Stony Brook PEOPLE

New academic administrators this fall

Academic reorganization, begun in 1980 when President John H. Marburger appointed a planning committee, has been completed at Stony Brook.

Dr. Homer A. Neal, whose position as provost is itself the apex of the new academic structure, this summer appointed two vice provosts. Dr. David C. Glass, a social psychologist and psychophysiologist from City University of New York, is vice provost for graduate studies and research. Dr. Graham B. Spanier, who has been associate dean for resident instruction at the Pennsylvania State University, is vice provost for curriculum and instruction.

They succeed, respectively, Dr. Robert R. Sokal, who has returned to his position as Leading Professor and chairperson of the Department of Ecology and Evolution, and Dr. Arnold A. Strassenburg, who is a professor in the Department of Physics. Both had served as acting vice provosts for more than a year during the reorganization.

Provost Neal also appointed two new deans in the College of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Robert Neville, professor of philosophy and director of Stony Brook's Center for Religious Studies, succeeds Dr. Donald S. Petrey, professor in the Department of French and Italian, as dean for humanities and fine arts; and Dr. Egon Neuberger, professor of economics, succeeds Dr. Frank Myers, professor of political science, as dean for social and behavioral sciences.

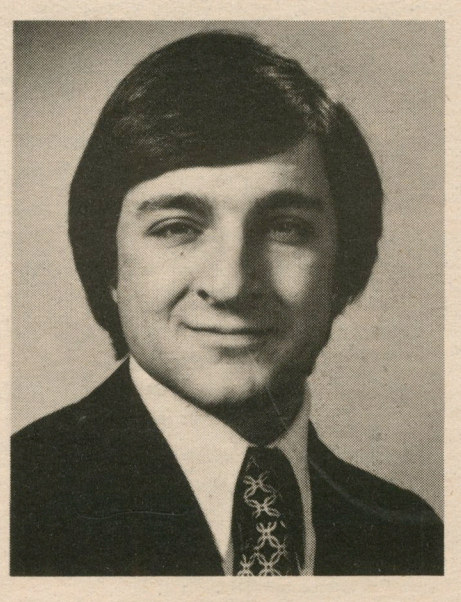
Vice provosts name goals

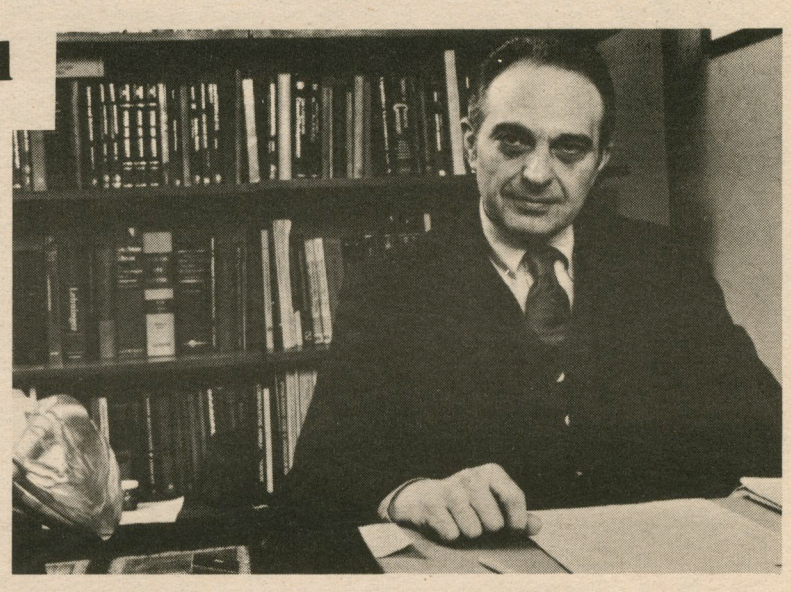
The vice provosts began settling in at Stony Brook during August. Sept. 1 was the formal date of appointment for all four new academic officers.

For Dr. Glass, the change includes relocating his National Institutes of Health-funded laboratory from Manhattan to Stony Brook. He has been director of the Laboratory of Biobehavior at CUNY's Graduate Center.

During the past year he was president of the Academy of Behavioral Medicine Research. He formerly taught at many New York colleges, including Columbia University and New York University, Ohio State University and the University of Texas at Austin, where he was chairperson of the Department of Psychology.

He also taught as an adjunct professor at Stony Brook during the summers of 1971 and 1972 while he and former Professor





New administrators *include: Graham B. Spanier, vice provost for curriculum and instruction (left), David C. Glass, vice provost for graduate studies and research, (right), Robert Neville, dean for humanities and fine arts (lower right) and Egon Neuberger, dean for social and behavioral sciences.*

Jerome E. Singer worked on a book.

Dr. Glass said a top priority will be research funding, especially in arrangements that link University faculty members and graduate student researchers with the private sector. Stony Brook's proposed biotechnical industrial park is an excellent example of such mutually beneficial innovation, he noted.

From the muggy perspective of Manhattan in mid-summer, Dr. Glass looked forward to relocating on Long Island with his wife and two children.

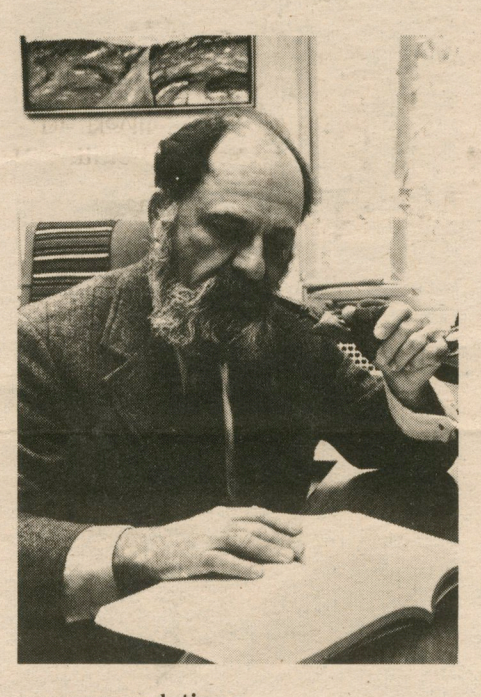
Dr. Spanier began house-hunting in August, planning to move his wife and son to Setauket. By the time classes at Stony Brook started Aug. 30, the vice provost for curriculum and instruction was already a familiar figure.

When asked the direction of his administration, he said, "Stony Brook is known throughout the East for its distinguished research and graduate programs, but it is not as well known outside of Long Island and New York City for its undergraduate programs. I hope to enhance the quality of undergraduate studies so that Stony Brook becomes, and is seen as, one of the leading institutions in the East for undergraduate education."

Dr. Spanier is a family sociologist, demographer and therapist. At 34 he is already the author of more than 70 scholarly articles and book chapters and the editor or co-author of eight books. He is vice president of the National Council on Family Relations and editor of the *Journal of Family Issues.*

Deans in full force

Provost Neal, when announcing the appointment of two veteran faculty members to the College of Arts and Sciences deanships, cited the strong, enthusiastic support from faculty colleagues given the search committees' recommendations.



Dr. Neville, the new dean for the ten departments of humanities and fine arts, and Dr. Neuberger, the new dean for the six departments of social and behavioral sciences, join Dr. Richard Koehn, dean for biological sciences, and Dr. Sei Sujishi, dean for physical sciences and mathematics, on the College Council created by the academic reorganization.

Robert Neville came to Stony Brook in 1977 with a reputation as a productive scholar and popular teacher. He was the recipient of the State University Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1974-75 while on the faculty at SUNY, Purchase. He has published 10 books in his field, systematic philosophy and theology; four within the past five years. He is also director of Stony Brook's recently founded Center for Religious Studies.

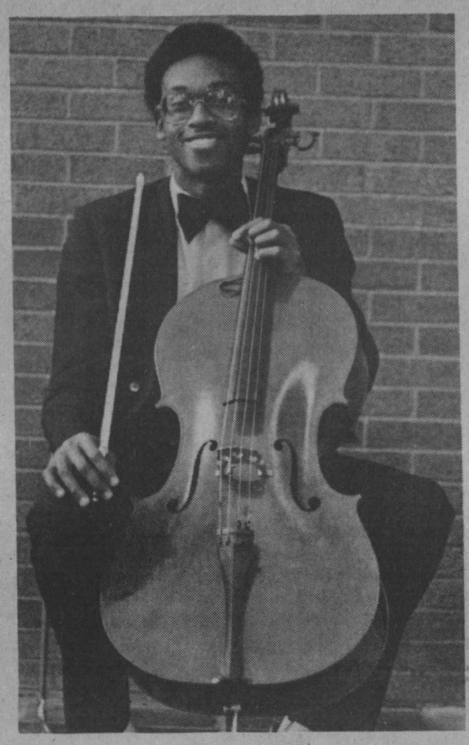
Egon Neuberger has an international reputation in the field of comparative economics. In 1980-81 he was president of Omicron Delta Epsilon, the national economics honor society. He has written a well-known text in his specialty, edited five other books and written numerous articles in professional journals, including a chapter in McGraw-Hill's 1982 *Encyclopedia of Economics.*

From his faculty office Dr. Neuberger had prepared to move into the dean's office while reviewing three major grants he had received for research work. "I've learned to accept challenges," Egon Neuberger said, a modest acknowledgement echoing similar assessments from the other three new academic executives at Stony Brook this fall.

photo by HSC/Photography Service

***SB students** Anthony Ross (left) and Alvin McCall (below) impressed audiences at the Tshaikousky Competitions.*

Magnificent Music in Moscow



Anthony Ross stood in an elevator at the Fine Arts Center, dressed for a tennis match and holding his $6,000 cello in its bruised case in his right hand.

"Tony!" exclaimed a woman after sudden recognition. "Congratulations," she said. Tony Ross smiled and extended his left hand, "the way cellists do," he said.

