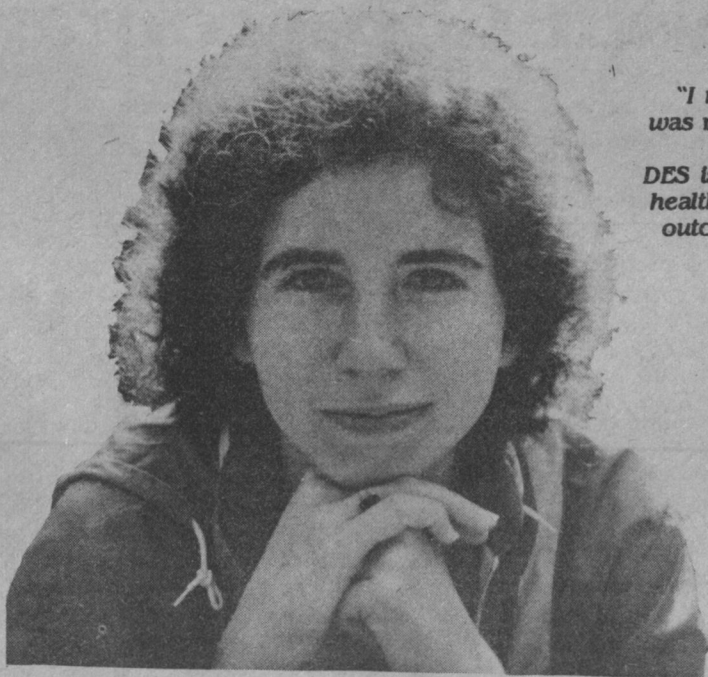
Joyce was not yet aware that she was a "DES daughter," one of millions of young people whose health was affected by a drug that their mothers had taken in the years after World War II.

#### The wonder drug

One of life's tragedies is the unfortunate inability of an expectant, and hopeful, woman to carry her fetus to full term and to give birth. In 1938, Sir Charles Dodds, working at his laboratory in England, synthesized a female hormone (estrogen) called DES—which stands for diethylstilbestrol. DES, over the next few decades, was hailed as a "wonder drug" and was prescribed for treatment of breast cancer in women and for treatment of prostate cancer in men. It was also given to women believed to be in danger of miscarriage.

Ironically, this drug, administered to "help save the baby," was shown as early as 1953, in the Dieckmann study of 1,600 women at the University of Chicago's Lying-In Hospital, to be ineffective in preventing miscarriages. Even more tragically, DES was connected by 1971 to a rare form of vaginal cancer in young women who had been exposed while in their mothers' wombs.

photo by Michael Kimbarow



"I realized that this was not an individual issue, it was a DES issue, a woman's health issue—and the outcome of my case would have far-reaching consequences."

## Alumna tells story of DES children

These women have been called "DES daughters."

#### A life interrupted

During the fall of 1971, Joyce Bichler settled into being a student at Stony Brook. She attended a Beach Boys concert with a blind date, Michael L. Kimbarow. He was to become her loyal companion through the difficult months ahead and, eventually, her husband.

The 17-year-old first noticed irregular monthly menstruation cycles that fall. By the spring semester, she writes, "I was practically hemorrhaging." Examinations at the campus infirmary and at an off-campus physician's office helped diagnose her problem. Not only was there cancer in the cervix and vagina but some of the other organs were misshaped, a common condition for DES offspring.

On March 8, 1972, Joyce underwent surgery at Albert Einstein College Hospital in the Bronx. Doctors removed the vagina, uterus, one ovary, several lymph nodes and, as a

precaution against emergency surgery too soon, the appendix.

That fall, Joyce returned to Stony Brook. At 18, she felt more mature than her classmates. She wrote: "I had experienced hardship, I had seen my own death, and most importantly, I had survived."

As she lay in bed at the Kelly Quad those fall evenings, Bichler felt the anger against the drug industry beginning to surface. She learned she had been tabbed No. 70 in the Herbst Registry—a list of known cases of cancer linked with DES. That Thanksgiving, even as the family expressed gratitude at her survival, they decided to bring suit.

The years rolled by. Joyce Bichler completed her Stony Brook baccalaureate program, taking summer courses to catch up. She was married in 1976 to Michael Kimbarow. They both enrolled at the University of Michigan Graduate School, earned their master's degrees, moved to California, began their careers and interrupted them for months during the 1979 court

proceedings.

Joyce had brought a suit against a company as representative of the entire drug industry. That trial ended in June 1979 with unanimous jury decisions that found that "a reasonably prudent drug manufacturer" in 1953 would have foreseen "that DES might cause cancer in the offspring of pregnant women who took it," and that thorough testing "would...have shown that DES caused cancer in their offspring."

The key question was: "Did the defendant and the other drug manufacturers act in concert with each other in the testing and marketing of DES for miscarriage purposes?" The jury responded unanimously "yes" and awarded Joyce \$500,000.

In May 1981 the New York State Appellate Division unanimously upheld the 1979 findings. It has been appealed, and the case, as 1982 began, was before the state's highest legal authority, the New York State Court of Appeals.

Joyce Bichler today says that she has won far more than money—although, in fact, she has yet to receive any of it. "I have the satisfaction of knowing I was able to fight back. I had the feeling that I could make a difference."

And she sees herself as representing many others. "It is my story only in part; it is really the story of all DES daughters," she said.

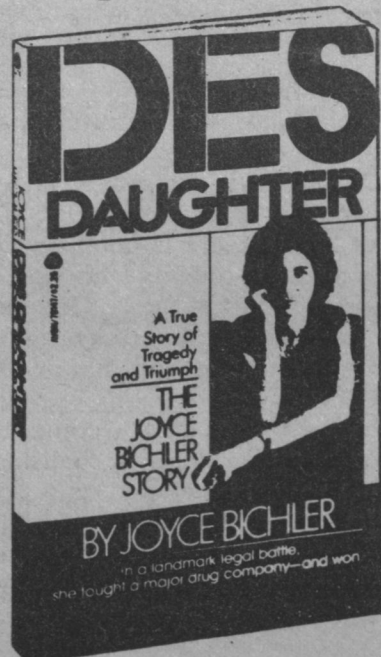
Because of her national prominence, she is frequently sought out for public appearances. Among them was one as a keynote speaker at Ralph Nader's Big Business Day in Washington, D.C.

