

# Stony Brook People

**\$50,000 goal  
set for**



## first Annual Fund

What has Stony Brook got that it didn't have 25 years ago? Ninety-eight buildings, 1,300 faculty, 16,000 students and 37,000 graduates.

Why is the State University of New York at Stony Brook initiating an alumni annual fund? Because its 37,000 alumni can provide a fund of unrestricted money that will give Stony Brook the flexibility to encourage and recognize innovative, outstanding achievements on the part of faculty and students, to nurture our strengths and to build on them.

Stony Brook is initiating its first comprehensive Annual Fund campaign this fall. Recognizing the fact that Stony Brook has come of age, the University is moving in the direction of other great public and private institutions. For instance, the 50,000 alumni of Indiana State acknowledged their alma mater's impact on their lives by contributing more than \$250,000 to the annual fund last year. At Michigan, alumni contributions totaled more than \$3 million.

The Stony Brook Annual Fund Council, chaired by Joseph Buscareno '66, will officially kick off the campaign announcing a goal that he says, "is a feasible goal for our first effort, yet large enough to really make an impact." President Marburger will announce the Annual Fund campaign at a day-long meeting of the new Annual Fund Council on campus this fall. The Council has set a goal of \$50,000 for the initial fund drive, which will run through June.

A force of a hundred or more volunteers will be seeking Annual Fund gifts from the University's 37,000 alumni and from many other individuals in Stony Brook's public constituencies. Volunteers will conduct telephone and personal solicitation phases of the Annual Fund Drive, supported by extensive direct mailings from the campus to prospective contributors.

"The Annual Fund will emphasize the fact that, while Stony Brook is state-supported, there are many initiatives that cannot receive adequate, or in some cases, any state-resources," said Denise Coleman '77, director of alumni affairs and director of the Annual Fund. Private funds allow the flexibility that, as Coleman notes, "triples the value of that money. \$100,000 of private money can often be as valuable as \$300,000 in state money."

Joe Buscareno quickly points

out that an individual's contribution can be doubled, or in some cases tripled, through employer-matched giving programs. (See the matching gift story on page 2). Joe has kept in close touch with Stony Brook's development as a member of the Alumni Asso-

ciation Board of Directors since the early seventies. He believes that the Annual Fund's \$50,000 goal will be realized through "a mix of perhaps several dozen comparatively large gifts—probably in the range of \$100 to \$1,000—from well-established alumni and

other friends of the University with many smaller gifts from individuals who want to express their commitment to building the momentum of Stony Brook's development into one of the finest universities anywhere."

Monies received through the Annual Fund Drive probably will be the most flexible and thus most strategically valuable of the non-state funds supporting campus programs, President Marburger said. Already, such non-state funds have become so important that they will constitute nearly half of the \$375 to \$400 million needed to fund all campus operations this year. Annual Fund revenues, President Marburger noted, "can represent a cutting edge for the University's non-state funding, contributing significantly to the quality Stony Brook is known for."

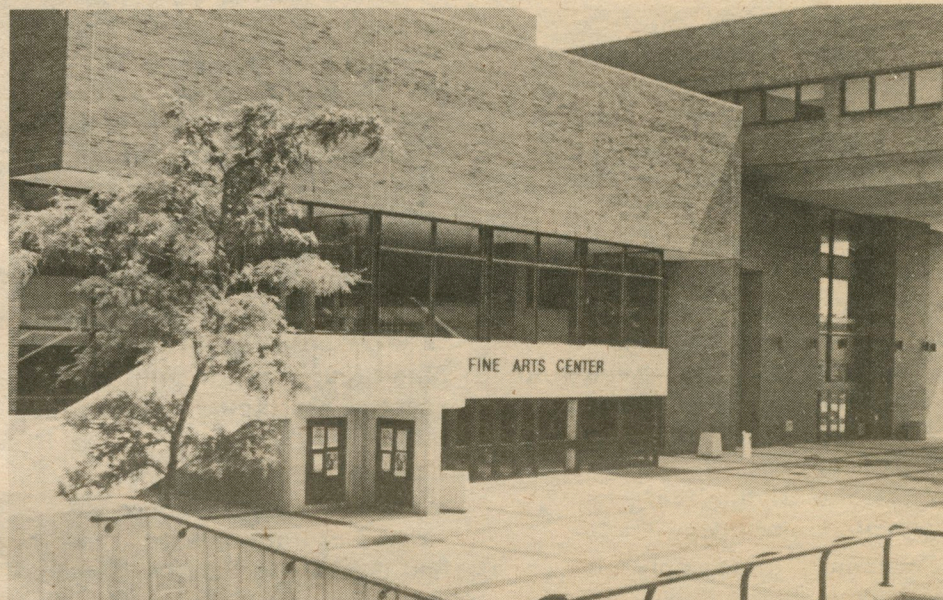
The clock is ticking, the excitement high, the need great—the potential is waiting to be realized.

### Annual Fund leaders answer the question: "Why Should I Give?"

"Initiating an Annual Fund program is vital to Stony Brook. Only 25 years old, Stony Brook has attained national recognition as an academic institution of excellence. Now we are trying to maintain that excellence and extend it to new areas.

"Many people feel that as a state university, Stony Brook receives all the funding it needs from the state—from tax dollars. But public universities seek money from private sources for the same reason that private universities do: The expense of providing quality education is usually not matched by funds available from normal operating revenues. For private campuses, these revenues are primarily from tuition and governmental sources. For public campuses, the proportion of revenues from each source is different, but in either case, the total is inadequate. The difference must be made up from private contributions. The following are a few observations that may help illustrate the importance and value of private dollars. Private dollars can provide:

- For needs beyond basic requirements which make a good university great. The state provides resources for basic operational needs such as salaries, classrooms, office space, heat, light and some equipment.
- Resources for "seed money" grants, which help initiate research projects in new areas and for young faculty members who



*Outstanding programs such as performances at the Fine Arts Center are made possible only through non-state support.*

are just beginning their scholarly careers.

- Scholarship assistance for gifted and financially deserving students. Already nine students receive assistance annually through alumni scholarships, and dozens more through funds contributed from other private sources.
- Libraries with the flexibility to purchase important books and materials such as slide collections, tapes and software for computer-assisted instruction not always obtainable with state budget constraints.
- Enhancement of classroom in-

struction through audio-visual and multi-media equipment.

- Funds to recruit outstanding faculty.
- Resources for Stony Brook to offer concerts, exhibits, seminars and theatre productions to the University and the community. The Fine Arts Center is a marvelous addition to the campus with programs ranging from graduate recitals and student theatre to nationally famous orchestras and ballets to the Bach Aria Festival Institute held in June.
- Recognition of outstanding performance by University personnel, students and alumni, to encourage greater commitment to Stony Brook goals."

# Private dollars help MSRC Help ocean life

*Editor's Note: Non-state dollars are as necessary, if not more crucial, to the funding of Stony Brook as state dollars, according to University officials. The flexibility of these funds allows for programs such as the Marine Sciences Research Center to flourish. Director Jerry Schubel described recently just how the center utilizes its valuable non-state resources.*

The once-dismal outlook of the coastal environment of Long Island is looking a little brighter these days, thanks, in part, to projects funded by non-state sources. The Marine Sciences Research Center's (MSRC) budget totalled \$907,390 in state funds last year. In addition to that amount, \$59,427 was raised from private individuals and the center was awarded \$2,229,711 in research funding.

What exactly did the center do with its non-state money?

The MSRC utilized one of its research grants to provide the solution to an environmental problem. The Coal-Waste Artificial Reef Project (CWARP) is now in its final stages. It began in 1978 with an initial award of \$99,996 and an idea: To chemically stabilize wastes produced by coal-fired power generating plants, shape the result into blocks and create an artificial fishing reef that would not release contaminants to the surrounding waters.