Before he reached his office, he was greeted twice more with delighted enthusiasm.

Alvin McCall underwent the same experience.

Tony Ross and Alvin McCall are doctoral students in music at Stony Brook. Both placed among 12 cellists chosen for the finals in July at the quadrennial Tschaikovsky competitions in Moscow. Ross placed seventh, and McCall received a diploma, an honor given the finalists in the prestigious international competitions.

When they returned to the Stony Brook campus in late July, they found themselves, if not heroes, at least warmly welcomed by friends, faculty members and others who had been hearing about them in news from throughout the world.

The young musicians said they are not anxious for such competitions. But they agree the recognition that selection for the finals has brought to them should be helpful in their concert careers.

Both have praise for their renowned teachers at Stony Brook, Bernard Greenhouse and Timothy Eddy. Alvin McCall describes Prof. Eddy as "very thorough, a well-organized teacher." He admires Eddy's precision in pressing his students into such technical skills as jumping an octave with the thumb and playing tri-tones. "Mr. Greenhouse," he said, "gets you to play more music." By "more music," he explained, he means putting more emotion into playing.

Ross had high praise for Prof. Eddy, "who is honest, and who has an open mind about interpretations."

Here's what the Stony Brook teachers have to say of their noted students:

Professor Greenhouse on Alvin McCall: "There are two elements in determining what constitutes exceptional talent. One is the ability to handle the instrument exceedingly well, technically. Alvin has that ability. The other element is the ability to create a music that communicates to the audience. In that regard, he is an exceptional musician."

Professor Eddy said of Anthony Ross: "Musically, he is free and open. He explores the calm moods of music effectively. When he has matured, he will be an outstanding cellist of this generation."

Abroad, the students said, neither felt comfortable as "representatives of the United States." Said McCall: "I was just there. I wasn't excited about being an American representative. I was there as a cellist and I avoided international problems."

On the other hand, the trip hasn't discouraged him from further travels abroad. He plans to be in Munich, Germany in late September for another competition. Also on McCall's concert schedule are programs in Newport News, VA, his hometown, in November and at Carnegie Hall in January.

For Tony Ross, the trip was long - "two days short of five weeks." While there was time for touring, this was clearly a working visit. "You have to be hard on yourself the whole time," he said.

"I wasn't that comfortable with the man-in-the-street in Moscow, but the concert hall audiences were very knowledgeable. They experience the music with you."

McCall agreed: "As a musical experience, it was great."

The audiences can also be rude, Ross recalled. He cited an instance where a musician played a wrong note, sending the audience buzzing "Did you hear that?"

Like McCall, Ross is considering another major competition, the Cassado in Italy next summer. And, at 23, he is young enough to think about the 1986 Tschaikovsky competitions in Moscow. McCall, who is 27, will be over the 30-year maximum then.

Trio performs locally and beyond

A third New Yorker honored in Moscow, Kerry McDermott, made her first public appearance after returning from Europe, in the Sunwood summer series. A violinist, she won honorable mention in the international competitions in Moscow.

Kerry, who is 20 years old, performs with her sisters, Maureen, 21, a cellist who is a graduate student at Stony Brook this fall, and Anne-Marie, 19, a pianist.

Like Alvin McCall and Anthony Ross, Maureen is a graduate of the Manhattan School of Music. Being able to study with noted cellists-teachers Bernard Greenhouse and Timothy Eddy is what attracted her, also, to Stony Brook, Maureen said.

Even with Maureen at Stony Brook, the sisters expect they will continue performing as a trio. They've been together since 1975.

They list among their notable concert dates several appearances at Gracie Mansion, the mayor's home in New York City. They have also appeared at Carnegie Recital Hall and on Moscow television in 1978, the performance that earned Kerry a diploma at her first Tschaikovsky Competition.

Stony Brook's new faculty, programs...

Thirty new faculty members, 138 new courses and two new parking lots were among the changes that greeted Stony Brook's 16,230 fall 1982 enrollees.

Among the new faculty members was the former associate director of London's National Theatre for nine years, John Russell Brown. He joins the Department of Theatre Arts after 11 years as a professor of English at the University of Sussex, England. Lazar Gosman, an active concert violinist, joins the Department of Music. The former associate concertmaster of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra was also music director of the Soviet Emigree Chamber Orchestra and the Ticonderoga (NY) Music Festival.

Four faculty members retired including Distinguished Professor of Philosophy Justus Buchler and internationally recognized whale expert John L. McHugh of the Marine Sciences Research Center. Dr. Buchler continues to teach this fall as a Distinguished Professor Emeritus. Other retirees were Edward Baylor, marine sciences, and Irving Gerst, applied mathematics and statistics.

For the first time, undergraduate psychology majors at Stony Brook had the option of selecting either the existing bachelor of arts degree program or the new bachelor of science program that began this fall. Psychology requirements for the two degrees are similar, but the B.S. requires a stronger emphasis on mathematics and natural sciences.

The School of Engineering instituted its new Technological Systems Management program. Leading to a master of science degree, the program trains potential managers for firms that utilize new types of technological systems.

Several new undergraduate minor fields of study were initiated. Students enrolled in the new Environmental Studies and the Planning Sciences, and the Environmental Science and Public Policy programs, as well as in minors in political science and biological sciences. One hundred graduate level and 38 undergraduate courses were introduced, including a one-semester course titled "War, Peace and Technology" sponsored by the University's Federated Learning Communities.

As in past years, veteran students and faculty members returned to a physically modified campus. The University acquired a new parking area near North P Lot, constructed under an agreement with the Department of Transportation. The University received the new lot and another near the Langmuir dormitory in exchange for the 125-car hardtopped area near the Stony Brook Station of the Long Island Railroad. The University gained more than 100 parking spaces.

(continued on page 3)

Stony Brook People

UPS 715-480

Vol. 14, No. 1 Sept./Oct. 1982

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Published six times a year in September/October, November/December, January/February, March/April, May/June and July/August by the State University of New York at Stony Brook, 335 Administration Building, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794. Distributed by the Alumni Association. Second class postage paid at Stony Brook, New York.

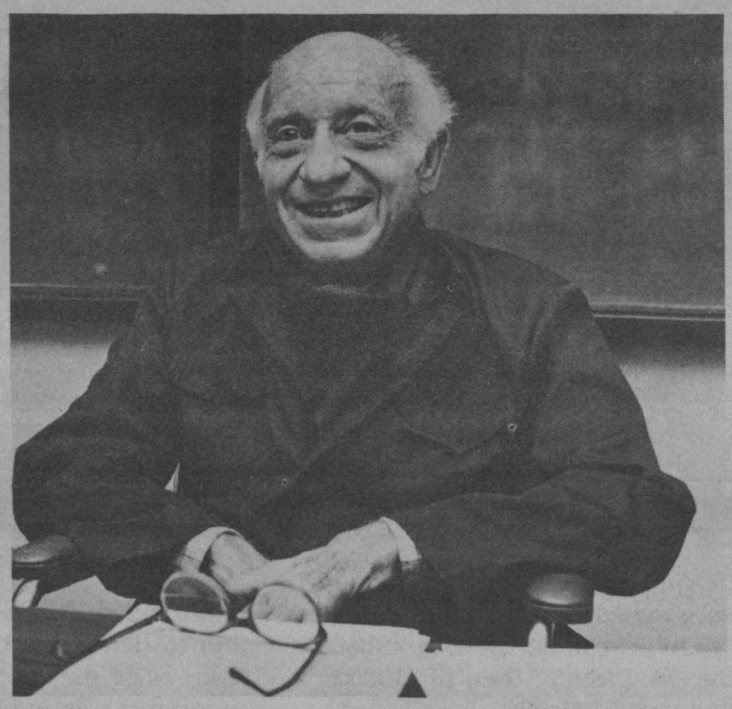


photo by HSC Photography Services

The Senator's careful watch over his people

It is the face that one remembers most of all. The eyes clear blue, shooting sparks. The mouth drawn into a line of firm resolve, or curved in wry amusement at a recollection.

Jacob K. Javits has come to the University to share those recollections, and the knowledge and insight gained over his 34 years in public life as a House of representative, New York State attorney general and four-time United States senator.

The Senator—as he is still referred to by those close to him—spent most of the summer sifting through the collection of papers, photos and other memorabilia that he has donated to the University. Though confined to a wheelchair by a progressive nerve disease, he is helping library personnel organize the collection, to be housed in the Frank Melville, Jr., Memorial Library's Special Collections Wing. The New York State Legislature appropriated $250,000 to aid in the renovation process.

Javits said he would like "to add the personal footnotes which history doesn't often record. I hope very much that what will come out of these papers will be indications for the future and not only the historical record of the past."

At a press conference held August 19, he discussed the collection and his views on the world's past, present and future.

Times have changed, he said, since he first entered public service. "If you rose to speak in the senate as I did in 1957 on a civil rights issue," he recalled, "the senate went cold as ice and you could hardly see any breakthrough." Eventually, "the senate acted to right the shame" of discrimination and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed.

One of his political efforts that "brought on the laughter" of his colleagues in the House was his 1949 bill introduction to create a national arts program to bring ballet, opera and theater to the "parched earth" of areas that lacked cultural resources. Derisive laughter grew into an "enormous constituency," Javits related, and after 16 years the bill was passed into law as the National Endowment for the Arts.

In 1962 Senator Javits cosponsored a Social Security Medicare Bill. Today, "Medicare is still a far cry from a national health program which remains to be obtained," he said. "Perhaps my papers—I believe they do—indicate the road that needs to be traveled. They point to how the problems might be solved. Economics still is a big factor in who lives and who dies, mistake it not."

War Act his greatest hour

Javits described with quiet pride his War Powers Act (1973) which limits to 60 days the amount of time a president can send U.S. troops into combat without congressional approval.

"I believe," claimed the Act's author, "that history will record it as the single most outstanding service I rendered to my country."