Joyce is active in DES Action, an organization formed to provide information and assistance to young women and men with DES-related problems. She founded the DES Action group in Minnesota, where she serves as president, and is on the Board of Directors of DES Action National.\* In fact, she will be on Long Island in April to attend a national board meeting.

Joyce Bichler's experience also contributed to her career decision, she said. She is a medical social worker at Methodist Hospital in Minneapolis. She and her husband, who is a speech pathologist, reside in suburban St. Louis Park, MN.

Through the lawyers, she follows closely the continuing activities in New York courts. And, she says a bit wistfully, she plans one day to pay a sentimental return visit to Stony Brook, where what she considers "perhaps the most important four years of my life" were spent.

### Book published



As biographical newsbooks go, Joyce Bichler's story, *DES Daughter*, has been a modest success.

Avon Books, a division of The Hearst Corp., published the 192-page paperback volume for sale at \$2.25. Barnes & Noble stores have been retailing it at about \$2.

The first printing in July 1981 produced 75,000 copies and was selling well by late fall, Avon said.

Becky Davis of Avon's publicity department reports that Joyce has been kept busy with several newspaper and magazine interviews and about 20 radio talk show appearances, including WBAB and WUSB on Long Island.

\*More information can be obtained by contacting DES Action, L.I. Jewish-Hillside Medical Center, New Hyde Park, NY 11040.



# Two-way benefits with CED programs

Continuing Education at Stony Brook can no longer be viewed as a vehicle for offering evening courses to teachers needing to accumulate graduate level credits.

Under Lester Paldy, Dean of the Center for Continuing Education since 1979, CED has changed that image.

"CED had a narrowly conceived mission. It was perceived as offering only liberal arts courses to the community. I wanted to broaden that mission," says Dean Paldy '62, who has been at Stony Brook since 1967 as a faculty member in the Department of Technology and Society in the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

The words he uses are "access" and "responsiveness"—making CED a two-way stream of professional interaction between the off-campus population and the University.

"CED offers access to human and material resources of a major University center for people who wish to participate on a part-time basis," Dean Paldy says. "We offer programs responsive to civic concerns, and we try to take the lead in identifying pressing programs and issues."

Dean Paldy wants to "attract persons who seek academic programs that offer opportunities for vigorous intellectual exchanges." By raising CED's standards and offering programs with academic and career training vitality, Stony Brook offers such exchanges, he maintains.

Evidence exists that changes and additions already made in CED offerings have initiated the "access" the Dean talks about. The Master of Arts Degree in Liberal Studies (MALS) has granted 6,000 degrees since the start of the CED program in 1966. There are currently 1,200 persons enrolled in the MALS program.

Also under the umbrella of CED are many offerings, some new additions which connect the University and the community in specific ways. These are:

- **Management Seminar Program**

Now in its third year, this offers one- and two-day seminars on specialized topics of importance to L.I. managers and business persons. Topics have been such practical matters as pension planning for small business owners and construction cost estimating and management skills for new managers.

- **Informal Studies.**

This is an inexpensive way for people to participate in cultural, artistic and local historical non-credit courses.

- **Summer Session**

CED administers undergraduate and graduate courses during June, July and August which enroll more than 4,000 persons.

- **Mid-Life Assessment**

Not only courses, but also counselling, is available to persons wanting to get back into the work place, or feeling the need for a career change.

- **Saturday Science**

Co-sponsored with Special Education, CED offers science and math



photo by Maxine Hicks

CED offers a variety of learning experiences—from academic degree programs to interesting non-credit courses.

- **Undergraduate Evening Program**

Formerly called the Extended Day Program, this is the category for earning a degree on a part-time basis for people who have at least 57 college credit hours. Majors are available in seven fields.

- **Labor and Management Studies Program**

These courses offer training in such matters as collective bargaining and affirmative action. Labor leaders and federal officials serve as faculty and resource persons.

- **Real Estate Continuing Education**

This program offers courses which must be taken by professional realtors to satisfy N.Y. State continuing education requirements. CED works with a Real Estate Education Advisory Board of realtors and salespersons to tailor-design the offerings.

- **Drinking Driver Program**

Since 1975, CED has provided courses in safe driving for convicted drunk drivers. About 2,000 persons are enrolled each year in this program, required for violators by the New York State Motor Vehicle Department.

- **Safe Driver Training**

Starting this spring, CED will offer 8-hour defensive driving courses that will be open to all community members. Persons who complete this N.Y. State-approved course will qualify for a 10% reduction in their auto liability insurance premium for a period of three years.

opportunities for gifted elementary school children. Now in its third year, this program is so popular that class seats were filled immediately.

- **Campus Teacher Certification Program**

Stony Brook's CED may grant State Education Department's permanent teaching certification. CED provides advising and assistance in the application process for teachers, undergraduates and others who are seeking certification.

- **University-Community Fellowship Program**

In the fall of 1981, CED created this program which enables talented members of the community to plan a university service program while serving for one year as fellows in residence. The first fellow is Nancy Mullen, manager of Setauket's Corner Bookstore, who developed a two-semester lecture series on book publishing featuring speakers of the calibre of Distinguished University Professor Lewis Coser and *New Yorker* magazine artist George Booth.

- **Broadcast Programs and Courses**

CED has developed broadcast radio and television courses using the campus radio station, WUSB-FM, Channel 13 and Channel 21. Ranging from the humanities to science, these courses have demonstrated that it is possible to use communication technologies effectively in combination with traditional instructional methods.