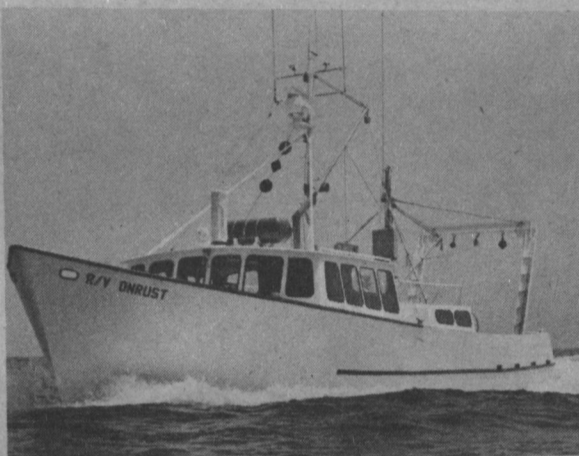
Five years and \$2,553 in funding later, the project appears successful. After a number of efforts to get the proper "mix" of coal wastes, and laboratory tests of the structural and chemical stability of the blocks, 500 tons of blocks were dropped 2.5 miles off Long Island's south shore in September 1980. Careful monitoring of the reef over the past several years has revealed no adverse environmental effects and the blocks continue to attract fish and crustaceans.

Along the way the reef's expenditures included:

- Personnel. Though only four project members remain, over the



*The coastal reef, built by MSRC researchers by dropping blocks of coal wastes in September 1980 (above) still provides a habitat for ocean life. Non-state funds were used to initiate this innovative environmental project, as well as other projects conducted on board the center's research vessel, ONRUST.*



years CWARP has employed 30 people. The project involved collaborations with private industry, and the University's Institute for Energy Research and Department of Materials Science.

- Equipment and supplies. \$384,000 covered the costs of everything from a \$40,000 atomic absorption spectrophotometer, used to analyze trace quantities of elements like arsenic and sodium to small screwdrivers costing less than \$1 each. At 15 feet long by 5 feet high, the spectrophotometer required its own room. Each day spent on the MSRC's 55-foot research vessel ONRUST cost CWARP \$1,000. About four days a month were spent at sea during much of the project.

- Travel. \$42,000 made possible trips to Alpena, MI, a town so small that travel agents at first had difficulty locating an airfield anywhere near it. There the researchers worked with the Besser Company to develop methods of forming the coal waste blocks. Later they traveled throughout the Midwest, to obtain raw materials for the blocks from coal-burning power plants.

- Publishing. \$2,000 has financed the 50 CWARP publications that either are in press or have been published in scientific journals. Other successful ventures at the center include efforts initiated with support from private individuals. Several years ago, the MSRC sought and received private funds to begin a new research group on beach and nearshore processes, to understand the forces that build up and erode the shoreline. Today the group, the only one of

its kind in New York State, is supported entirely by grants, contracts and state funds.

"I would not use fundraising to solve a problem that results from underfunding by the state," explained MSRC Director Jerry Schubel. "I would use it to exploit a new opportunity or start a new program."

The approach has meant opportunities for many graduate students. For seven years the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation has contributed full support, more than \$10,000 per year per student, for two or three students a year. Three students have received the annual \$1,000 Montauk Marine Basin Scholarship, donated to support

research on problems affecting Long Island.

And private individuals contributed \$100 a year to become MSRC Associates; corporate memberships are \$2,500. Their contributions have been used to send students to scientific meetings, support graduate research and fund a "Distinguished Teaching Award" presented annually to a faculty member selected by the students.

Other efforts made possible through private funds are the Distinguished Visiting Scholar and Coastal Marine Scholar programs. The aim of both is to bring high-quality oceanographers from other institutions to the center, to allow collaboration between them and center personnel.

One of Prof. Schubel's goals is to raise an additional \$60,000 to enable the Coastal Marine and Distinguished Visiting Scholar programs to become self-sustaining (supported completely by private, non-state funds) in another year. "It is critical to use funds from private sources for leverage," he stressed. "Telling people you have a problem doesn't excite them. You must tell them what new, exciting or different things you would do with the money."

## Organizations match donations

"Matched Giving Helps Us Out Twice As Much," headlines a leaflet being mailed to potential contributors in this fall's first full-scale Annual Fund drive at the University.

Matched giving, or matching gift programs are currently maintained by more than 1,000 corporations across the country, as part of their corporate support for higher education philanthropy programs.

The personnel or community relations office of a company is the best place to find out if a matched giving program exists. By checking there first, an alumnus/a can double a gift to Stony Brook at no additional cost. In fact, some employers give \$2 for every \$1 donated.

Even though there has not been a formal Annual Fund matched giving program previously, awareness by Stony Brook alumni already has brought thousands of

dollars to the University. "We had a windfall of \$2,035 last year from this kind of matched giving," Alumni Affairs and Annual Fund Director Denise Coleman notes. "It came thanks to a \$250 gift from a 1975 graduate that was matched two for one by the New York Telephone Company, from a \$100 gift by a 1973 graduate similarly matched by New York Telephone and from other corporate matching of smaller gifts ranging from \$10 upward.

"If you work for a medium to large corporation," Coleman added, "the chances are excellent that they have a matching gift program and that you can double or triple a projected gift to Stony Brook just by filling out your company's matching gift form."

### Stony Brook People

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## Alumni office reports a bustling year

Chapter reunions, sports reunions and class reunions were just a part of the event-packed year that brought more than 700 alumni back to Stony Brook during 1982-83.



The Stony Brook Alumni Association kicked off the year with a soccer reunion game and buffet. The festivities were made complete with the alumni's victory over the University varsity team. Other sports reunions were held for basketball in January and lacrosse in March, as well as two alumni runs held at the Stony Brook Track and Field Invitational, honoring the opening of the new track.



Stony Brook cheerleaders let the crowd of several hundred know that the Patriots football team was ready for Homecoming Day, Sept. 25. The Pats were, indeed, victorious and alumni joined in their victory celebration at a post-game beer party in the union. The earlier part of the day was spent at a tailgate luncheon and Homecoming parade complete with a marching band.



For those more academically-oriented, College Day enlightened more than 110 alumni on topics ranging from the history of Germany's Jews to New York State political laws and the impact of research on dental habits to the avant-garde French painter Gustave Courbet.

The 1982-83 year has been a

landmark one for alumni chapter reunions. Since September, dinners and receptions have been held from coast to coast. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Albany and Washington, D.C. have all been sites of chapter reunions.



The Alumni Association also offered discount tickets to several Evenings at the Fine Arts Center, with such productions as "Little Women," the Chamber Symphony Orchestra, "Another Show," and "She Stoops to Conquer."



This June, members of the classes of 1963 and 1973 returned to campus for a reunion weekend. Activities included tours of the University Hospital, marine Sciences Research Center, microbiology and main campus; a luncheon with Vice President for Student Affairs Fred Preston; an assembly and a dinner dance. Alumni stayed overnight in Cardozo College where they were greeted by a single, long-stemmed rose and a "Welcome Back to the Brook" note. A Bloody-Mary brunch was prelude to the Board of Directors annual meeting. Other highlights of the weekend included the presentation of the first outstanding alumnus/a award to Dr. Kenneth Marcu and Alumni Association scholarships to four current students for their contributions to the campus community and environment.

Planning is well underway for fall and winter events, which will

include New Jersey, New York City Washington, D.C. and Albany chapter reunions, Homecoming (Oct. 22), sports reunions, College Day (Nov. 12) and Evenings at the Fine Arts Center.