It is also a source of one of his greatest hopes for the future. "I think the people of the world will not accept any more the words of their leaders that 'We know better than you; we have special information that we're acting on so leave us alone.' I don't think the people will accept that at all. In that respect they're way ahead of their legislators."

The history of events that led to the drafting of the War Powers Act is preserved in the Javits collection. "The papers are very clear on how the Vietnam war produced a national restraint on war," Javits asserted. "The Act will be as strong as the Congress makes it, but I think the movement is very progressive. It was mentioned as recently as this morning, in connection with marines being sent into Lebanon. It is catching on and catching hold—you're not going to see any wars fought with the people's blood."

Asked if he considered a nuclear confrontation inevitable, Javits replied, "Decidedly not. We must not accept its inevitability, notwithstanding all these fancy findings that you can still deliver the mail after a nuclear holocaust."

At the same time, he flatly labeled a nuclear freeze "a cop out on nuclear arms limitation. But I would not discourage anybody from working for it because it gets them in the nuclear arms limitation business, which I welcome."

He continued, "I do think it is a very proper step to lead off with, if we and the Russians get into really serious negotiation—let's have a freeze while we talk. But I think we've got to go much further than that."

Here, he said, is where "people ought to be deeply interested. I don't think you can imagine in your wildest dreams the destructive power of these weapons," he warned.

"I'm not against our security through armament but only against leaving it all to the generals and admirals." The U.S. and U.S.S.R. should each strive for equivalency in nuclear strength, he stated, "not superiority."

He paused, then added, "As a senator I always believed that if I couldn't explain it simply enough for the citizen to understand it then I was wrong. I believe that's true of the nuclear arms race."

Despite his general optimism about the state of the world Javits offered some suggestions for its improvement. Dropping the SALT II treaty, for example, from the calendar of the senate, he said, was "a colossal mistake, which we'll deeply regret in the years ahead."

Loyalty to Camp David Accords

He also expressed his hope that the U.S. would "maintain its fidelity to the Camp David accords" during developments to follow in the wake of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's retreat from West Beirut although he thinks PLO "intimidation" is at an end, the next three to five years will be crucial ones for the Middle East.

"I believe it will take the PLO at least three years to regroup under that name or any other," he estimated. "I hope that during that time our country, which has such a grave interest in the area, will play a suitable role in further peace negotiations."

Javits saved his most dire warnings for the state of the North Atlantic alliance, calling its "disruption...the biggest issue before the world." He cited factors in that disruption: "prohibitions on Western Europe's consummation of their agreements with the Soviets on the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline" and the failure of NATO allies to "harmonize" their economic policies in the face of "continuing recession originally ignited by the OPEC cartel." The NATO alliance, he repeated firmly, 'is the lynchpin of world peace and security."

During the summer, Javits also spoke at a series of seminars on public policy.

Part of the legacy he wishes to leave is in the papers he so carefully saved. "It is my hope," he reflected, "to make this collection of mine an asset to the whole SUNY system."

There also remains the legacy of his career, perhaps summed up best by Javits himself in his comment on the role of a senator: **"The individual senator, using his prestige and standing as a senator, can do great things."**

...And a whole lot more—

Other changes included a new roof on the Kelly Quad Dining Hall, resurfacing and fencing for the running track and a new pedestrian mall between the Humanities Building and Lecture Center.

The Office of Student Activities welcomed students with a full program of opening week activities, ranging from dances, beach jaunts and "Bagels and Bugs" (A bagel breakfast and Bugs Bunny cartoons) to workshops on stress management and checkbook balancing. Faculty members, staff and students mingled at the "Welcome Students" barbecue August 30, the first day of classes.

The young and the old

Seventeen-year-old Ute Rahn and sixty-year-old Mary Schaper differ in many ways, but they do have one thing in common. This fall, both women began their first semester at Stony Brook.

For Mary, the University represents a chance to continue the nursing studies she started five years ago. "I had always told my children, 'Don't fritter away your life,'" she recalled. "I decided to follow my own advice."

A registered nurse who works part time at Southside Hospital, Mary has entered the School of Nursing to work toward a bachelor of science degree.

"I've heard some very good things about the program, from students already enrolled in it," she observed.

Good news about Stony Brook's scholastic reputation also filtered through to Ute, but she was equally impressed by the University's athletics. Last year's Suffolk County Diving Champion, Ute lists Stony Brook diving coach John Barroncini and the University's "excellent swimming and diving" as major factors in her decision.

At Stony Brook Mary hopes to select a nursing specialty compatible with her interest in oncology and hospice work. Ute, also interested in health-related careers, has her hopes firmly fastened on a National Collegiate Athletic Association diving championship.

Will there be a trip to the Olympics in her future? "Possibly. I know I'd have to work really hard. Right now I want to concentrate on good grades, diving and enjoying Stony Brook."

Breakthroughs may lead to new drug lineup

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

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

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

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

More applicable tumor drug?

The new anti-tumor/anti-viral drugs are compounds related to the nucleosides which form the fundamental units of DNA. These new agents were discovered during research on the anti-tumor drug *bleomycin*. *Bleomycin* is one of the most widely used of the approximately 25 anti-tumor drugs presently on the market.

Despite its considerable effectiveness in the treatment of head and neck tumors, *bleomycin* has a potentially serious side effect. It can cause pulmonary fibrosis, the buildup of superfluous tissue in the lungs. Drs. Grollman, Francis Johnson, Ilene H. Raisfeld and Masaru Takeshita, in several different projects still underway, were exploring *bleomycin*'s action, particularly to seek ways of eliminating its lung-damaging characteristics.

Through this work, supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the American Cancer Society, the scientists have identified several new substances produced by *bleomycin*-induced breakdown of DNA. This is the reaction that leads to tumor cell destruction, which produces four new partial nucleosides. In studying the latter, they found that one nucleoside was very toxic to tumor cells in isolation.

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

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

Drug to induce healing

Dr. Raisfeld was also studying the toxic effects of *bleomycin* on lung tissue when she discovered new compounds with wound-healing potential. She observed that the proliferation of lung tissue by the *bleomycin*-induced pulmonary fibrosis constituted a wound-healing reaction. She isolated the substances in the part of the *bleomycin* molecule that caused the "wounding," then produced them synthetically.

Her resulting compounds are basic amines, compounds related to ammonia, which seem to stimulate rapid tissue growth. The Stony Brook scientists believe this could be an important development for the treatment of erosive wounds such as bed sores and burns where extensive new skin growth is critical for healing, but difficult to achieve.

Possible acne treatment

The third discovery, *thermorubin*, was identified as a potentially useful antibiotic substance by Dr. Johnson. In collaboration with Dr. Yoshi Okaya of the Chemistry Department, he recently elucidated its chemical structure. It is related to the currently used *tetracyclines* (antibiotics) and the *anthracyclines* (anti-tumor agents).

"It's a powerful antibiotic in its own right," said Dr. Johnson. "Its insolubility in body fluids may make it advantageous for treatment of infections of the alimentary canal and for topical application in treating conditions such as acne."

In treating acne, for example, Dr. Johnson said that *thermorubin*'s insolubility could keep it from being dissipated rapidly by subcutaneous body fluids, as is the case with other acne medicines currently used.

Tests to determine *thermorubin*'s value in treating acne are now underway. Dr. Johnson and his colleagues are also attempting to broaden the antibiotic utility of *thermorubin* and to determine the precise features of the molecule that account for its antibiotic action.

The scientists emphasize that all three types of drugs are several years or more away from being ready for testing with humans. Chemical refinements and animal tests, in cooperation with pharmaceutical firms, are now being planned. The drug discoveries, Dr. Grollman notes, are indicative of a trend for pharmacology departments to become more involved in drug development.

Dr. Grollman and his colleagues say their work received considerable impetus through consultation and guidance provided by Dr. Adrien Albert, Professor Emeritus of the Research School of Chemistry at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Professor Albert recently completed his fourth extended stay at Stony Brook in the past eight years as visiting research professor in pharmacology.

The author of *Selective Toxicity*, a classic text in pharmacology, he is one of about a half-dozen scientists around the world who are developing a new class of anti-leukemia drugs also related to the DNA nucleosides.

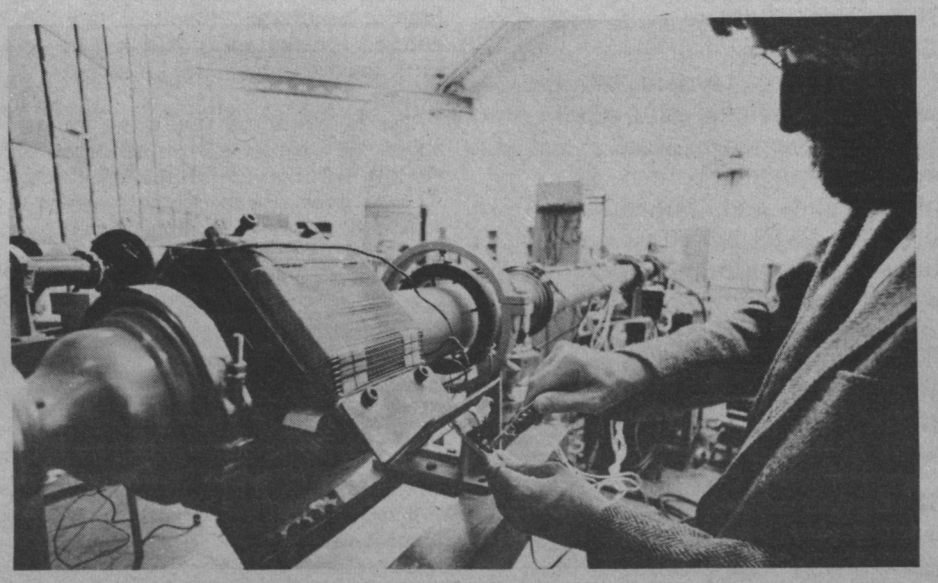
Before concluding his latest visit in June, Dr. Albert termed Stony Brook's Pharmacological Sciences Department "probably the most diverse pharmacology department in the United States."