Dean Paldy believes CED should be looking at community demands for more part-time interdisciplinary programs leading to vocational and career opportunities.

"CED students are adults who bring in a richness of experience to one another and to the faculty. Classes have an average enrollment of about 20, so there is good opportunity for interaction. We're seeing serious adult students who lead three lives—home, work and school. They don't want strings of independent courses, but degree programs that help them in the tough and competitive job market out there," says the Dean, emphasizing this need for career training as a new challenge for CED.

"I'd like to see CED become an operating unit in its own right, where it offers its own degrees, focusing on the needs of part-time students. This could be developed as a School of General Studies," says Dean Paldy. It would give us the flexibility to design courses that respond to the requests we get and would add incentives for enrollments," he says. Stony Brook is the only University Center in the SUNY system that doesn't have such autonomy.

## SBF to honor scientists

Two internationally respected scientists—whose achievements have been in the Earth and Space Sciences—will be honored at the eighth annual Stony Brook Foundation Distinguished Contributions to Higher Education Awards Dinner.

This year's dinner, recognizing the contributions of Stony Brook's Earth and Space Sciences program to the study of geophysics and astronomy, will be Sat., March 27, 7 p.m. at the Colonie Hill in Hauppauge.

The 1982 Foundation award recipients will be Drs. Frank Press and Carl Sagan.

Dr. Press, among many other achievements, has helped to develop seismic techniques for predicting earthquakes and detecting underground nuclear tests. He also played a central role in the designing of a seismometer for United States moon probes. He is the

incumbent president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Sagan is an authority on planetary atmospheres and surfaces—especially of Venus and Mars—the origin of life on Earth and extraterrestrial biology. He has been closely associated with the recent Voyager flights to Saturn and other planets and is known to millions for his series of science programs on television.

The Stony Brook Foundation's \$125-a-plate dinner has, since its inception in 1974, helped raise substantial funds for student aid, new academic programs and other University endeavors not covered by state funding at Stony Brook. Tickets and information are available from the Stony Brook Foundation in the Administration Building, telephone (516) 246-6088.

## State association honors SBF members

Three members of the Stony Brook Foundation were honored by the New York Association of Campus-Related Foundations.

Dr. and Mrs. William J. Catacosinos of Mill Neck and Leighton H. Coleman of Stony Brook are among eight individuals representing the entire 64-unit State University system chosen to receive the annual award for "Outstanding Contributions to the Philanthropic Endeavors of the State University of New York."

Dr. Catacosinos is chairman of the board of Applied Digital Data Systems Inc. of Hauppauge. Among his family's contributions to the University have been the William J. and Florence Catacosinos Awards for Research in Cancer and an annual fellowship in computer science.

Mr. Coleman, who is a member of the Manhattan law firm Davis, Polk and Wardwell, has practiced law for more than 50 years. He has made a major real estate gift to the Stony Brook Foundation. The Foundation raises and administers funds for

student assistance, new academic programs and other endeavors not covered by state funding.

photo by HSC Photography Services



**Catacosinos Cancer Award winners**

...Two of the three 1981 William and Florence Catacosinos Cancer Award winners attend an awards luncheon sponsored by the SB Foundation. From left, they are Dr. David Shortle and Dr. Daniel Bogenhagan, the research award winners; and Florence and William Catacosinos. The third winner, Dr. Manuel Perucho, was unable to attend.



## Faculty Spotlight

# Goodman: total faculty member

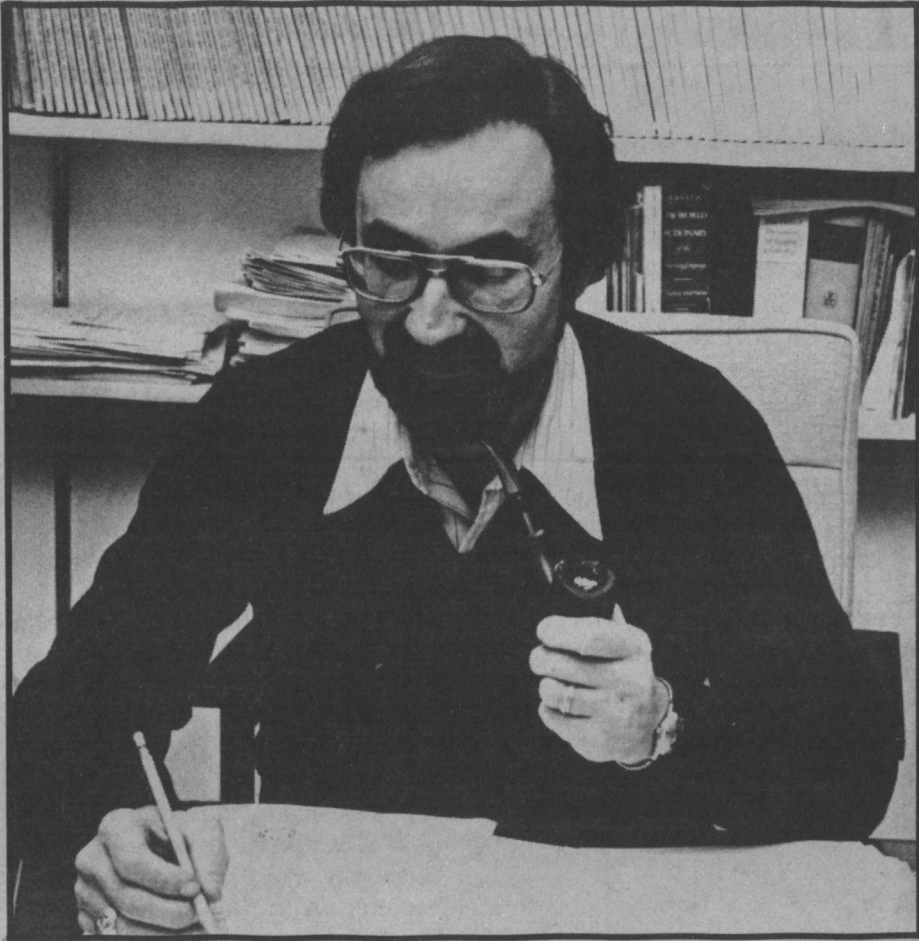


photo by Charles Marshall

Sociology Professor Norman Goodman recalls the Stony Brook of yesteryear as if it were yesterday:

"Remember those 'Now, Not 1980!' lapel buttons students wore back around 1970? We've really seen a century's worth of institutional maturation at Stony Brook since then. Today, I think a 'Now, Not 1990!' button would be unthinkable."