But all was not glitter and cocktail parties. Other things were happening in the tiny office on the third floor of the Administration Building. The first membership phonathon did more than sign up new members: it gave student callers a chance to talk to former students and let the alumni know we're here. New by-laws were adopted and elections held in an effort to streamline the Board of Directors and increase its effectiveness. A joint effort with the Career Development Office has led to Project Success, through which alumni have volunteered to be available for calls from students regarding career information.

All this activity led to staff expansion. Denise Coleman had her duties expanded so that her title now reads Director of Alumni Affairs and Annual Fund. To help carry the load, Norita Rochester was hired as Alumni Programs Coordinator. Nancy Hyman will be doing a year-long graduate student internship in the office and secretary Fran Law is busy keeping track of everyone.

In short, 1983-84 is shaping up to be even more fun-filled than the preceding year. We're not getting older, we're getting better!

## Fine Arts fires up another season

More than two dozen performances are scheduled during the 1983-84 season at Stony Brook's Fine Arts Center.

The season will be launched Oct. 1 with a concert by soprano Judith Blegen and the Friends of the Fine Arts Center Gala Opening Night Reception. Subscription sales to the five series have been underway for weeks. Here is a rundown of the major events.\* Full details are available by writing Friends of the Fine Arts Center, or telephoning (516) 246-3326.

Oct. 1	Judith Blegen, soprano
Oct. 5	Guarneri String Quartet
Oct. 8	American Ballet Theatre II
Oct. 21	Chamber Symphony Orchestra
Oct. 29	Peter Serkin, piano
Nov. 9	London Early Music Group
Nov. 12	Chamber Symphony Orchestra
Dec. 3	Soviet Emigre Orchestra
Dec. 10	Metropolitan Opera Ballet
Dec. 14	Timothy Eddy, cello, and Gilbert Kalish, piano
Dec. 16	Full Symphony Orchestra
Feb. 11	Chicago Brass Quintet
Feb. 15	Samuel Baron, flute
Feb. 17	Chamber Symphony Orchestra
March 8	Chamber Symphony Orchestra and Opera Workshop
March 10	Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra
March 21	Contemporary Chamber Ensemble
March 24	Nikolais Dance Theatre
April 7	Academy of St. Martin in the Fields Octet
April 13	Full Symphony Orchestra
April 25	Jeffrey Kahane, piano
May 4	Chamber Symphony Orchestra and University Chorus
May 12	Royal Symphony Orchestra of Denmark

\*The theatre series had not been announced by Stony Brook People's deadline.

## By-law revisions bring new board members

"It is the general feeling of those who have worked toward founding an Alumni Association that such an association can be beneficial to both alumni and the University. A degree gains in value as the standing of the university which granted it increases. An alumnus/a who is successful in his/her career and who helps create an active alumni group in turn increase the prestige of the university."

Such was the intention of the Ad Hoc Alumni Association Committee in a letter dated Feb. 2, 1965, founding the Alumni Association. Now, 18 years later, these words still ring true. Stony Brook has achieved national recognition and alumni are advancing in their professions. The Alumni Association has not stood still.

In an effort to better represent and serve its alumni, the Association adopted revised by-laws in June 1982.

### Recent Graduates!

The Faculty Student Association is offering two \$500 scholarship awards; one to an undergraduate, one to a graduate. Seniors who graduated during the 1982-83 academic year are eligible to apply as undergraduates. The awards will be given to students who have made contributions to the improvement of the quality of campus life. Academic performance will also be considered.

Applications are due February 10, so contact Susan Bernstein, Executive Director, Faculty Student Association, Stony Brook Union, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794, (516) 246-7102 for information on the specific criteria. The awards will be made at a dinner held in April.

(Copies of these new by-laws are available through the Alumni Office.)

One of the revisions was in Article V. V A states that "The Board shall manage the affairs of the Association, control its property, and endeavor to carry out the purpose of the Association." Formerly, the board was composed of two members from each graduating class. As each year passed, the size of the board grew. One of the major changes in the new by-laws was in the composition of the Board of Directors.

Article V B now reads: "The Board shall consist of not more than 22 men and women who shall to the extent possible reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of the University's disciplines and programs." This will be achieved through the election of two representatives per five-year segments until the year 2010.

At that time, earlier class year segments will be combined. "For each year, the Board, in addition to class representatives, shall contain that number of At-Large representatives which when added to the number of class representatives shall equal 22." (Art. V B-5) A new addition to the by-laws also allows for a Board of Advisors to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

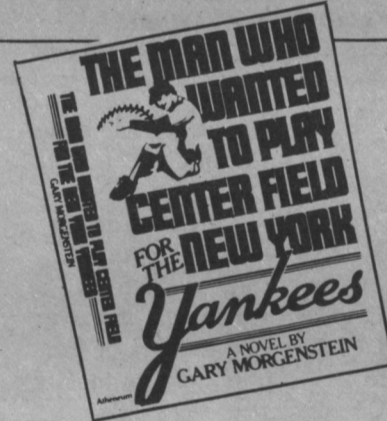
In accordance with the by-laws, elections were held this spring and validated at the June board meeting, at which time officers were elected. The following is a list of board members by class year. The number in parenthesis indicates length of term of office in years.

1962	Melvyn Morris (1)
1962	Lester Paldy (2)
1964	Leonard Spivak (2) President
1965	Nancy Pav (1)
1966	Joseph Buscareno (1)
1968	Jack Guarneri (2) Vice President for Programming
1969	Audrey Mandel (2)
1970	Lynn King Morris (1)
1970	Jeanne Behrman (1)
1973	Mary (Britton) Maher (2) Treasurer
1974	Hugh J.B. Cassidy (2)
1975	Jay Baris (1)
1975	Leonard Steinbach (2)
1976	Gary DeWaal (2)
1976	Richard Gelfond (1)
1976	Lou Manna (2)
1976	Jonathan Salant (2) Secretary
1977	Earle Weprin (1)
1978	Robert Brodsky (2)
1978	Grace Lee (1) Vice President for Operations
1980	Robert LeRoy (2)
1982	Dara Tyson (1)

### Alumna's walk wins again

Susan Liers-Westerfield '81, the U.S. woman's champion racewalker, easily defended her crown in July. She competed in July in the 10,000 meter competition against the national champs of Canada and Denmark at an international racewalking festival on Stony Brook's new 400-meter track.

Liers-Westerfield, who has now won 16 national championships in seven years, won in 52 minutes, 8.5 seconds, well ahead of Denmark's Gunhild Kristiansen, who was second with 53:51.4. Liers-Westerfield's national record time for the event is 48:32.



"A humorous, autobiographical novel...." That's how Gary Morgenstein '74, describes his book, *The Man Who Wanted to Play Centerfield for the New York Yankees*.

It's so autobiographical that some of the action takes place at Stony Brook's James College, where the younger Morgenstein resided while pursuing his degree in political science. He dreamed of playing baseball but, in fact, never tried out for the Patriots' team. But the hero of his novel, Danny Neuman, not only plays for the Pats but goes on, at age 33...well, to tell would spoil the narrative for readers.

The book, published by Atheneum, is selling well and in mid-August, Morgenstein delightedly reported that he had sold the movie-television rights to Gregory Harrison, the actor who plays "Gonzo" on TV's "Trapper John, M.D." and who has successfully turned out other works with his own production company.

Morgenstein has promised to return to Stony Brook's Homecoming Oct. 22.

# The search for our BEGINNINGS

Imagine a production in which the relationship between the characters keeps changing. Everyone knows how the story ends, but no one is sure of the beginning.

Sound confusing? It can be. But to Assistant Professor Randall Susman of Stony Brook's Department of Anatomical Sciences, the production is human evolution, with a plot well worth unraveling.

The central issue in that unraveling process, says Dr. Susman, is "how and why humans went their own peculiar way, separate from all other primates." He notes, "If you compare all other higher primates you'll see similarities between them, but humans stand by themselves.