Druggist on mts.

The chairperson of the Department of Pharmacological Sciences clomped around his office breaking in a pair of heavy mountain climbing boots early this summer.

The boots were in shape by the time Dr. Arthur Grollman and his son Michael '83 climbed to the peak of Africa's highest mountain, 19,600-foot Mt. Kilimanjaro in June. Michael's an experienced mountain climber who conquered Switzerland's 14,700 foot Matterhorn. It was, however, Dr. Grollman's first serious attempt at mountain climbing, though he had accompanied Michael part of the way up the Matterhorn.

The trip to Mt. Kilimanjaro also gave Dr. Grollman an opportunity to obtain some arrow poisons from the Masai tribes. He and his colleagues are now studying the arrow poison toxology, hoping that, as has been the case with other native poisons, they may lead to the development of useful drugs.



Fast and efficient *describes the linear accelerator built by Stony Brook physicists. Dr. Gene Sprouse adjusts a section of the energy-saving, 25-million volt sprawling LINAC. The final accelatored beam can travel up to 18,600 m.p.sec. before it collides into a target area. The nuclear states found after a collision may result in a better understanding of the structure of atomic nuclei.* *See story on the next page.*

Superconducting LINAC: the most efficient accelerator today

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINAC to boost Van de Graaff

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

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

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

The aim of the LINAC project has been to increase the effective voltage of the machine by adding a second linear accelerator to the existing Tandem Van de Graaff. The addition consists of a set of 40 superconducting accelerating cavities which act on the particle beam as it leaves the tandem.

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

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

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

SB scientists become carpenters

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

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

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

The LINAC staff are almost all trained in physics, many here at Stony Brook. John Noe joined the project soon after it started and has played an important part in its growth. Dr. Noe is now associate lab director and oversees the operation of the Van de Graaff accelerator and contributes to LINAC construction.

Dr. Michael Brennan is in charge of the electronic and computer control system. William Burt supervises the assembly and engineering of the modular cryostats and works on the lead plating technology necessary to achieve good performance of the superconducting resonators. John Hasstedt and Al Scholldorf have developed real time computer software for controlling the accelerator.

Ben Zion Levy oversees the helium refrigerator and the construction in the LINAC room, while Charles Pancake has designed much of the state-of-the-art electronic equipment for controlling the LINAC.

The total full-time staff working on the LINAC project has grown to ten people and is augmented by several undergraduate summer helpers. In addition, three faculty members from the nuclear structure group and 15 doctoral students are participants.

Clues to nuclear forces

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

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

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

A more exciting - but less certain - objective is the search for the "superheavies." Superheavy nuclei are hypothesized to exist at larger masses than any form now known in nature or in man-made forms. The heaviest nucleus that survives naturally on earth is uranium - $^{238}U_{92}$. Laboratory research has extended the range up to about 262 in atomic weight and 107 in atomic number.

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

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

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

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

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

Here's how it runs:

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

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

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

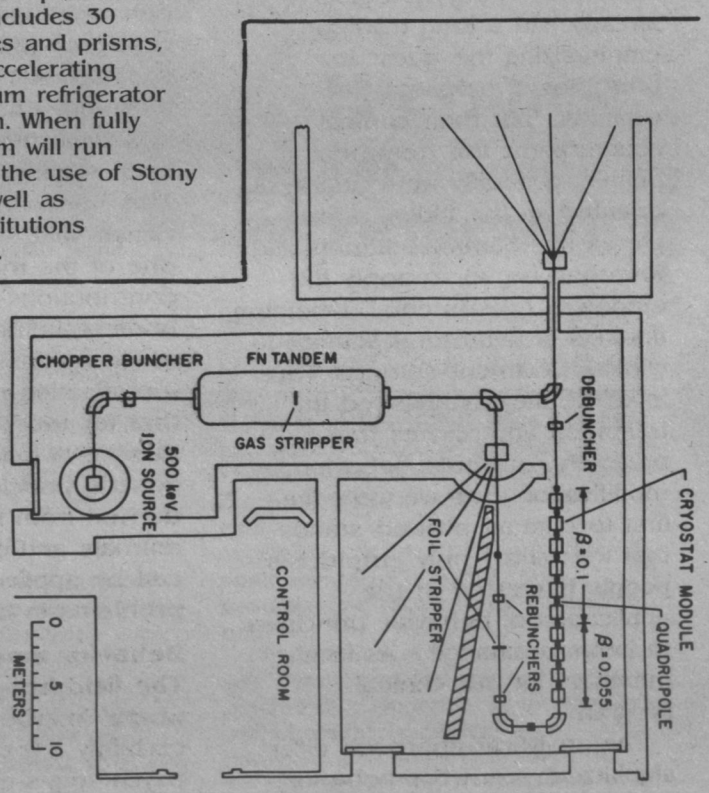
The beam emerges from the Van de Graaff, makes a 90 degree turn and is guided to a second foil stripper where more electrons are removed and bunched in small bursts of a few centimeters in length every 1/10 millionth of a second.

The beam then makes a U-turn - all these turns and twists are designed solely to save space - to encounter the first of the superconducting radio frequency accelerator cavities of the LINAC addition.

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

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

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



The ABC's of behavior modification at Stony Brook

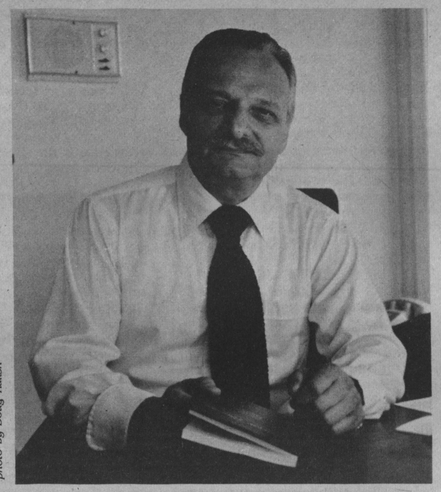


photo by Doug Kalish

Analysts' couches were at least a figurative piece of furniture in many psychology departments in 1961 when a 40 year-old professor of clinical psychology founded Stony Brook's Department of Psychology.

It was a one-man show, literally, when Dr. Harry I. Kalish walked onto the Oyster Bay campus. He was professor, department chairperson and the entire faculty. And, he had no room for couches.

"It was a bit daring but eminently reasonable," Dr. Kalish says of his decision to make the new field of behavior modification the sole thrust of the clinical psychology program, one of the five programs which was to compose the young department.

"The basic laboratory scientists, experimental psychologists, already had a long tradition emphasizing the quest for principles of behavior," he explains, "but their clinical counterparts, the treatment people, generally were analytically oriented. In the fifties, a few places like Stanford, Illinois and Iowa had begun to apply the empirical, experimental, laboratory findings in behavioral science to clinical treatment settings. Thus, in effect, they established the treatment approaches that presently constitute behavior modification. But, we were the first to take an avowed stance that we wanted only empiricists - people interested in the application of behavior principles to behavior change - as faculty members for our clinical program."

The analytical approach differs significantly from the behavior modifications emphasis on an individual's present-day behavior.

"Undesirable behavior patterns may have been learned in relation to important figures in one's life," Dr. Kalish says. "But the responses are now made to a boss, wife or others and the problems should be treated as they relate to the individuals in their present-day environment. There is no solid evidence that going back to the ostensible source of a problem really helps."

Based on learning principles

Dr. Kalish documents solid clinical evidence that behavior modification really helps solve problems in his recent book, *From Behavioral Science to Behavioral Modification.* It also examines "how learning principles have formed the structural framework for behavioral therapists."

He cautions against the popular inclination "to regard the methods of intervention in behavior modification as a collection of standardized techniques. Many of the techniques have been widely used in solving problems and have been around for ages."

The emphasis on technique, Dr. Kalish said, "tends to obscure one of the most important contributions to the understanding of behavior change made by the advent of behavior modification procedures: namely, that for every so-called technique, there is a fundamental and general principle of behavior derived from research with animals and/or humans which can be applied to the solution of problems in human functioning."

Behavior mod. and SB thrive

The field has grown to the point where "maybe not most but certainly a great deal of clinical psychology's emphasis is on behavior modification." This, Dr. Kalish observes, is particularly true "the farther you get away from New York City." He explains that New York "is essentially a European city, still very much influenced by Freud where therapists tend toward either analytic or neo-analytic approaches. There are, however, several institutes in Manhattan, some administered by former students at Stony Brook, which devote themselves to behavior therapy."

The Psychology department is Stony Brook's largest with more than 225 graduate students and approximately 800 undergraduate degree recipients a year. The faculty of one from Oyster Bay now totals 41 and is organized into five major areas: clinical, developmental, experimental, psychobiological, and social.

The developmental program studies the growth of behavior from infancy; the experimental program is devoted to the discovery of principles of behavior; the psychobiology program is concerned with comparative studies in the behaviors of human beings and animals; and the social program examines problems in social organizations. Each program has achieved internationnal and national recognition.

Large-scale recruitment was an unending occupation for Department Chairperson Kalish during the campus expansion of the sixties. "I had nine new faculty lines to fill one fall," he recalls.

One of the first faculty members recruited was Leonard Krasner, a pioneer in behavior modification at Stanford and the Veterans Administration at Palo Alto, CA.

Other talented young faculty members from major universities that emphasized behavioral approaches settled at Stony Brook. Profs. K. Daniel and Susan O'Leary, for example, came to Stony Brook after completing their training at the University of Illinois. K. Daniel O'Leary became president of the Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy (AABT) and Chairperson Kalish's successor for a three-year period. Today O'Leary runs the highly successful marital therapy program and researches wife abuse under a grant from the National Institutes of Mental Health. Susan O'Leary directs the department's Point of Woods School for hyperactive children and is a nationally regarded expert on the treatment of such children.