The "Now, Not 1980!" buttons he mentions were serious business at the Stony Brook of 1971. A fragile nine years old, the campus had all the growing pains to be expected of a young university that was working to find space for students who were applying for admission by the thousands every year. At one point, Stony Brook maintained a construction schedule that called for 30 buildings in 30 months.

This active institutional growth was occurring while the anti-war student activism was sweeping the country. Open, flexible, innovative leadership by key faculty members and administrators helped keep Stony Brook on track. Prof. Norman Goodman was—and remains—one of those leaders. His interest has been campuswide. He was assistant dean of the Graduate School and chairperson of the Arts and Sciences Senate and the SUSB Senate.

Dr. Goodman devotes much time to Stony Brook. He realized just how much when he was on sabbatical leave in London in 1971, into a book on the "now generation." In a letter he wrote: "...my new regimen of activities allows me to complete a considerable amount of work and still take advantage of living in London. I never realized how much time there is when you don't have to attend meetings (department, faculty, Residential College Program, O'Neill College, committee, etc.), prepare classes, advise students, help to ameliorate crises, etc. The day seems to have 30 hours and the

week, 10 days."

Prof. Goodman recalls the early seventies: "Students were questioning an educational system and a social order that had been taken for granted. We tried to listen; to adapt. You have to keep in touch. If you just work in your classroom, lab or office and go home, you lose out on what a university's all about," he says. "And, keeping in touch means things like sitting in on student dormitory meetings, even when they start at 10 p.m."

As one of the founders of Stony Brook's residential college programs in the late sixties, Prof. Goodman spent many such late hours in campus dormitories. The program was to bring informal classes into the dormitories and keep students in touch with each other outside of the classroom.

Prof. Goodman was the first master of O'Neill College, one of six young faculty members who were the residential college program's first faculty masters. Enthusiasm ran high and so did funding. The former remained, but the latter dwindled and by 1972, discouraged students and faculty met and voted to disband the program.

"Now, I keep in touch with students by teaching courses with large sections," he says. "Even courses on 'Courtship and Marriage,' a subject that cries out for small group discussion, can be taught with excitement in large sections. The electricity is something to see when you get a hundred or more interested students into a discussion about sex, love, marriage and divorce and their sociological implications."

He teaches large section courses by choice. Indeed, he assigns himself to them as chairperson of the Sociology Department. He has held the department chair since 1973, one of the longest terms ever at Stony

Brook. Prof. Goodman is proud of the department, and feels that it "probably has become one of the top ten in the country." He recalls that one outside reviewer a few years ago spoke of how it had remarkably become "in such a short time, a national asset in sociology." But, he hastens to add, "I wouldn't want to say that I built it, because I was part of a collective effort with my colleagues to put the Stony Brook Sociology Department on the professional map."

His style is low-key, well-informed and he articulately handles an amazing variety of subjects. His knowledge comes from enthusiastic interest in matters as diverse as basketball and opera.

He and his family have attended not only University basketball games but he plays basketball regularly at the campus gym and used to participate in an intramural faculty-graduate student league in the mid-sixties.

Then there's softball where the 47-year-old Prof. Goodman plays on an intramural team made up of students and faculty members from a variety of disciplines. He's a great football fan too, but all of this pales when you bring up opera. A series ticket holder at the Met for years, he remembers the family reaction at home when he had to choose between Monday night football and a televised opera. The opera won.

There's also a mixture of musical and athletic interests in the Goodman children. Prof. Goodman and wife Marilyn, who works with the Department of Psychiatry, have three children. Jack is a 23-year-old graduate student at SUNY Binghamton who plays the guitar and writes his own music. Susan, 19, is a sophomore at the SUNY College at Oneonta who finds fellow students enjoying Monday night football and her copy of *Sports Illustrated* in her room. Carolyn, 16, is a junior at Ward Melville High School who not only plays the drums, xylophone and mirimba, but also softball with the Brookhaven Town girls all-star team.

Prof. Goodman is a Brooklyn College graduate who received master's and doctorate degrees at New York University. Before coming to Stony Brook in 1964, he taught psychology in an Army officer training program at Fort Benning, GA. He also taught at Teacher's College, Columbia University and Queens College.

He's a New York City product, "born and raised on the Lower East Side of Manhattan in a very tight ghetto community and a family imbued with the notion of community service." That eventually led to his career in social service, first as a social

worker helping people directly. Dr. Goodman was social investigator for the New York City Department of Welfare and a research assistant for the Russell Sage Foundation and for the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children. Now he studies sociology, "helping by developing a better understanding of society and institutions." He specializes in social psychology, the study of interactions between people and groups within society.

His research pursuits have been considerable and include topics on family communication and decision making, adolescent identity, attitudes toward the disabled and most recently, marriages of spouses with the same profession. He is also an author of textbooks in introductory sociology and courtship and marriage.

"I have a great emotional investment here," he says after 17 years on the Stony Brook faculty. "With Acting President (Richard) Schmidt and now intensively with President Marburger, we've entered a completely new generation of institutional history in terms of dealing with the way the total campus environment influences a student's growth. When you add this concern about the quality of life to the excellent faculty and facilities, it's easy to see why we're developing a reputation as a university to watch on the national scene."