"The question for anatomists and paleoanthropologists is what were the main events and physical/behavioral pathways in human evolution? How did we come to be two-legged, big-brained, tool-making, language-using and very specialized?"

To arrive at the answer, Susman uses three methods: observing pygmy chimpanzees in the wild, working with primates (including humans) in the laboratory, and examining early human fossils. The most famous fossil is Lucy, a 3.7 million-year-old female of a species scientists call *Australopithecus afarensis*. It was Susman's studies of Lucy, believed to be the earliest known human ancestor, that recently drew considerable media attention and created a stir among members of the scientific community.

## Fossil yields controversial clues

Susman and Anatomical Sciences colleague Professor Jack Stern contend that Lucy lived partly in trees and partly on the ground. Other anthropologists such as C. Owen Lovejoy and Lucy's discoverer Donald C. Johanson, both of the Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, CA, disagree. Lucy was strictly bipedal, according to her founder. She had completely abandoned climbing in trees in favor of walking on two legs on the ground—and therefore, was an ancestor less like an ape than Susman and Stern's view suggests. When all four scientists presented their work in April at a Berkeley symposium on human evolution, the debate was accompanied by a barrage of publicity labeling it "The Battle of the Bones."

Susman believes his and Stern's method of examining both fossils and living primates backs up their theory. "Though the ultimate arbiter has to be the anatomy of the fossils, you can't simply look at fossil anatomy and deduce the animal's behavior."

He explains, "For example, if we look at Lucy's finger bones and see markings that indicate she had a big, powerful muscle x



attached there, we ask ourselves what that muscle was used for. We can speculate on how that muscle was used through our studies of humans, chimps and other closely related species in the lab.

"We might find that muscle x in all higher primates is used for powerful grasping during climbing and is well developed only in tree-dwelling apes and monkeys—not in animals that live solely on the ground, such as humans. Since we know Lucy was also a higher primate—close in structure to apes and humans—we conclude that having a powerful muscle x, she too would have climbed."

The laboratory work revolves around a procedure designed by Stern, involving a pre-existing technique called electromyography. Electrodes temporarily implanted into selected muscles of the primate are wired to a miniature radio transmitter. While the animal engages in a series of activities like walking and climbing, the muscles involved give off slight electrical changes.

The transmitter relays these charges to a receiver that produces an electromyogram, a graph with jagged lines that correspond to the "firing" (activation) of the muscle. Two cameras working simultaneously produce a videotape of the actual moving subject, with the electromyogram superimposed on the picture. This end result allows Susman and Stern to see, in two different ways, how the muscle moves.

This procedure has been, according to Stern, "absolutely es-



sential to our work. With few exceptions, our preconceptions about what muscles do were totally wrong."

## Lucy climbed and walked

Susman and Stern have utilized electromyography to conclude that Lucy had hands and feet well-adapted for climbing, and a hip and knee well-suited to be bipedal. Why both?

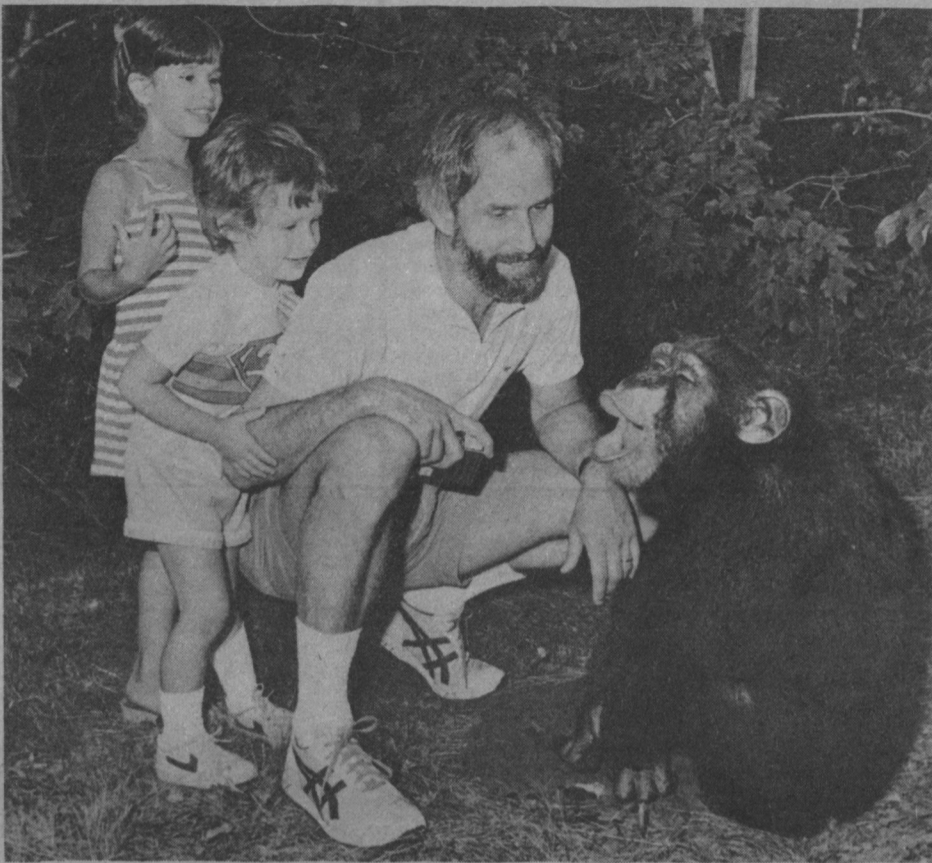
"The forests were dry and shrinking," Susman explains. "It may have been a great advantage for our ancestors to spend more time on the ground as the forests slowly disappeared. But a primate of Lucy's size—3½ feet tall and weighing 60 pounds—could never survive by living totally on the ground." The explanation, he admits, "enters into the realm of speculation, but it is based on scientific evidence we have of Lucy's anatomy. Our speculations or hypotheses then are testable by geological, paleontological and paleoecological evidence and other sources of data. It's important to have a keen sense of the limits on what we

can and can't say."

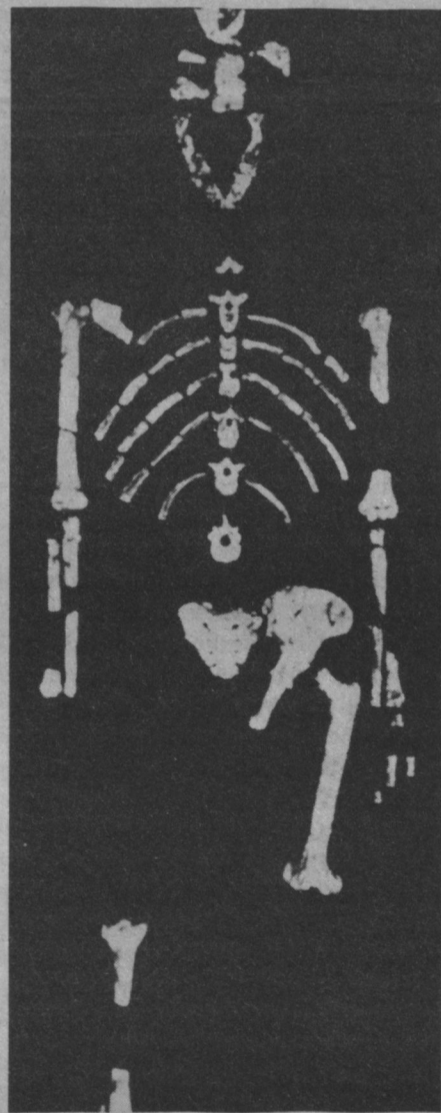
Although Susman calls most accounts of the Berkeley dispute "overdone," he acknowledges that a certain amount of controversy is an occupational hazard. "Inherent in this field is the combination of science and creative imagination," he points out. "Anthropologists come to the field from a wide variety of backgrounds with very different perspectives. It makes the field interesting and exciting, but sometimes frustrating. Any issue in human evolution engenders controversy."