Prof. Allan Ross, formerly of the University of Pittsburgh, is currently the department's director of clinical training and president-elect of the AABT. Similar appointments were made in each of the other programs of the Department.

In 1971, Dr. Kalish, after a decade as an innovative chairperson, was acting dean for professional and paraprofessional programs, then vice president (pro tem) for liberal studies.

After four years, he returned to full-time teaching and research. Now, 21 years after Oyster Bay, he's back at the Psychology Department helm again, hoping to add to the department's accomplishments.

"It was my good fortune to have some of the best people in the country come here while they were still young and remain here," he observes. "They were willing to join in an experiment. We weren't well known - yet. Now, the experiment clearly has succeeded and I can't think of another future seems brighter."

High appraisals for department

National evaluations during the last decade support Dr. Kalish's projection. In 1970, a 10-member panel from the National Academy of Sciences reported the results of a three-year survey of the status and future prospects of the behavioral and social sciences:

"To be explicit, the Rockefeller University, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the Vanderbilt University, the University of Texas, and the University of California at San Diego and at Irvine may be the prestige departments of the 1970's, just as Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Stanford were in the 1920's and 1930's."

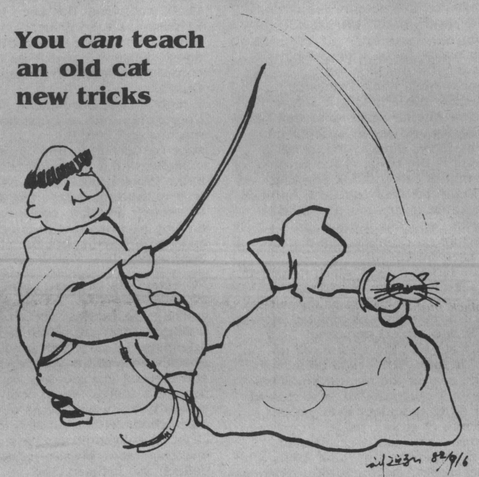
Three years later, this prediction was already being realized. The first five-year review of the department's doctoral program included this observation from the leader of the American Psychological Association evaluating team:

"The department as a whole would certainly rank somewhere on anyone's list of the 20 best psychology departments in the country - which effectively means in the world - and after my visit I would be inclined to include it on my list of the best 10."

By January 1980 the *American Psychologist* listed the major current employers of eminent scholars in psychology:

1. *Stanford*
2. *Harvard*
3. *University of California, Berkeley*
4. *University of California, Los Angeles*
5. *Tied for fifth place: Columbia, Michigan, State University of New York at Stony Brook, University of Pennsylvania.*

You *can* teach an old cat new tricks



Psychology chairperson Harry Kalish stressed that his behavior modification approach in clinical therapy is based upon long standing learning principles. In his book, for example, Dr. Kalish records Lope de Vega's apt description of an avoidance learning incident in his play *El Capellan de la Virgen,* written in 1615. A monk was forced to eat on the floor with the cats of the monastery as a punishment.

"These cats (said the monk) were such rascals that they took advantage of my penitence. They drove me mad stealing my choicest morsels. It did no good to chase them away. But I found a way of coping with the beasts...I put them all in a sack, and on a pitch black night took them out under an arch. First I would cough and then immediately whale the daylights out of the cats. They whined and shrieked like an internal pipe organ. I would pause for awhile and repeat the operation - first a cough, and then a thrashing. I finally noticed that even without beating them, the beasts moaned and yelped like the very devil whenever I coughed. I then let them loose. Thereafter...if an animal approached my food, all I had to do was cough, and how that cat did scat."

'Nuts and bolts' behavior mod. clinic

Tantrums and overeating are two behaviors that are often difficult to control. Yet, five hundred patients with behavioral problems such as these are treated each year at the University's Psychological Center.

The Center, supervised by clinical faculty of the Psychology Department, is a non-profit research, teaching and service center that offers professional psychotherapy.

Since its beginnings in 1969, the Center has stressed the "nuts and bolts of behavioral psychology," said Director Fredric Levine. Therapists work with clients to teach them appropriate ways of coping with their environments.

"One simple example," explained Dr. Levine, "would be a child who throws tantrums as a way of coping. The parent learns to give in as a way of stopping the tantrums; the child learns that tantrums are effective in getting what he or she wants. We would work out a program where the parent could teach the child more appropriate coping strategies."

Once a treatment has been prescribed, it is evaluated periodically.

One of the Center's most successful research programs was its year-long study on stuttering and tics (involuntary, repeated muscle spasms) in children. "The data, recently analyzed, shows significant improvement in nine of the 10 cases studied," said Dr. Levine. "In these cases, stuttering was eliminated. We did a one-year follow-up, and in that time there was no recurrance."

It took one week to reduce one child from 180 tics per hour to zero, and three weeks to reduce another from 600 tics per hour to zero. "We believe we have the most powerful program on stuttering and tics in the country," stated Dr. Levine.

He expects another of the Center's successful research projects, last year's study on enuresis (bedwetting), to be continued this year as a service program.

Upcoming plans include special therapy groups to deal with marital distress, midlife crisis and parent training. Previous therapy groups have been held for recently separated mothers, agoraphobics (people with a fear of public places) and overeaters.

Each client that comes to the Center's offices in the Social Sciences B Building is interviewed and tested. The client is then assigned to a therapist. For a fee based on income, the client attends a one-to-one or group therapy session as often as needed. The average income is "middle class, but there's a huge range," said Dr. Levine.

Forty therapists and supervisors are available to work with the patients. In addition, clinical faculty members of the Psychology Department supervise about five interns in therapy, crisis intervention and diagnostic interviewing. Selected candidates, usually pre-doctoral graduate students, travel from all over the world to accept a one-year internship at the Center.

"We are," Dr. Levine reported, "the first and only university-based internship program that has been approved by the American Psychological Association to train interns outside their own university."

Do any of the patients who are treated for everything from psychosis and suicidal tendencies to poor homework skills ever feel that treatment has not helped?

"Sure," said Dr. Levine. "When we have a failure, it's the best training experience. We try to review what didn't work out. We constantly try to improve our services."

Right now, he added, the Center is conducting a self-evaluation study of its therapy program.

"Another large part of what we do is community outreach," Dr. Levine noted. Therapists work with faculty and staff at the Leeway School in Sayville, a facility for children with neurological disorders. The Center also works with staff members at the Suffolk Child Developmental Center in Smithtown.

The Center is one of four programs sponsored by the Psychology Department for the community. The others are the Point of Woods Laboratory School directed by Dr. Susan O'Leary, a marital therapy directed by Dr. K. Daniel O'Leary, and the University Preschool directed by Dr. Helen Emmerich.

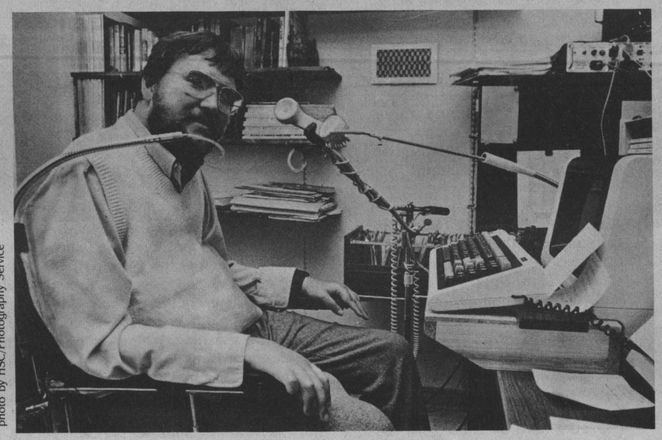


photo by HSC/Photography Service

Higgins: a therapist to remember

Glenn Higgins is a busy man. The 34-year-old assistant director of Stony Brook's Psychological Center supervises graduate students, sees clients in therapy and handles administrative work.

It is only upon meeting Higgens that you realize that he is a quadraplegic.

Glenn was about to graduate from high school when an accident during a playful wrestling match on a beach led to his handicap. After a two-year hospital stay, he started on the path that eventually brought him to the Psychological Center.

"I always liked science, but my disability ruled out biology or medicine," he recalled. "It steered me toward psychology, and that was the beginning." After receiving his B.A. from Hofstra in 1971, he earned a master's and doctorate from Stony Brook, and last year became the Center's assistant director.

Though Higgins has no movement below the shoulders, he uses the phone, computer terminal and tape recorder in his office through "sip and puff technology." His wheelchair is operated by blowing into a tube; the phone and computer terminal are operated by sipping from and blowing into another tube. Some of the equipment was purchased by the University.

Higgins' most important accomplishment, said Center Director Fredric Levine, is to make others see his disability as "a non-issue. It's something forgotten." Dr. Levine continued, "He's just a very effective human being - funny and easy-going - and his work is excellent. After you first meet Glenn, those are the things that you remember."

Higgins downplays his disability, but recognizes it as something to be dealt with at times. "Clients I see in wheelchair and want to know about it and what happened to me. So it has to be brought up and discussed a little bit."

During the past two years, Higgins has served on Stony Brook's Presidential Advisory Committee for the Disabled and has seen the campus become "much more accessible, by far. There are still some things to be done, but buildings are much more accessible now."

Higgins lives in Miller Place with his wife Myrna, and intends to remain in psychology, "hopefully in the kind of mix of research, clinical and administrative work that I do now." To him, dedication to that work brings added satisfaction.

"For me, being able to pursue a career and do a job encourages a better self-image. I think that, especially if you have a severe disability, to work at a regular job really expands your idea of what you can do."

Daily routine activities not taken for granted at Center

Scott puts his left foot down on the next step in the bus stairwell and then puts his right foot beside the left. As he moves his left foot out and down to the ground, a teacher standing there to greet him says pleasantly, "Now, Scott, you know you don't have to put both feet on the first step."