### ESS founder remembered

Oliver A. Schaeffer, founder of the Department of Earth & Space Sciences, died Nov. 14 of heart failure.

Faculty and staff members and students attended a public service that was held at the ESS building in memory of the 62-year-old professor of geoscience. President John H. Marburger hailed Schaeffer as a "mainstay of the university." Prof. Michael Simon, now chairperson of ESS, remembered him as "an absolutely trusted advisor, friend and respected colleague."

Dr. Schaeffer gained national prominence through his analysis of lunar rocks collected by Apollo flight crews. He discovered chlorine-36 in nature, which may help trace the solar system's movement across the galaxy. In recent years, his attention was diverted from dating objects such as meteorites from space, to dating sediments taken from the ocean floor.

He was born in Fleetwood, PA and received a bachelor's degree from Pennsylvania State University, a master's from the University of Michigan and a doctorate from Harvard University. During his 40-year career, he published more than 100 scientific papers and books and participated in many experiments at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He had been with the University since 1963.

Schaeffer is survived by wife A. Viola, six children and 11 grandchildren.



# Bentley steers FSA forward

Rich Bentley didn't know when he was elected president of the Faculty Student Association (FSA) that it involved monkey business. He soon found that it innocently did.

Bringing a needed food service to the Engineering Loop, the FSA built a kiosk as a quasi-deli. It stands in view of the greenhouse next to Old Biology, which is occupied by monkeys whose behavior is being studied by psychobiologists. The popularity of the kiosk brings out the crowds; the crowds disturb the monkeys; the monkeys upset the research results; and the results frustrate the researchers.

But with his penchant for seeking positive action to replace negative results, Rich Bentley '80 has devised a solution to the monkey business.

"We're going to build a shield—maybe of trees—around the greenhouse. That part of the campus is the first view the commuters from P-Lot see when they get off the bus. We'll make this an attractive place—and give the monkeys back their privacy," he said.

Listening to Bentley, one isn't surprised that he sprints the hurdles. He talks in action words. His sentences are sparked with runs, moves, high gear, growth, energy, challenge. He is convincing others that the FSA is not only the most qualified organization to improve the quality of life on campus; it is also to be the best.

"You hear FSA—and it sounds like some little club or political group. But it is a corporation, set up to serve the campus with auxiliary services," he said, and he recited these: good eating places, pubs, check-cashing services, pinball arcade, hair cutters, laundry service, photocopying and vending machines, TV and refrigerator rentals and student health insurance program. FSA also manages trust and agency accounts where it acts as a fiscal agent for many campus organizations.

Now in his second term as president, his goal is to "Get the FSA to show our colors, and we're doing this. We're turning this into one hell of a working year." The first feat was colorful, indeed: turning red into black. From June '80 to June '81, FSA metamorphosed from an organization that lost \$90,000 to one that was \$133,000 in the dollar sign plus-column. It is run by a Board of Directors made up of 12 members: president, five undergraduate students, one graduate student, two faculty and two professional staff members.

Rich Bentley wanted this job as FSA president, he said, because "Stony Brook changed my world and I felt a commitment to do something for Stony Brook."

He became active as an undergraduate living in Kelly E.



photo by Charles Marshall

The End of the Bridge restaurant is just one of the auxiliary services under the guise of the ever-growing Faculty Student Association.

Bentley was elected to the unusual hierarchy of governance designed by that residence hall. He was not a president, but "your highness," and ruling with him were "your middleness" and "your lowness."

"That's where I got my start," said the 23-year-old who studied biology as an undergraduate. He said his active years working as the Polity liaison with finance and business, student affairs, and such events as the Quality of Life Rally were good training for his present job. He added, with no shyness—"Now the whole campus can see FSA in forward motion. It attracts attention and support."

A major step to get FSA rolling was reorganizing how it was managed. "Instead of relying on sub-contracting to run all of our businesses, we decided that FSA could run some of these, make a profit, and serve the campus better by reinvesting that profit," said Bentley.

The FSA Board, working with Bentley, Larry Roher '79, director of operations, and Grace Gallo,

## Remember?

Do you remember what it was like at Stony Brook in 1976 or 1980?

*Specula*, the campus yearbook organization has some extra copies of old yearbooks if you wish to order one. They're \$5 for 1976, \$15 for 1980 and \$21 for 1981 copies. Unfortunately no other years are available and those that remain are in very limited quantities.

You can order your book by sending a check made out to *Specula* and mail to *Specula*, Room 258, Student Union, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794. Please specify year and number of copies. For more information call (516) 246-3673 (Polity).

Look back at the mud prairies, hall parties, HSC construction and all the changes Stony Brook went through to become the university it is today.

the comptroller, increased the management staff by eight positions, allowing the FSA to begin running several of its operations. These included James and Whitman Pubs; the Graduate Student Organization Lounge; the

an executive director. He would still be president, chairperson of the FSA Board and chief executive officer. He describes FSA as "out of neutral and into high gear, with much credit for this due to the inspiration of President John Marburger." He adds that the corporation is planning on future growth, such as installing time clocks and new cash registers in FSA businesses, purchasing video games, adjusting food services hours during intersession, and adding a bank on campus.

Non-stop planning is what might be expected from a guy who calls himself "crazy"—"Well crazy in the sense that if I get an idea that's logical and has a good premise, I'll do anything to get it done."

If a believing alumnus is the best advertisement for a University, then Rich Bentley is passing on the faith. He came to Stony Brook on the advice of an older brother, a nurse, who told him that a science-interested student who was accepted by Stony Brook and didn't go, was a foolish one. He came and he's still here because he believes—

"Stony Brook is ready to be moved—and we're going places."

## Attention basketball alumni...

SB basketball alumni will challenge the J.V. team at 6 p.m., Feb. 12, immediately preceding the SB Patriots vs. Cortland varsity game. If you are a basketball alum and would like to play, contact the Alumni Office at (516) 246-7771. All alumni are encouraged to attend and cheer on our team!