"The fossils we have are only fragments, bits of bone," Stern notes. "There's a lot of room for different interpretations. But we make sure our facts are solid facts that will stand up."

Is Lucy the so-called "missing link"? Susman is doubtful, although he considers her "pretty darn close. But she's a little too specialized in the hip and knee to be the absolute branching point between humans and apes."



**Professor Randall Susman** is one of a few researchers who have made the difficult trip to the remote region of Zaire to study primates (left). The anatomical sciences professor observes pygmy chimps in their only native habitat because he feels they are humans' closest living relative. In collaboration with Professor Jack Stern (below, left) Susman tests the muscle movements of University lab monkeys and apes, as well as humans. Their results support their theory that Lucy (below, right), whose fossils date back 3.7 million years, was not only a ground dwelling animal, which her founders contend, but a tree dwelling one as well. Susman's findings have caused controversy in the scientific community, and Susman is glad for the diversions his children and chimps provide (above).



If Lucy's five million-year-old predecessor is found—and Susman feels sure it will be—it may be a very likely candidate. "Ultimately, the problem will be, do we call the common ancestor of humans and apes an ape or a human? If you think Lucy has created a stir, just wait until Lucy's great great grandparent turns up. That's really going to be fun!"

#### **Pygmies: closest living relatives**

Susman believes he comes closest to actually watching human ancestors when he observes the pygmy chimpanzees of remote central Zaire. He is one of only a few researchers in the world who have ever seen pygmy chimps in their native habitat. The pygmy chimps' anatomy closely resembles that of fossil humans, and much of their behavior resembles that of modern humans more than any other living primate. For these reasons, Susman feels that they may closely approximate early humans and may be "our closest living relatives."

The pygmies, Susman found, differ from common chimps in appearance and location. Susman's research has also uncovered a number of unique features of pygmy chimpanzee behavior, including vocal repertoire and social organization unlike those of other chimps.

"Of all the apes," Susman observes, "pygmy chimps approach the modern human condition most closely, in ways such as the high levels of male-female cohesiveness, increased food-sharing, lengthened period of female sexual receptivity, and anatomical/biochemical details."

"These are really remarkable, majestic creatures," he marvels. "To be able to study these creatures in an as yet undisturbed setting is indeed a privilege. Even our African workers in Zaire who have lived in close proximity to the chimpanzees and whom you would think might be very casual about them have become caught up in the research."

**"It's hard enough for people to accept an ape-like ancestor, but when you tell them that humans and chimps share 99 percent of their structural DNA, they pretty much go off the wall."**

But the longer his observations continue, the more questions they raise about what can be considered "human." Twenty-five years ago, it was said that humans were the only primates to make tools, eat meat, communicate with language and walk on two legs.

Today it is known that chimps do fashion tools, and Susman reports that pygmies even use "umbrellas." The lead chimp walking ahead of others in a group will use a branch to brush the water off foliage so the chimps following behind don't get wet. "Yes, this is a rudimentary tool—not like the stone tools our human ancestors made," he concedes. "But it is a very subtle distinction."

Susman has seen pygmy chimps at times, walking on two legs, and it is now known that pygmies as well as common chimps eat meat and may catch and eat fish in shallow streams. "And chimps and gorillas in some labs have been taught sign and computer language," he says.

As we learn more about the great apes, our definition of 'human is modified and becomes more contrived,' observes Susman. "The distinction between ape and human is no longer a simple qualitative one."

Some find it difficult to accept pygmy chimps as our close cousins, Susman says. "Those who study human evolution only from a modern point of view, projecting backwards from a strictly anthropological perspective without looking at apes and other primates, tend to make humans 'special.' This is where some of the difficulty starts. Also, we must remember that you and I living in controlled environments are less like our own early ancestors than are living chimps—which, to my knowledge, don't have heat, air conditioning, or regular visits to the doctor. We have these things and so are buffered from natural selection."

Others are simply unwilling to accept any close relationship between humans and apes, he says. "It's hard enough for people to accept an ape-like ancestor, but when you tell them that humans and chimps share 99 percent of their structural DNA, they pretty much go off the wall."

**Difficult Zaire trek worth it**  
Susman hopes his field project will continue for "another 10 or 15 years," despite the difficulty in getting to the pygmies. It takes two airplane flights, a five-day boat ride, two days in a Land Rover, a day's trek through swamps and a voyage across the Lomako River by canoe.

His first trip in 1979 was particularly challenging. "Noel Badrian (a Stony Brook graduate student

in anthropology) and I got to the place where we expected to buy food, and found there was none. For two weeks we subsisted only on local rice, sardines and condensed milk. Noel came down with malaria and I lost 27 pounds." A month after their return, though, "the bad memories wore off" and Susman soon began making plans for his next trip.

Expeditions run smoother these days, but Susman now is concerned about how long the pygmies can exist undisturbed. Larger animals already have disappeared from the region due to poaching, and a logging company has begun cutting trees from an area that runs right through the center of the Lomako forest, near the study site. To ensure the chimps' safety, he is working with the World Wildlife Fund and the Zairean government to protect the chimps. Aided by Stony Brook colleague Russell Mittermeier (world renowned for his efforts in conservation), Susman is trying to have the site declared a scientific nature preserve.

Susman, Stern and Adjunct Assistant Professor Mittermeier are just three reasons why the Department of Anatomical Sciences has acquired a formidable international reputation as a center for primate studies. Assistant Professor William Jungers explores the relationship between size and shape in primates. Associate Professor John Fleagle works with South American fossil monkeys, and Associate Professor Norman Creel works on the taxonomic relationships of monkeys and apes. Assistant Professor David Krause is considered a leading authority on mammalian and early primate evolution.

Why are we drawn back to our beginnings, even as we move forward? "Personally, human evolution was something that captivated me from the moment of my first anthropology class," Susman recalls. "As a student I didn't know where it would lead in terms of a career, but I thought handling the bones of humans that lived and died millions of years ago would be fascinating. I find that there is a universal curiosity about human origins."