Scott is a pleasant, six-year-old boy coming to school carrying a notebook from home like thousands of other Long Island school children.

But Scott is not the same as the others, and his school is very different from New York State's public elementary schools.

Scott (a name made up to represent a composite) attends classes at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. The classes are run by the Suffolk Child Development Center, a private organization with considerable assistance from the University's Department of Psychology.

Young Scott has difficulty balancing himself while walking. That's why he goes up and down stairs the way an infant does, one step at a time. Nobody knows why he does it, but at this educational-therapeutic school in Building E at Stony Brook's South Campus dozens of teachers and researchers are working to solve the mystery.

The 46 children there this fall have the attention of 10 full-time teachers, 10 full-time teacher assistants, 44 undergraduate interns from the Department of Psychology who serve as teacher aides and a half-dozen graduate students.

While the SCDC staff and undergraduate students, each spending six to 10 hours a week, train the children, graduate students research the causes and help develop new teaching/learning techniques.

The Suffolk Child Development Center (SCDC) has its main campus in Smithtown and branches at Stony Brook and Meadow Glen. Hundreds of families with developmentally disabled children and young adults benefit from the dynamic range of free services offered by the Center. The non-profit organization is jointly licensed by the New York State Department of Education and the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

Basic to the Center's philosophy is the belief that children with severe development disabilities such as autism—not speaking—or such psychiatric disorders as childhood schizophrenia can learn to function usefully and happily and can continue to learn throughout their lifetime.

To achieve this goal, SCDC's program for each child requires individually structured activities combining classroom, therapy and home instruction.

Michael Wolpert, SCDC's assistant director of education and "something like the principal" at Stony Brook's school, emphasized the importance of constant and close contact with the children. "Parents must be trained to help in all aspects of the program" he said. "The teachers make frequent home visits, helping the parents learn teaching strategies."

As Scott brings his right foot down to the ground, his teacher reaches out with both arms and hugs him. "Hi, Scott," she says, looking into his eyes. "How are you today?" Scott smiles and pushes his notebook toward his teacher. "Okay," she says, "that's great. Let's go inside and see what happened at home."

The other children who attend classes at Stony Brook range in age from 2 to 9 years. With 10 rooms, the average class has four children whose ages are within 3 years of each other.

A typical morning, Wolpert said, includes individual training in language instruction, yes-no discrimination, movement training, and perhaps academic sessions; and play training that helps develop social interaction skills.

Scott holds out his arms and makes a turn as he begins his simple movement therapy routine. "Again?" the movement therapist asks. After each turn Scott signals his pleasure with a clumsy clapping.

"That movement sequence involves alternation extension, a degree of body alignment, orientation in space and bilateral coordination," Debra Sue Orland explains. Many of these children have delayed bilateral coordination, and it is quite important because it is what gives fluidity to movement.

Then there's lunch, itself a skill-training period.

"Scott has been unable to pick up a cup and drink from it," Wolpert said. "For six months his teachers have been working with him to get him to use his arms, hands and fingers so he can drink without help. When he does it for the first time, the word will probably go up and down the corridor in a matter of minutes. We might even call home when that happens, we get so excited."

The events of the day are entered in each child's journal. Parents get a detailed report, and perhaps suggestions for their training efforts at home. In turn, the parents write a brief report of their child's home activities. "ADL" is a prominent code in the journal and around the school. It stands for activities of daily living.

photos by HSC Photography Service

***Special care** is given to the children at the Suffolk Child Development Center. "Scott" see saws with Movement Therapist Debra Orlando while Assistant Director Michael Wolpert discusses new teaching/learning techniques with a graduate student.*

Outdoors, a staff member has filled a plastic pool with water and Scott is seated there comfortably on a hot day during the six-week summer session. Three professionals are with three boys. Nobody knows why, but boys outnumber girls 4-1 in developmental disabilities.

"Go ahead, splash," encourages the teacher. Scott slaps the water and grins at another boy when the water leaps the pool's wall and spatters on the grass. Scott is toilet-trained now and pleased with his reward—sitting in the shallow pool.

Scott's journal reports that his behavior at play was "socially acceptable. The journal does not contain one report; it will have to wait another day.

As Scott waves goodbye to his teacher at 2:30 p.m., he strides toward the bus, puts his left foot on the step and—"Oh, Scott," the teacher gasps happily—moves his right foot above the left to the next level.

One small step, but a forward step for Scott and for the Center in fulfilling its motto: "Helping each person realize a lifetime of growth."

FACULTY NOTES

Aaron Carton has been designated acting director of the Program in Linguistics... Prof. ***Francis Johnson*** has been designated acting chairperson and Prof. ***Arthur P. Grollman***, chairperson, of the Department of Pharmacological Sciences... ***Bruce R. Hare,*** assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, has been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. He will use the award of $24,962 to continue his project "Development and Change Among Desegregated Adolescents: A Longitudinal Study of Self-Perception and Achievement"...Prof. ***Harry W. Fritts*** has been designated chairperson of the Department of Medicine...Prof. ***Harry S. Soroff*** has been designated chairperson of the Department of Surgery..."Arson," the latest publication in the Department of Technology and Society's Report Series, has been hailed as a definitive work by officials of the New York City Fire Department. The report was written by ***Susan Moger***, a lecturer in the department...Professor ***Maynard Dewey*** has been designated chairperson of the Department of Anatomical Sciences...Prof. ***Frederick Miller*** has been designated acting chairperson of the Department of Pathology...Prof. ***Andre O. Varma*** has been designated chairperson of the Department of Community & Preventive Medicine... ***Jules M. Elias,*** professor of pathology, has written *Principles and Techniques in Diagnostic Histopathology*...Prof. ***Morton A. Meyers*** has been designated chairperson of the Department of Radiology...***Martin L. Stone,*** professor in the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, has been designated chairperson of the Department.

Raymond Jones, 51

A leader in developing scholarly exchange programs with countries including Poland and China died of cardiac arrest Aug. 7. Dr. Raymond F. Jones, 51, a faculty member and administrator at Stony Brook for 18 years, was stricken while playing tennis late Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Jones had directed Stony Brook's international exchange programs since 1976. During that time, Stony Brook developed the country's largest exchange program with Poland and became one of the first American universities to participate in exchange programs with the People's Republic of China. About 400 scholars from 40 countries worked at Stony Brook annually through programs arranged by his office, and about 150 Stony Brook students studied at foreign universities in a dozen countries.

Provost Homer A. Neal said: "Dr. Jones will be sorely missed by his numerous friends and colleagues in our university community and around the world."

Dr. Jones came to Stony Brook as associate professor in the Department of Biological Sciences in 1964 and became chairperson in 1968.

His research, in the physiology and biochemistry of cell growth and differentiation, drew more than $600,000 in outside funding during the past two decades. In addition, as director of the University's Biomedical Research Support Grant since 1972, he was responsible for the administration of $350,000 in support funding for faculty and graduate student research.

Dr. Jones, a Fulbright Travel Scholar in 1955, received the Copernicus Medal from Poland's Krakow Medical Academy in 1977 and the Gold Medal of Poland's University of Wroclaw in 1979.

A native of Wales, he received bachelor's and doctorate degrees from Kings College, Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Dr. Jones was a resident of Setauket. He is survived by wife Barbara, daughters Leslie and Erica, and sister Gwyneth Parsons of Wales.

photo by Peter Meeker

Alumna guides 139 schools' athletics

If Catherine D. Gallagher '73 has her way, the Stony Brook campus and undergraduate students will be getting more involved with Suffolk County's 150,000 high school students.

She knows the campus, having earned her master's degree in liberal studies at Stony Brook. And she knows high school athletics as the newly installed executive director of the Suffolk division of the New York State Public High School Athletic Association.

She is the first woman to hold the position, which involves handling $1.2 million annually to support athletics in 59 high schools and 80 junior high schools in Suffolk County.

And she knows sports - as an athlete, teacher, coach and administrator in the Suffolk Division of the New York Association. She was executive secretary of girl's athletics and associate director before her promotion last spring to head the district office in nearby Setauket.

Supervising the entire Suffolk County athletic program requires long hours, organization and a genuine interest in youth athletic programs. Gallagher is accustomed to long hours. She served as an assistant to Joseph Barlin, the executive director, for nine years, and learned every phase of the director's job.

Twelve-hour days are not uncommon, since the Association is responsible for governing activities for grades 7-12. Managing a large budget, overseeing rules and regulations and organizing schedules come under the executive director's supervision.

Her immediate service goal at the office is efficiency. "I intend to attack the scarcity of officials and the rating system of officials. This office will be using data processing equipment in the near future and I would like to expand these technologies."

Gallagher was a coach in the Smithtown and Cold Spring Harbor school districts and an accredited official in four sports on the college and secondary school levels. It was the unsatisfactory quality of officiating in the Catholic Youth Organization and school districts she saw as coach that led her to become an official.

Enlists aid from colleges

Gallagher remembers Stony Brook's emphasis on attaining "a high academic standard" when she was studying for a master's in Anthropology. "I admit to a bit of selfishness," she said, but I had to "satisfy a longtime personal interest."

She identifies Stony Brook as an important influence in high school athletics. Stony Brook currently offers an annual workshop for high school swimming coaches and has the facilities to help the area communities even further, she said.

In a new proposal which will involve physical education departments at Stony Brook and Suffolk Community College, Gallagher hopes to provide training courses for prospective officials. Also, with the newly relaxed requirements for high school coaches (no longer is a teaching certification necessary) undergraduates could be eligible to coach high school sports. "Interested students with nine credits in coaching and first aid training could qualify as coaches or assistants, earn money, and satisfy a major need," she said.

Another way in which Stony Brook could collaborate with the Association is through its health sciences facilities. "I think the Health Sciences Center could help train our coaches. At present, the Suffolk Academe of Medicine co-ops with us in such things as heat illness and sports injury clinics," Gallagher said.