## Chapter News

### Boston

Twenty-five alums who are "making it in Massachusetts" turned out for the first regional reception in the area. Alumni Director, Denise Coleman brought slides depicting Stony Brook today and answered questions ranging from the field house to James Pub. A spring gathering is being planned and efforts are being made to locate more alumni in the Boston area. Anyone interested in attending or working on the planning of this reunion should contact:

Denise Coleman  
Alumni Office  
Administration 336  
SUNY at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, NY 11794  
(516) 246-7771

### Washington, D.C.

Lon Berman '70, the newly elected president of the Washington, D.C. Chapter attended the Dec. 13 meeting of the Board of Directors. He expressed his enthusiasm and plans for the Chapter to the Stony Brook Alumni Association. Also serving as officers are Patricia Berman '71, secretary, and Ray Biegun '70, treasurer. At the December meeting the Board unanimously passed a motion thanking Stephen Libster '75, the outgoing president, for his great work in establishing the Chapter. Anyone interested in finding out more about the Chapter or getting on its mailing list should contact:

Patricia Berman  
128 Meadow Lane East  
Sterling, VA 22170



# CLASSNOTES

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**Marie-Luise Schachtschneider** Blue received her Ph.D. in Biology from Stony Brook in Dec. 1981.

69

**David Mauer** has joined Kenner Products, national toy manufacturer, as executive vice president of marketing and marketing services. Prior to joining Kenner, David was a vice president in the international division at Pepsico, Inc. Previously, he served as vice president of marketing at the Pepsi Cola Bottling Company.

70

Now living in Richmond, Dr. **John R. Warkentin** has a private practice in pulmonary disease and enjoys sailing on the Chesapeake Bay.

71

**Enrica Gloe** has joined the development staff of Wagner College in Staten Island. Formerly, Enrica was with Rutgers University, first as a teaching assistant in the Italian Department, then as assistant director of Annual Giving with the Rutgers Foundation. In Sept., she and Normand Chretien announced their engagement...**Barry Schwartz** is an associate at the Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler law firm in New York City.

72

Retired First Deputy Police Commissioner of the Suffolk County Police Department Sheriff **John P. Finnerty** has recently been honored for 40 years in Law Enforcement Administration...**Patricia Gagnon** serves as a staff-psychiatric social worker and supervisor at Farmingville Mental Health Center, Farmingville. She also works in a private practice in Port Jefferson...Employed by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office for the past six years, **John E. Holounia** presently works as deputy chief of the Felony Screening Bureau. He lives in East Setauket with his wife and two sons...**Vincent Maraventano** has become associated with the law firm of Atwood and Wright, engaging in the general practice of law and specializing in litigation...**Martin Schepsman** has been made a partner at Walter N. Frank & Company, an investment firm on Wall Street...Presently Board-certified in internal medicine, Dr. **William Schreiber** works in a group practice in Manhattan...**Rosalie Stifkin** Machalow is a psychiatric clinical nurse specialist at Queens Day Treatment Center, L.I.J.H.M.C. and is married to Robert A. Machalow, an English instructor at Brandeis School.

73

After working several years for Capital Records in San Francisco, **Robert Chemetz** found the pace too severe for his health and began selling wine in Sausalito. He has recently decided to move back East and is looking forward to being back in the Metropolitan area.

74

Publishing in *The Mountains and Valleys Are Mine: A Symposium on Rural Mental Health*, **Hugh Cassidy** wrote an article titled, "Domestic Violence and the Need for Adjunctive Mental Health Workers within the Criminal Justice System." The book is published and distributed by Bren-Tru Press, Ridgewood, N.Y. Hugh currently serves on the Alumni Board of Directors...**George Jacob Fogel** is practicing law and living in Washington, D.C...**Lydia Aymong Kolb** is a part-time Kindergarten teacher in the South County Central School District and has two daughters...**Ellen Zwalsky** is an instructor at St. Joseph's College in Patchogue.

75

Dr. **Marsha R. Baar** is assistant professor of chemistry at Muhlenberg College, PA...**Ivan J. Mactz** has been designing and programming a computer graphics system, the Dubner CBG, which has been used by ABC-TV for the 20/20 News Magazine Show and Wide World of Sports.

76

Having received his certified financial planner designation from Adelphi University in June 1981, **Alan H. Cohn** will be a National Association of Securities Dealers-registered principal. He is also a board member of IAFF Long Island chapter and a board member of the Smithtown Rotary Club...Dr. **Robert J. Williams** and his family are adjusting to Baltimore, where he recently began a private practice.

77

**Patricia A. Bennett** serves as an advertising manager for a \$3.5 billion asset subsidiary of Citicorp. This involves all space advertising trade shows, promotions and brochures...**Pamela Campano** graduated from St. John's University Law School in 1980 and is now an immigration lawyer in New York City. She plans to marry Curtis Grodin, a district attorney in Florida in August...Currently enrolled in the M.B.A. program at New York Institute of Technology, **Kevin Hym** served as the chemist for the Suffolk County Department of Public Works for the past three years...**Elyse Sternbach Mactz** will take time out from her career as a free-lance artist to have her first child in January...Living in Setauket, **Margaret Valentine** is a supervising nurse care coordinator at MJGC Long Term Home Health Care Program, a "nursing home without walls"...**Earle Weprin**, Polity president in 1975-76, graduated from Hofstra Law School and now lives in Manhattan. He is a lawyer in private practice. Earle currently serves on the Alumni Board of Directors.

78

**Victoria Gilner** graduated from Albany Law School last May and has just received notification that she passed the New York State Bar Exam. In January, Viki will enter the Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.) for the judge advocate general office and will be stationed in Newport, RI...Following graduation, **Helen Tuzio** studied in Europe for a year. She returned to the United States and began working as an assistant research scientist, studying the biochemistry of animal tissue.