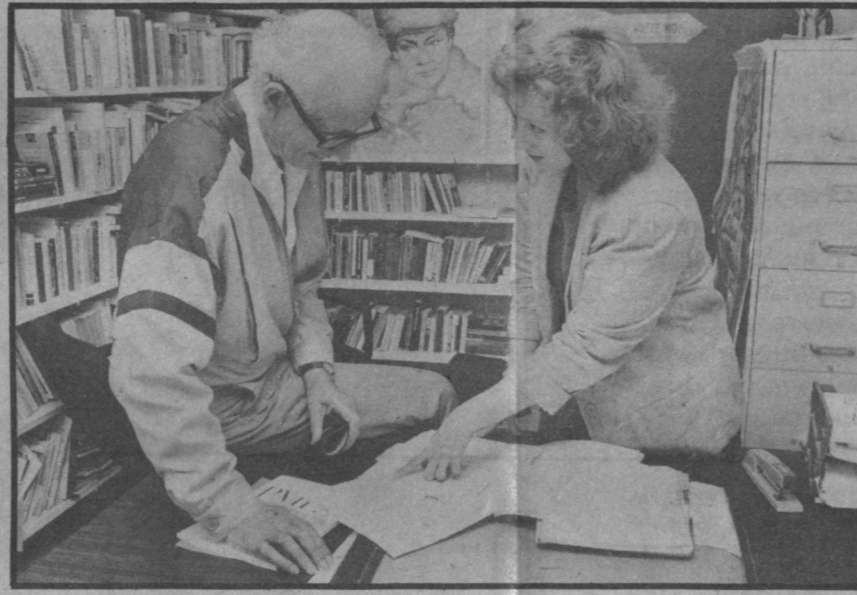
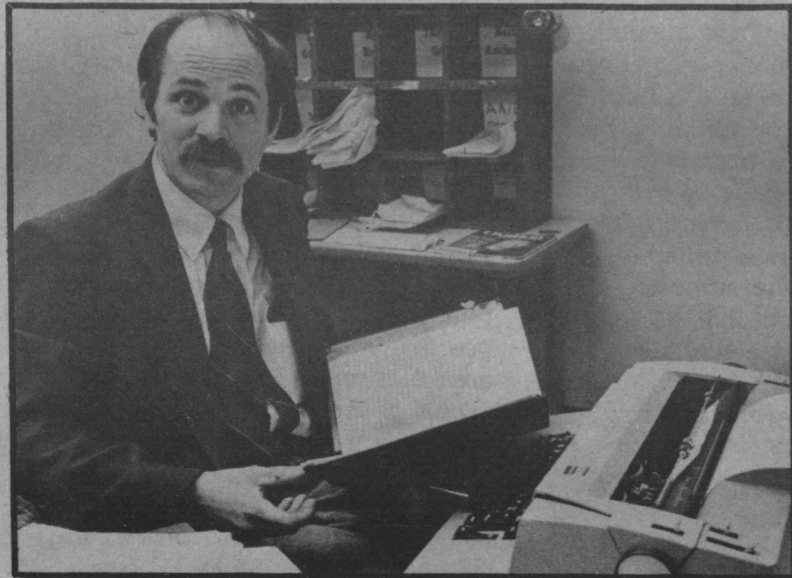
Whether it's scientists or laypeople Susman meets on airplanes, "people are interested in fossil humans. I think it's a worthwhile pursuit to try and understand what is distinctly human, how we evolved."

No matter how the saga of human evolution develops, Randall Susman will continue researching and writing the script.

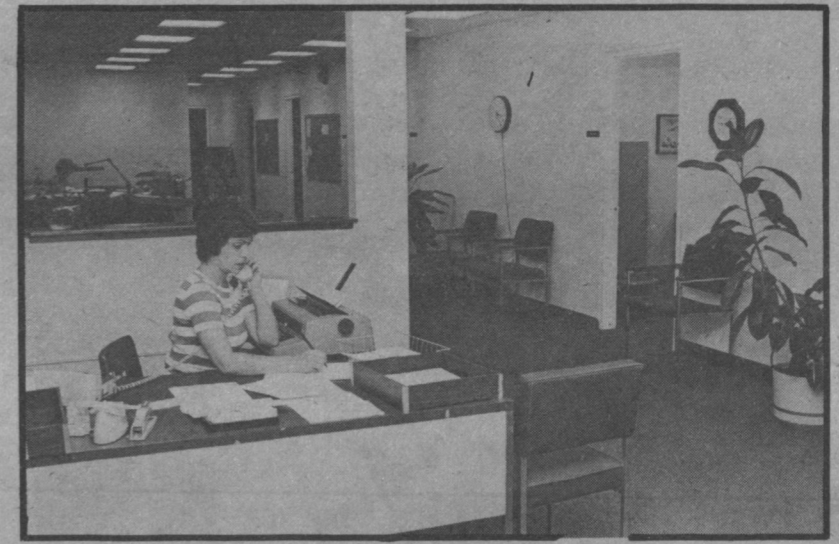


## School opens with a storm of new students, profs., programs and offices

This fall's 16,766 students were greeted by many new professors, including former Memorial Sloan Kettering Research Center Director, Lewis Thomas (left), in the School of Medicine and novelist Ron Kovic (bottom, left) in the English Department. Among the opening week activities were barbecues, jog-a-longs and tours (below) to make the 4,588 newcomers feel at home on campus.



Two new graduate theatre programs are discussed (left) by Director of Graduate Studies Carol Rosen and John Russell Brown, Artistic Director of Highlight Theatre, the new professional theatre in residence at the University. Student quality of life was also upgraded with the installation of new furniture in Kelly's center lobbies (below). Other refurbishing efforts included a summer clean-up project on the grounds of the Sunwood Estate, the University's guest and conference center in Old Field (below, right), and the redesigning of the Undergraduate Studies area on the second floor of the library.



It didn't happen like a bolt of lightning and a crack of thunder.

The opening of Fall Semester 1983 at Stony Brook may have seemed just as sudden to those who had been locked in August's lazy, hazy days.

Fall Semester 1983 actually came like the dawning of a new day. Slowly the light spread over the horizon and to all corners of the campus. Indeed, the beginning went back before the sunset of Spring Semester 1983.

In academic councils, student assemblies and administrative gatherings, plans for the largest enrollment in the University's history were being made.

As Stony Brook began its 27th year in August's final days, there were these highlights:

- 16,766 students, including 4,588 newcomers, more than ever before.
- Three new majors, a new minor and 29 new courses for undergraduates.
- Four new master's degree programs, two in theatre arts and one each in linguistics and art.
- Three offices combined to create a new Dean's Office of International Programs.
- Appointment of more than 120 faculty members in 46 departments, most of them to replace retired and departed faculty members.
- Elevation of two sports to Division III level of varsity competition, including a new soccer team for women.
- A new emphasis on refurbishing and repairing many of the University's 98 buildings and miles of macadam surface, and launching of two projects costing

\$700,000 and aimed at reducing campus fuel bills by \$350,000 a year.

### Enrollment increases

Projected enrollment was 16,766, nearly 4 percent more than the Fall 1982 total of 16,181. The total included 13,250 full-time students and 3,516 on part-time schedules. Of the total, 11,431 were undergraduates and 3,766 were graduate students; 1,529 were enrolled in the five schools of the Health Sciences Center and 15,197 in the University's other schools and colleges.

The 4,588 new students included 2,279 freshmen, 1,227 transfer students and 593 graduate students on the main campus and 180 new undergraduates and 309 new graduate and professional students in the Health Sciences Center.

The University attributes the increase in enrollment to both gains in the recruitment of high quality students and increased student retention through improved academic and student support services.

Campus officials noted that the retention rate is higher because of several factors, including more extensive advising programs and general improvement in programming offered by a maturing campus.

President Marburger had cited this maturation in an invitation to prospective students. He wrote: "Our young university has captured the attention and imagination of the world of higher education. I invite you to join us in building the traditions of excellence in this exciting campus."

The application rate reflects the attention Stony Brook has attracted. More than 16,000 applied for 3,600 freshman and transfer seats this fall, more than 2,000

over the 1982 applications.

### Academic program expansion

Three former concentrations within the Department of Earth and Space Sciences have become undergraduate academic majors: geology; atmospheric sciences and meteorology; and astronomy and planetary sciences. They are aimed at preparing students for graduate work in these fields, as well as in teaching, law and research in private and public sectors.

A new minor is being offered undergraduates in the Department of Music. Requirements include courses in music theory and history, and participation in such campus groups as the University Wind Ensemble, University Chorus and Chamber Singers.

Undergraduates also had choices this fall of 29 new courses. Among them are "Human Evolution and Adaptation," in the Department of Anthropology; "Fundamentals of Drawing," an art course for non-majors; "Current Research in Structure and Function of Proteins," an offering in biology covering, for example, enzymes and cell membranes; and "History of Astrology," in the History Department.

With the addition of four new degree programs, Stony Brook's Graduate School is now offering 31 master's degrees.

The Department of Theatre Arts has added its first graduate degrees: the master of arts (M.A.) and the master of fine arts (M.F.A.). The master of arts program has a core of seven required courses offering 21 credits and several practica for an additional nine credits. The goals of the one-year program are to study the dramatic tradition and history

of the performing arts, to develop an understanding of the relationship between theatre theory and onstage practice, and to prepare students qualified to matriculate in programs of study at the levels of the master of fine arts (M.F.A.) and doctoral (Ph.D.) degrees.