She was quite pleased to learn about Stony Brook's new six-lane, all-weather running track and would like to see further improvements, such as the proposed fieldhouse, which would accommodate a larger audience and offer better facilities to the expanding male and female athletic programs at Stony Brook.

On the subject about the increasing role of women in athletics, Gallagher said, "I see some evidence of this, but not as much as I hoped for. Yes, I would like to see more female coaches, athletic directors and officials. I don't think there is enough interest at this time - perhaps because of the way our society is set up - to warrant a large number of new teams for girls. In any case, our function is to service the public schools."

Being a female never inhibited Gallagher in her athletic efforts. She played high school sports in her hometown, Amenia, NY. At Springfield College, MA, she earned a B.S. degree in physical education, where she played field hockey, basketball and softball. After graduation, she moved to Long Island, started teaching school and coached field hockey, basketball, gymnastics, volleyball and softball. She married another teacher, Edward Gallagher, and they now have two children.

Gallagher remains physically active by playing tennis whenever her busy schedule permits. Her husband is a tennis instructor in Sachem during the school year.

At home she thoroughly enjoys cooking and reading cookbooks as a hobby.

H Quad get-together

Jay Schwartz '80 decided it was time to get the old gang together, so the H Quad Activities Committee became the H Quad Reunion Committee. Jay, Dominic Cifarelli '81 and Yvonne Chastinoff '80 worked with Alumni Affairs and Residence Life to put together a very successful reunion.

One hundred people from the classes of 1977 to 1982 attended a dinner dance at the Stony Brook Union Ballroom. Alumni exchanged current information and shared memories of such events as the H Quad Olympics, Benedict saloon and roller skating.

There was a lot of eating, dancing, and picture taking. It looks like the H Quad Reunion Committee is off to a good start.

Race-walking champ

Susan Liers-Westerfield '81 won an international bronze medal and two golds in the Empire State Games to top off a productive summer for the U.S. national women's race walking champion.

She placed third in the 10-kilometer race, behind the Soviet and Swedish champions, in Bergen, Norway, Aug. 7, and a week later won both the 5-kilometer and 10-kilometer gold medals for the fifth straight year at Syracuse. Earlier, she had won the national 10K race at Santa Monica, CA, and the 5K at Knoxville, TN.

New York state of mind

photo by Lou Manna

***Director Denise Coleman** '76, President Leonard Splvak '64 and Jay Barris '75 enjoy the Ukranian feast served at the second annual NYC alumni dinner.*

The second annual New York City Alumni Dinner was at the Ukranian National Restaurant on June 19. More than a hundred alumni and their guests enjoyed the ethnic surroundings and plentiful buffet.

President John H. Marburger and Vice President James Black greeted alumni that spanned the classes from 1964 right up to 1982. Dr. Marburger spoke to the alumni about the direction the campus has taken over the last year and the importance of the bio-technical industry to the University.

Denise Coleman '76, director of alumni affairs, and Lou Manna '76, New York City coordinator, gave a slide presentation depicting Stony Brook today. Every participant at the dinner received a directory of those people who attended last year's dinner in Chinatown. Plans are being made to update this directory and expand its circulation.

New York City alumni interested in participating in future events should watch for upcoming programs in *Stony Brook People.*

Tombstone surveying—Digging up facts of the past

photo by HSC/Photography Service

Children and graveyards *do not seem a likely pair, but under the guide of Gaynell Levine '78, second graders learn rich culture lessons about Long Island from tombstones.*

It's true, in a way, that some Stony Brook people live in the past.

Take, for example, Gaynell Stone Levine. She is an expert in gravestones, especially European church brass tablets and Colonial period stones on Long Island and in New York City.

For her, the past is the present and the future. She is a culture historian who describes gravestones as "above-ground archaeological artifacts that provide unique social and cultural information."

Levine has two master's degrees from Stony Brook (master of arts in liberal studies, 1976, and master of science in anthropology, 1978) and is in the final stages of earning a doctor of philosophy degree in anthropology.

While continuing her scholarly pursuits at Stony Brook, where she is teaching a course this summer, Gay Levine is also working at special field projects. She taught a unit for the Three Village School District's gifted and talented second graders early this summer, working with the children for five hours in the Presbyterian Church burying grounds across from the village green in East Setauket.

Sundays have been given over to documenting gravestones in New York City's Kings and Queens boroughs. The urban project is a story in itself, and it involves another Stony Brook person who lives in the past - Sherene Baugher-Perlin. She earned a master of arts degree at Stony Brook in 1976 and a Ph.D. in anthropology in 1978. During her years on campus, she came to know Gay Levine and her special interest and expertise in gravestones.

Appointed New York City's first urban archaeologist with the Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1980, Dr. Baugher-Perlin knew that Levine had been documenting the Long Island cemeteries' rich lode of history. Together they wrote a proposal that led to a $20,500 grant from the New York Council for the Humanities.

As "material culture specialist" on this project, Gay Levine will analyze the colonial material, prepare a brochure for use by residents and tourists who wish to take walking tours of the historic cemeteries and, finally, develop a slide show for historical, community and preservation groups.

Gay Levine has not always been this involved with the past. Her undergraduate degree from Texas Women's University was in early childhood education.

Gravestones literally caught her eye in 1968 when she spotted an interesting wall hanging in the Long Island home of a friend, Victory Chase. The hanging turned out to be a gravestone rubbing. Dr. Chase, who now teaches English at a college in Pennsylvania, soon after took her friend to a Long Island cemetery. Gay Levine has been photo-recording New York gravestones ever since.

That's scratching the surface, so to speak, of Gay Levine's present.

As for the future, there is the doctorate, "in 1983, hopefully." During her doctoral work she hopes to file in the University's computer system the thousands of bits of information she has acquired about Long Island stones and compiled in 24 social and cultural categories.

And she will continue to participate in the New York City project. "This historic cemeteries program, recording gravestones as cultural resources," she explains, "will serve as a model for such programs, the first part of a mosaic to blanket the country. Such a national data bank, similar to the Index of American Art, accessible to all researchers throughout the country via computer, would assist those in archaeology, anthropology, art history, regional studies, literature, theology and other disciplines."

Levine worries that some of this work won't be accomplished. Indeed, she worries that headstones may eventually disappear. Talking to the East Setauket children this summer, she said that "memorial parks, or modern cemeteries," don't have upright stones. The stones are set flat for easy mowing. "Our society," she said, "is a society of efficiency."

She acknowledges the irony that the same society will store in computers, efficiently, information about Long Island gravestones dating back to 1671. But that's the way it is, she cheerfully notes, when one's future is in the past.

Supernatural thrill

More than 150 alumni shared the summer playhouse's chilling performances of *The Crucible,* July 20 and *Dracula,* July 25. Cordials with the cast, which included four Equity members, followed both performances. Alumni met and spoke with director Thomas Neumiller and actors in the Green Room of the Fine Arts Center.

The Stony Brook Fine Arts Center is a source of much entertainment for students and community members. This year the summer performances as well as a spring event were offered through the Stony Brook Alumni Association.

Eighty alumni and guests sipped wine before enjoying a thrilling student performance of *Romeo & Juliet,* May 1. This enthusiastic response led to the two summer evenings.

Watch *Stony Brook People* for future alumni nights. For other Fine Arts offerings, call the Box Office at (516) 246-5678.

The onetime splendor *of Sunwood Estate is reemerging as Suffolk County's Youth Conservation Corps completes the second summer of a grounds restoration project at the sprawling North Shore estate.*

Eileen Thorsen (front) and Stacey Barndt clean debris from the steps leading to the beach at Sunwood.

The Estate is located about three miles north of Stony Brook campus and was given to the University in 1958 by philanthropist Ward Melville. The estate's 40-room mansion overlooking Long Island Sound is used as a University conference/guest center.

CLASSNOTES

62 ***Muriel Maussner*** is a teacher at Key Biscayne Elementary where she works with students who have difficulties learning math and reading. Muriel also administers S.A.T. tests and pursues other academic endeavors part-time.

63 After 19 years, ***Richard H. Blumhagen*** has completed his M.A. in education with a consistent 4.0 grade point average. He is now enrolled in an education specialist degree program with an assistantship for the year 1982-1983.

67 ***Marcia Horn*** teaches English part-time at Monmouth College...Since graduation, ***Nathan Janoff*** has been a mathematics teacher at Southside high school in Rockville Centre. He is president of Nassau County Mathematics Teachers Association and is also an active member in state and national mathematics organizations.

68 ***Leonard Aschenbrand,*** M.D. has his own pediatric practice in Brooklyn, where he lives with wife ***Judy Orenstein*** '71 and four children...***Carole Lieberman,*** M.D. married Bernard Towers, an English physician, and gave birth to Tiffany Sabrina. Carole practices psychiatry in Beverly Hills and teaches and performs research at U.C.L.A...***Ed Moeller*** is president of a crane and rigging business and is living with his wife and two children in San Clemente, CA.

70 ***Steven L. Burg*** was recently nominated by the International Research and Exchanges Board of the American Council of Learned Societies to spend a year studying in the Soviet Union as a part of the USSR Academy of Science exchange. He is an assistant professor of politics and chairperson of the Soviet studies program at Brandeis...***Josephine Hoyt*** and husband Jim have a daughter, Christine...***Jeny L. Jacobs,*** currently working on her second novel, and husband Merrit Jacobs, a quality control engineer for Eastman Kodak, celebrated their 12th wedding anniversary June 13...***Margaretta Shea Love*** is a certified Lamaze instructor and is living with her husband and two children...After living in Massachusetts for 8 years, ***Ronee Nassi,*** husband Ike and their two children moved to Centerport, where Ike is vice-president for product development at Ontel Corporation...***Steven Rosenzweig*** keeps himself busy teaching college, working as a school psychologist and maintaining a private practice...***Karen Sherman,*** mother of two, is currently working part-time toward a Ph.D. in psychology at Fordham University.