79

**Benjamin Berkowitz** is now a defensive end for the Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League. He is engaged to Gidget Lafuer, whom he met in Canada...**Roxana Gardiner** presently works as a bilingual secretary at an international school in Algeria...Living in Forest Hills, **Steven Langona** is an associate staff analyst with the New York City Human Resources Administration... **David Siegel** works as a stock broker for E.F. Hutton, and is married to **Laurie Sikowitz** '80.

## Statesman editor's news

**Mary Lou Lionels**, first editor of *Statesman*, is a psychoanalyst living in New Jersey...**Carol Ann Seifert**, second editor, now runs her husband's, NY State Assemblyman George Hochbrueckner's, campaign...**Lee Mondshein** '66, editor 1965-66, is now a partner at Semon & Braverman law firm. He lives in Hauppauge with wife Gail, Joshua, 5, and Lauren, 3...**Rolf Fuessler**, editor Jan. 1967-Feb. 1968, is vice-president for corporate relations at Boston-based Camp Dresser & McKee Inc...**Wayne Blodgett** '73, former editor, graduated with a Ph.D. from Temple University and is staff psychologist at the Bancroft School for handicapped children in Haddonwood, N.J...**Stu Eber**, former editor, is director of the office of income maintenance, facilities and supply of New York City's Human Resources Administration. Stu, 32, and wife, Carol, have two children: David, 5 and Michael, 1...**Richard Puz**, editor 1969-70 is working for Southern California Gas Co. as a speech writer. He also writes scripts for slide shows, brochures and presentations. Richard, 33, lives in Ontario, CA with wife **Susan Kullmann**, a Stony Brook graduate...**Ron Hartman**, editor spring 1971, is now director of the policy and analysis department of the American Public Transit Association...**Robert Cohen** '72, editor 1970-71, and 1972, works for Dow Jones & Co. in Manhattan. He also does a Saturday morning news broadcast for WCBS-FM...**Larry Bozman**, editor 1972, is the afternoon assignment news editor for WOR radio. Larry lives in Amityville with wife Jean Schindler and 16-month-old Gregory Evan...**Robert Tiernan** '74, editor 1973-74, was recently promoted to the post of news editor at *Newsday*, and is in charge of the Queens edition. He and wife, Ridgely Ochs, also an editor at *Newsday*, live

80

**Richard Altman** is living in Stony Brook and doing consulting work for a major insurance company...A Polity president in his senior year, **David Herzog** is now attending medical school in Guadalajara, Mexico... **Rosalie D. Marinelli** is the project director for a program to deliver care for disabled children in Suffolk County titled "Dental Care for Disabled Children."

81

**Bonnie Bosso** has been appointed assistant entertainment manager of Hersheypark & Arena, a division of Hershey Entertainment & Resort Company...Having completed officer candidate school, Marine 2nd Lt. **Bryce J. Datzel** will attend officer's basic school at Quantico...**Julie Schulman** will marry Andrew R. Breslow of Wantagh June 20, 1982...This fall **Richard Zuckerman**, 1980-81 Polity President, began law school at Columbia University.

## Marriages:

**Robert Grecki** '72 to M. Elizabeth Ghastin of Commack, recently. Elizabeth is a C.W. Post student...**Barry S. Paul** '78 to Eileen Harnett of Sayville, April 11...**William Smoolker** '79 to **Lynn Glaser** '79, June 28. Both are third-year students: William at Downstate Medical College, and Lynn at Hofstra Law School...**Mitchell Yellin** '79 to Judith Cohen, recently. Mitchell is in the jewelry industry.

## Births:

**Nancy Krasner** '70 and **Bruce Beller** '68, first child Daniel Robert, Jan. 30. Nancy is a software engineering consultant in Yardly, PA and Bruce is a manager in hybrid electronics engineering...Dr. **Bruce Meyer** '71 and wife Barbara, daughter Stacey Holly. Bruce is a Stony Brook orthodontist...**Susan Solymosi** Levine '73 and **Larry Levine** '74, daughter Katie Rebecca, May. **Judy Livin-Charnis** '73 is Katie's godmother. Larry recently formed his own communications consulting firm in Cambridge MA. Susan has returned to her job at Cambridge Reports, a survey research firm, where she is director of data processing...**Evelyn Cowie** Akchurin '78 and Omar Akchurin, son Justin, Nov. 1980.