The M.F.A. program, which awaits the governor's approval, is a three-year concentration in dramaturgy. Dramaturgs, often called literary managers, act as liaisons between script and theatre, explained Professor Carol Rosen, who heads the department's graduate programs. This is an 80-credit program that includes apprenticeships.

The Department of Linguistics is offering one new M.A. and has appointed Dr. James B. McKenna, associate provost, acting director of Stony Brook's Federated Learning Communities (FLC). McKenna will serve this year while a special advisory committee develops ideas for FLC's future and conducts a search for a permanent director.

The academic departments worked for many months on completing faculty rolls. In all, 98 full-time faculty in 42 departments have been appointed for the new semester. Two of the new faculty members attracted media attention weeks before classes began. Dr. Lewis Thomas, recognized as one of the world's leading essayists as well as a medical researcher and teacher, will join the School of Medicine faculty as University Professor in November upon retirement from Memorial Sloan Kettering Research Center in Manhattan. He is among 42 full-time faculty hired in 17 HSC departments.

And Ron Kovic, a Vietnam veteran and activist who has become a successful novelist with *Born on the Fourth of July*, has an office in the Humanities

Bonner has traveled extensively over the past two decades. His international credentials also include fluency in four languages.

The new office brings together the Office of International Programs, which was headed by acting director Dr. Roman De la Campa and was formerly headed by the late Dr. Raymond Jones; the Office of Foreign Student Affairs, headed by Lynn King Morris; and the Summer Institute in American Living, directed by Susan Ansara. (*Stony Brook People will take an in-depth look at the international programs in its November/December issue.*)

Dr. Graham Spanier, vice provost for undergraduate studies, has appointed Dr. James B. McKenna, associate provost, acting director of Stony Brook's Federated Learning Communities (FLC). McKenna will serve this year while a special advisory committee develops ideas for FLC's future and conducts a search for a permanent director.

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Building and serves as writer-in-residence. By mid-August, it appeared his voluntary service would include classroom visits in English, history and allied health, among others, as well as individual tutoring.

Most of the faculty appointments replace retired and departing members. They include two associate professors in English from the West Coast: Dr. Don Bialostosky, who teaches the Romantic period and history of literary criticism and is an expert in Wordsworth; and Dr. Michael Sprinkler, whose many interests include deconstruction as a critical method, Gerald Manley Hopkins, Henry James, Foucault and Beckett. The Department of Chemistry has added Dr. Iwao Ojima, formerly senior research fellow at the Sagami Chemical Research Center in Kangawa, Japan, and a recognized authority on synthetic organic chemistry.

### Sports

Continuing an effort begun in spring with the elevation of the men's lacrosse club to Division III varsity status, the Department of Physical Education and Athletics introduced this fall two additional Division III sports—women's soccer and men's football.

This is a transitional year for football. Four club teams are on the schedule, but five Division III are there, too. Next year, only Division III teams are scheduled. A fond farewell to club football will be conducted at Homecoming Oct. 22, when many of the stars of Stony Brook's 15 years of club ball will return for acclamation. The Patriots Booster Club and the VIP Club were both at work all summer helping prepare for the

elevation of football. An electric scoreboard, a wire mesh fence around the playing surface, water sprinklers to improve and maintain the playing surface and new goal posts were among the early additions. Bleachers and a pressbox are also in the plans.

Among the new sports coaching staff is Derek Hilton, a Canadian who has become Stony Brook's first women's soccer coach. The team began a 13-game schedule Sept. 12. Stephen Yurica, a professional performer and teacher for the past decade, has joined the staff as the first coach for both men's and women's tennis. Until now, each team had a separate coach.

### Physical Plant projects

Now that major construction has been completed at Stony Brook, and the campus enters its third decade, Physical Plant activities have emphasized maintenance, improvement and adaptation of existing facilities to new uses. For example, the large student parking lot at G and H quads was resurfaced and relined this summer. Central Hall, formerly called Old Biology, has been changed to house the headquarters of the new Office of the Dean of International Programs. Rehabilitation continues there for the relocation this fall of the Publications Office. And the final touches are being added to the redesigned office area of undergraduate studies in the library.

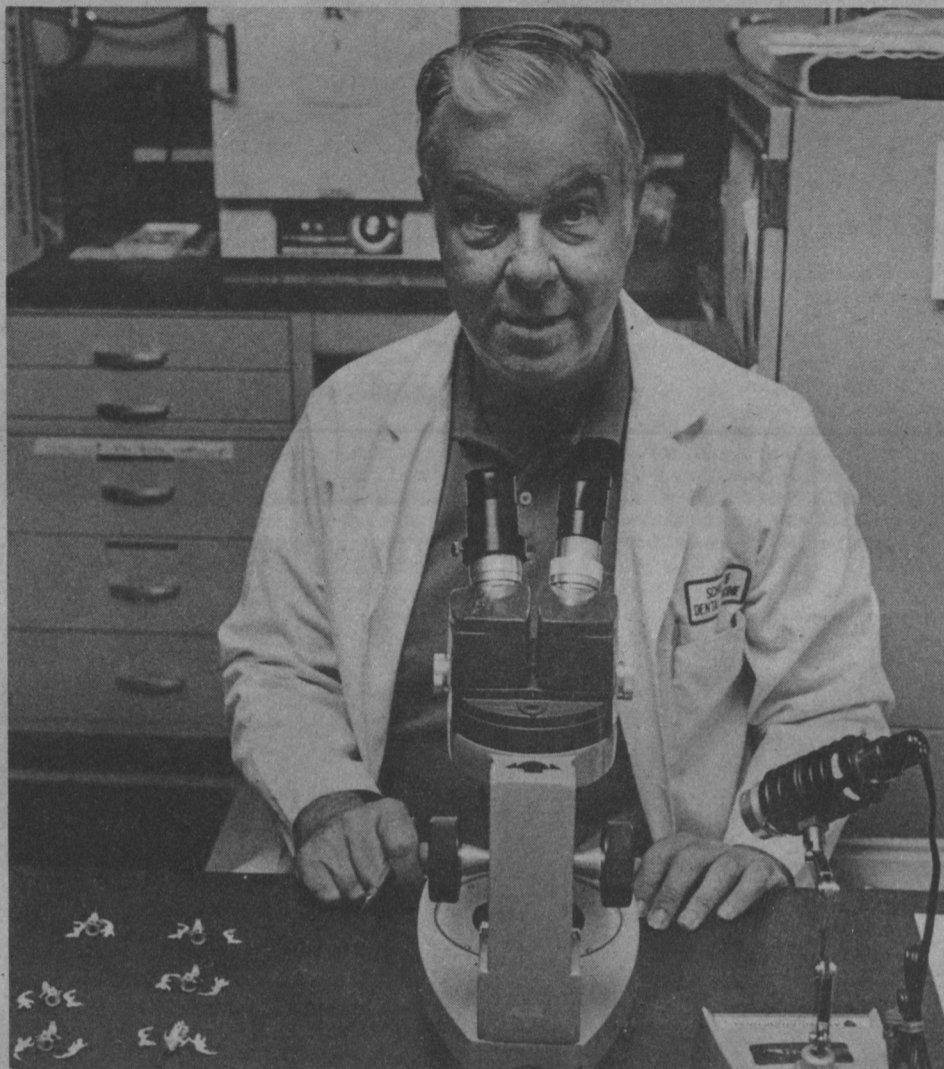
Major construction work this year includes a \$500,000 project that will reroute chilled water and eliminate the need to use fuel oil for fall and spring air-conditioning. An annual savings of \$250,000 is anticipated. An additional \$100,000 savings is forecasted with the installation of fuel economizers in campus boilers.