71 Recently appointed research associate at the Center for the Study of Futures Markets at Columbia University, ***Andrew J. Policano*** is a professor of economics at Fordham University...For the past ten years, ***Jason Saffer*** has worked in nonprofit human service in California. He recently moved to Walnut Creek and assumed a new post as project administrator at the Center for Human Development's program for youths with drug or alcohol abuse problems in Contra Costa County...***Joan Garrent Schmid*** has been appointed director of medical records at St. John's Episcopal Hospital, South Shore...***Ned Steinfeld*** has created a vision test for binocular vision stereopsis and depth perception. This unique invention is being exported to twenty foreign countries.

72 ***Peter Akras*** is a public health engineer in hazardous materials management for the Suffolk County Department of Health...***Jane Blackburn*** has been a teacher at Jesuot High School since 1975, and lives with husband Bob and their two sons...***Pamela Feibicke*** is a volunteer alumni recruiter...***William Gargan*** is the co-author of *Popular Songs in Collection: An Index to Rock, Folk Rock, Disco, & Soul,* soon to be published by Neal Schulman. William is an assistant professor and humanities librarian at Brooklyn College...Currently the supervising casualty actuary for the New York State Insurance Department, ***Bertram Horowitz*** recently earned the title "Fellow" of the Casualty Actuarial Society upon the completion of a series of ten exams. Bert and wife ***Sheila Zlochowen*** '72, who teaches French at Westwood High School, reside in Closter, NJ...The assistant director of the Sleep Disorders Clinic at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in San Diego, ***Sonia Ancoli-Israel*** is also a faculty member of the department of psychiatry at the University of California at San Diego Medical School.

73 ***Marlene (Adams) Brenner*** is a pharmaceutical representative for MSD and is married to Dr. Marc Brenner, a podiatrist in Glendale and Great Neck...***Martin Breznick*** is involved in immigration law at Sachs & Spector, PC., located at 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10018...Almost three years ago, ***Marcella Coleman*** joined her husband's pension consulting firm. Before that she worked in a reading program for the New York City Board of Education...***Gary Croner*** is a data processing consultant in the San Francisco Bay area...***Catherine Fabiitti*** is assistant president for a reinsurance brokerage firm...Formerly principal of a Wading River school, ***S. Dawn Goldstine*** is currently the principal of Robbins Lane Elementary School in Syosset. Dawn is working on her Ed.D. degree in Educational Administration at Columbia University's Teacher's College. She has also worked in library science and educational communication...Already a partner in an electric wholesaling operation, ***Dennis Kane*** just opened Shore-Way Associates Inc., which sells crafts and antiques...***Thomas F. McCoy*** is a consultant to major corporations and organizations in health-related employee services...***Preston Mighdoll*** is a partner in his own law firm, and lives with his wife and two daughters...After teaching for five years in Knoxville, TN, ***Richard Townsend*** is running his own shop to supply models to photographers for advertisements...***Edward Trapido,*** who received a doctoral degree in epidemiology from Harvard University School of Public Health, is presently engaged in cancer research at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD.

75 ***Janice Ammann*** has been appointed head soccer coach for the first women's soccer team at Suffolk County Commmunity College, Selden...***Jay Baris*** is currently associated with the law firm of Buckley, Kremer, O'Reilly, Pieper, Maxfield, Hoban & Marsh...Harpist ***Rebecca Flannery*** has been touring with Chrysolith, a flute, viola and harp ensemble, throughout the nation. Rebecca earned a master's of music from the Yale School of Music and currently teaches at the Hartt School of Music, University of Hartford and University of Connecticut...***Kenneth Filmanski*** is alive and well and making a living...***Meryl Gittleman Kaplan*** is a secretary in advertising & promotion at Group Satellite Communications. She and husband Andy live in a beautiful condominium in Stamford, CT...***Donnie Price*** is the proprietor of Black Berry Jam Night Club, a disco open seven nights a week in Bay Shore.

76 President of a 200-member Long Island Soccer Referees Association for the past ten years, ***Keith Bantz*** is now chief instructor for New York State in the United States Soccer Federation...***Gary Alan DeWaal*** recently left the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander to join the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a trial attorney in its Division of Enforcement. He is also an adjunct instructor of law at the New York Law School for the 1982-83 academic year...***Donald Engelberg*** is developing a program for runaway and problem youth in Smithtown. A family therapist in private practice, Donald is also a counselor at the YMCA in Centereach...***Barbara A. Johnson*** has been appointed a visiting assistant professor of English at Franklin & Marshall College for the 1982-83 academic year. She is presently completing requirements for a doctoral degree at Brown University...Attorney ***Susan (Rudow) Nudelman*** and husband ***Avi Nudelman*** '77, a computer scientist consultant, are the proud parents of daughter Sandra, born August, 1981...Now assistant manager of the Operations Division of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, ***Jeffrey Sykes*** had served as a project manager for the bank since 1980.

77 ***Patricia A. Bennett*** is a marketing manager in the Equipment Finance & Leasing Division of Citicorp...***Patrick Carpenter*** is head music composition and theory instructor at Malaspina College in Canada...***Eric Goldfarb*** DDS is in a special program in endodontics at Saint Lukes Hospital in New York City...After graduating from The Medical College of Wisconsin, ***Mark Barry Irwin*** will serve a residency in surgery at State University-Kings County Medical Center in Brooklyn...After teaching sciences in a rural high school in Kenya as a Peace Corps Volunteer for two-and-a-half years, ***David Lowe*** travelled for six months through India, Nepal and Southeast Asia. Since Thanksgiving, he has been a member of the Biology Department at the Stuyvesant High School, teaching advanced placement regents biology courses.

78 ***Philip Leonard Berman*** and ***Neil Sandler*** have graduated from the New York Medical College. Philip will train at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, and Neil will be at St. Vincent Hospital in Worchester, MA...***Ellen R. Nelson*** is a winner of the 1982 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship. She is a Ph.D. candidate at Florence Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University...***Donald Olivia***, DMD graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine. He will be a resident in general practice dentistry at the hospital of the Medical College of Pennsylvania...***Ronald M. Organ*** was a juris doctor degree recipient from the School of Law at Western New England College...***Jeanette Simmons*** is currently head nurse on the evening shift at Saint John's Episcopal Hospital...***Donald Stefanski*** wants coach Bob Snider to know that he and Stan Joez won a doubles handball championship in Syracuse.

79 ***Frank Abbate*** received his J.D. degree from the Dickinson School of Law... ***Sally Dune*** is a social worker in a drug residential program...Doctoral candidate in clinical psychology, ***Russell Gruber*** has earned a fellowship to attend the University of Cinncinati...***Irwin Jacobowitz*** has received a juris doctor degree from the School of Law at Western New England College...Best of luck to ***Lenny Marsh*** who is still struggling to make it in show-biz...***Mark Opisso*** has been with the Stony Brook Public Safety force for a year...***Michael Smith*** is earning a Ph.D. in psychology from Hofstra University's applied research program...***Victor Stabile*** received a J.D. degree from Dickinson School of Law in June...***Rodney Stilwell*** received a juris doctoral degree from the Brooklyn Law School, and a certificate of meritorius service in recognition of his work as editor of the *Brooklyn Law Journal of International Law*...***Jane Wisun*** graduated from the New England School of Law cum laude. She also won first place in the school's Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition on copyright law...***Tom Zatorski*** is an organist and teacher in Syosset.

80 ***Steven Mackey*** has won a Broadcast Music, Inc. Award to Student Composers. His winning composition was "Piano Quartet" for violin, viola, violoncello and piano...After working as an education specialist and executive director, ***Lucy Spellman*** is now working with the hispanic population of Glen Cove at La Fuerza Unida de Glen Cove, Inc.

81 A product engineer for Motorola, ***William J. Burke*** is working on a new generation of display pocket pagers...***Jane DeCicco,*** a software engineer for Harris PRD Electronics in Syosset, and ***Jeffrey Lightcap*** are going to be married Sept. 18th...After working during the summer for the Space and Communications Group of Hughes Aircraft Company in California, ***Neil Jablon*** will continue to earn a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University...***Ellen Picciano*** is attending the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration as a part-time student...Not long after graduation, ***Paulette Prisco*** opened her own travel agency, Travelette, Inc....***Joanne Summer*** and ***Mark Schussel,*** married in June, 1981, publish *Moving On*, a paper for mature persons living in Queens.

Marriages

Robert Warren '73 and Barbara LeNoble in July. Robert is an associate with the New York law firm of White & Case...Dr. ***Ron Schmeltz*** '77 and Dr. Alysan Andre. Both are practicing at the Schmeltz Chiropractic Center and Ron was named one of the outstanding young men of 1981...***Linda Milana*** '82 and Michael Mistretta, June 19. Michael is a third-year dental student at the University of Maryland.

Births

Richard Reis '67 is the Engineering Section Head for Rixon. He recently became father of Julia Susan, born on March 26...***Mindy Stein*** and husband Michael had their first child, Lauren Rebecca, July 6, 1982...***Robert Wurtzel*** '76 and wife ***Elli*** '76 had a son, Joel Meir, June 21, 1982.

Stony Brook people

Sept/Oct. 1982
Vol. 14, No. 1
State University of New York at Stony Brook

The Senator shares his views *(story, p. 3)*

Scientists urged to attack creationism

How do the evolutionary scientists regard the creationists - who believe the earth originated as described in the Book of Genesis? This and other questions were discussed at the annual meetings of the Society for the Study of Evolution and the American Society of Naturalists, held jointly at Stony Brook June 21-24.

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

The social climate today is much the same as it was in the days that preceded the famous Scopes "monkey" trial, says Dr. Jukes, "except in those days creationists were called fundamentalists."

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

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

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

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

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

The symposia was sponsored by Stony Brook's Department of Ecology and Evolution.

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