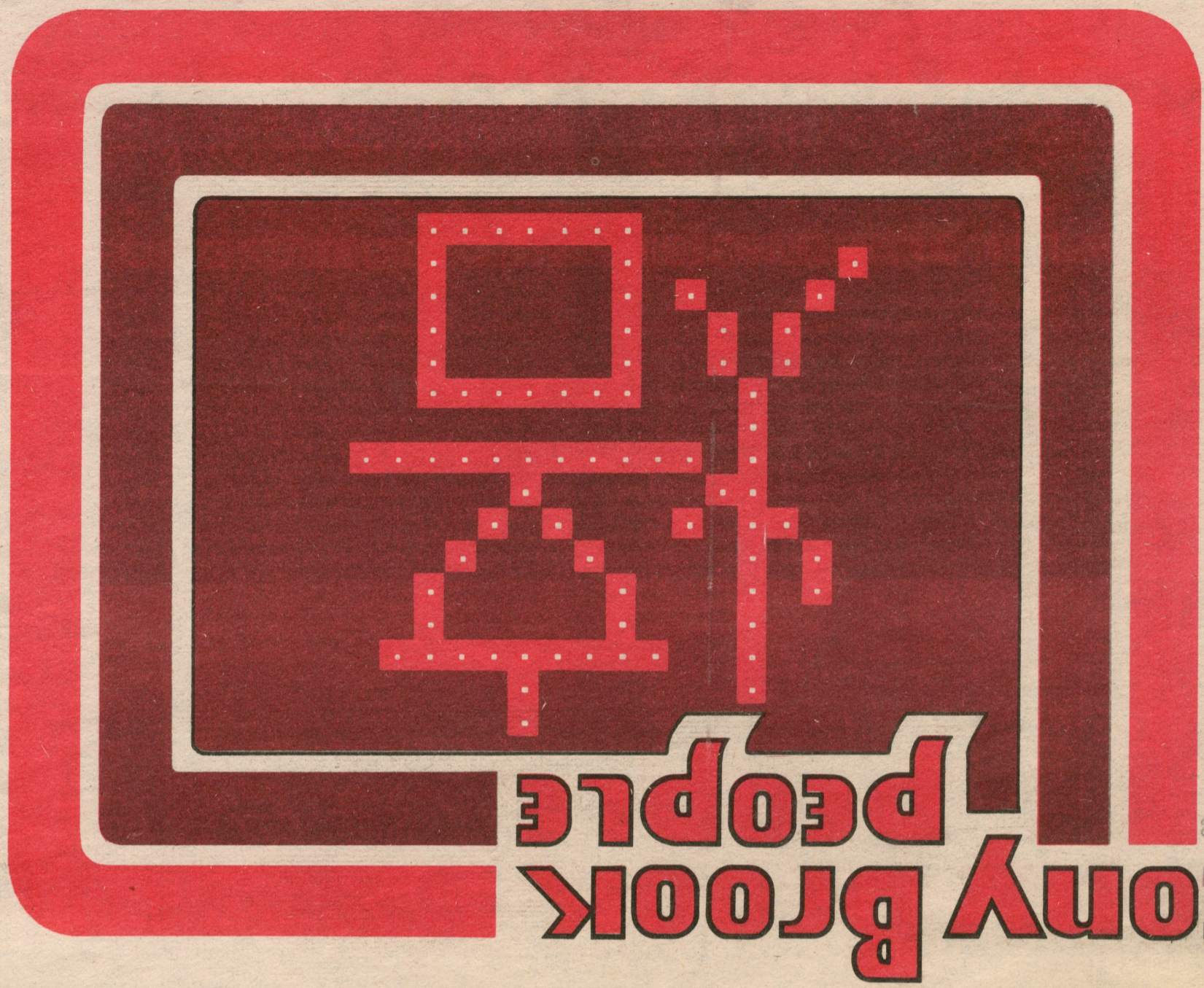
Nov. 23 was the 25th anniversary of the Student newspaper, and not only did 10 former editors return, but 13 past editors joined present editor Howard Saltz in putting together a special anniversary edition.

in Huntington...**Jay Baris** '75, editor 1974-75, is an attorney with the law firm of Doran Buckles Kresmer O'Reilly & Pleper in Mineola. Jay lives in Brooklyn with wife Carole Gould, who is also an attorney...**Jonathan D. Salant** '76, editor 1975-76, recently joined the Capitol Bureau of the Albany Times-Union...**Dave Gilman** '77, editor 1976, is associate editor of *World*, an international business magazine put out by Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. Dave lives in Brooklyn with wife Riva, and year-old Ilana...**Stu Saks** '76, editor 1976-77, is associate editor of *KO Magazine*. Stu lives in East Meadow...**David Razler** '78, editor 1977, is a reporter for the *Willmantic Chronicle* in Storrs, CT, primarily covering the University of Connecticut...**Mike Jankowitz**, editor 1977-78, pursued a career in the theatre, and in January he plans to audition at the Actor's Studio...**Jack Millrod**, editor 1978-79, is copy editor for the *Advocate* in Stamford, CT. He lives in Stamford with wife Leslie, a former *Statesman* reporter, now nursery school teacher...**Mark Schussel** '81, editor 1979-80, is copy editor for *Beauty Fashion Magazine*. Marc lives in Flushing with wife Joanne Summer...**Benjamin Berry** '81, editor 1980-81, is now a law student at Boston College. Berry is living with a family in Newton, MA.



A  
new  
look  
in  
Chinese  
characters  
(story, p. 6)

Jan./Feb. 1982  
Vol. 13, No. 2  
State University  
of New York  
at Stony Brook



## Stony Brook MSRC to study LI coastline

A special unit within the University's Marine Sciences Research Center (MSRC) will be studying the Long Island coastline. The new beach and nearshore processes unit will be the first of its kind to concentrate research on a comprehensive investigation of waves and currents and their interactions with the coast.

"There has never been an individual scientist, let alone a unit, to devote his or her

attention in a sustained way to the problems of Long Island's shoreline," said MSRC Director J.R. Schubel. "Because of this, our knowledge of the processes that characterize our beaches and nearshore zones is superficial."

Schubel continued, "As a result, we have been unable to deal with the problems of shore erosion in efficient ways." The new unit, he stated, will have the "mix of skills,

tools, and techniques required" to enable scientists to learn much more about erosion and the natural processes that cause it.

Creation of the unit was made possible, in part, by donations from private sources. Although faculty positions required to staff the unit were state-funded, additional monies were needed to purchase specialized equipment and supplies.

After an intensive fund-raising effort, the MSRC amassed more than \$50,000 in donations from private individuals and from the Stony Brook Foundation. Schubel termed these donations "essential to the initiation of the new unit," and stressed, "without funding from private sources and the Stony Brook Foundation, we could not have moved as quickly as we have to begin dealing with Long Island's severe shore erosion problems."

The beach processes unit will begin its studies at East Hampton. Scientists will attempt to determine the importance of longshore movements of sand along the beach versus the importance of onshore-offshore movements of sand. Work already begun by MSRC Prof. Henry Bokuniewicz and his students to document seasonal and long-term cycles in the size and form of East Hampton beaches will continue, with support from the East Hampton Beach Preservation Society.

### Look What's New

Blue and maroon in color, your Stony Brook tie or scarf will show your pride in your alma mater. Send in the order form today, along with your check payable to SBF/Alumni.



Please send me \_\_\_ tie(s) and \_\_\_ scarf(s). Enclosed is my check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (\$10 each).

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