## FACULTY NOTES

**Amiri Baraka**, associate professor of Africana studies, has been appointed chairperson of the Africana Studies Program. **Leon Eisenbud**, M.D., has retired as chairperson of the Department of Dentistry at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center after 28 years. He continues as professor of oral pathology at Stony Brook's School of Dental Medicine and president of the American Academy of Oral Pathology. **Maurice Gonder** has been appointed chairperson of the new Department of Urology in the School of Medicine. **Elise Norman**, M.D., has been named vice president of the Suffolk County Medical Society. She is an assistant professor of clinical family medicine. **Philip Lanzkowsky**, M.D., professor of pediatrics, has been named chief of staff of the new Schneider Children's Hospital of Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center. **Paul Lauterbur**, professor of chemistry and radiology, will be awarded an honorary doctoral degree from the University of Liege, Belgium. He is also the recipient of the Howard N. Potts Medal by the Franklin Institute. **Nathaniel B. Messinger**, M.D., has been named president-elect of the Suffolk County Medical Society. An assistant professor of clinical surgery in the School of Medicine, Dr. Messinger previously served the 1,400-member organization as secretary and vice president. **Dr. Arno Fezzlas**, adjunct professor in earth and space sciences, has been awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters by Bar-Ilan University at Ramat Gan, Israel. **John Russell**, associate professor of Germanic and Slavic languages, has been appointed chairperson of that department. **James Sciubba**, associate professor of oral pathology at the School of Dental Medicine, has been appointed chairperson of the Department of Dentistry at the Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center to succeed Dr. Eisenbud. **Walter J. Tardy**, M.D., assistant professor of psychiatry and behavioral science, has been elected president of the Medical Board at Queens Hospital. He is the first black to head the board.

## The tooth decay battle rages on

**Microbiologist Thomas F. McNamara** is searching for methods for preventing teeth's natural enemy, *S. mutans*, from destroying its host—your teeth. Today he examines the minute jaws of laboratory hamsters. Tomorrow commercial companies are hoping to package McNamara's successful compounds in toothpastes, mints or sugarless chewing gum.



If the fight to prevent tooth decay were made into a science fiction movie or into a computer war game, the anti-hero would be a Darth Vader-type character called *S. mutans*.

*S. mutans* in such a game would mount a constant attack against natural teeth and would, at the same time, somehow fend off the counterattacks of host tissue. As Darth Vader in the "Star Wars" series, *S. mutans* would have some close calls but always would manage to escape and to continue doing damage to the teeth by producing decay.

Thomas F. McNamara is like a scholarly game player trying to manipulate the forces of good in triumph over *S. mutans*. An associate professor in the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology at Stony Brook, Dr. McNamara has been working with *S. mutans* and other pathogens involved in oral diseases for most of his professional career.

*S. mutans* is the microbiologist's shorthand term for the organism *Streptococcus mutans*, the bacterial organism that appears in the mouths of humans with the eruption of the teeth into the oral cavity. The bacteria "colonize" the tooth; that is, they attach to and take up residence on the tooth surface, usually in the form of a dense tooth-covering film called dental plaque. The organism will remain in the oral cavity as long as the teeth are present. When all of the natural teeth are lost, so too is *S. mutans*.

Dr. McNamara explains: "Some, but by no means all, dental researchers believe *S. mutans* is the major cause of caries (tooth decay). What we all can agree on is that *S. mutans* can rapidly

convert carbohydrate into acid. It is the acid produced by this and other organisms that brings about the destruction of the tooth. How fast is this acid produced? Instantly!"

Researchers like Dr. McNamara carry on research studies to develop better methods to control the colonization as well as the metabolism of oral pathogens. A former researcher for Warner-Lambert, one of the nation's largest pharmaceutical firms, Dr. McNamara now carries on his teaching at the School of Dental Medicine along with his research work. Currently, two of his research grants are from industrial companies, both of which hope to develop inexpensive compounds for introduction into human oral hygiene procedures with the purpose of either reducing or preventing dental caries.

The battle against human oral disease, especially against dental caries, has been and continues to be a difficult struggle to find new and better defenses against the organisms involved in dental decay. Dr. McNamara believes that in all probability there will not be any dramatic finding which suddenly produces a revolutionary procedure leading to the total prevention of caries. He indicated that although progress is being made, it will continue to result in "generational changes" that will add to the information developed in the past.

### Chemicals alter tooth make-up

The industrial grants cover two different approaches to reducing or eliminating caries. One involves a preventive compound that the consumer could administer through toothpaste, sprays, mints and even a sugarless chewing gum. The idea is not to kill the *S. mutans* but to prevent its taking up residence on the tooth surface.

"This is an approach," Dr. McNamara said, carefully suggesting there were other ways, "to change the tooth surface chemically in order to prevent colonization. An analogy would be to convert a hydrophilic surface to a hydrophobic one. The tooth has receptors on its surface and these receptors interact with the surface of the organism, allowing or permitting colonization. The purpose of the present study is to determine if a compound can cover up or interfere with these on the tooth surface."

Making chemical changes within the body is something that should not be done lightly, Dr. McNamara emphasized. Even if a method were found for making such changes, and if these were demonstrated to be non-toxic, the utility would still have to be proven in long term (three-year) clinical studies and then be submitted to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for approval. Such a sequence could require from seven to 10 years.

Fluoride is perhaps the most commonly used chemical to help prevent caries. It went through this same vigorous testing and many clinical evaluations before finally receiving FDA's approval. Unlike lactic acid, which damages the tooth surface by solubilizing the mineral components from the tooth, fluoride makes the tooth less soluble. "In other words," the researcher said, "fluoride offsets some of the impact of acid by making the tooth stronger. In essence, it does produce a change in body tissue."

Use of fluoride over long periods has led researchers to conclude that careful administration can result in a reduction of approximately 20 to 25 percent of

the caries a person would be expected to develop over a period of time. In preliminary results obtained with the preventive compound on which Dr. McNamara has been conducting research tests, the test compound appears to improve on the fluoride effect by about 30 percent—but much more testing is necessary on laboratory animals, he stressed. An interesting possibility is the combined effect of fluoride and the new compound, he said.

### Antibodies to attack *S. Mutans*

The second approach to warding off caries is a biological one. In this study, the antibodies directed against specific sites on the surface of *S. mutans* are being used to determine if they can be useful for the elimination of these pathogens from the oral cavity, or reduction of their number below that critical level needed to bring about the formation of caries. These antibodies cause the *S. mutans* cells to stick together, forming aggregates which: (1) help to prevent colonization of the tooth surface and (2) when swallowed effectively reduces the cell number in the oral cavity.

The antibodies being used are monoclonal antibodies, which have been produced in tissue culture rather than in animals. There are several advantages to using monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be made highly specific so that they will interact only with *S. mutans* and no other organism in the oral cavity and, in addition, react to specific sites on the surface of *S. mutans*. In addition, the use of monoclonal antibodies assures an almost limitless and uniform supply of material for evaluation.

"It has taken us approximately 2½ years," Dr. McNamara said, "to reach the point where sufficient information has been generated on selected antibodies to recommend their evaluation in animal studies. To date we have identified several monoclonal antibodies which appear to be useful and these are directed against different surface components of *S. mutans*. We are presently involved in animal studies to determine their effect in preventing colonization of the tooth surface and in reducing the population of these organisms in the oral cavity."

Should these results prove the utility of these antibodies, more elaborate animal studies would be carried out to evaluate their effect in protecting against the development of caries. "Research is a painfully slow process," he said, "because one is interested in developing a complete understanding of the underlying mechanisms involved before moving on to any application of the results."

Working with hamsters, Dr. McNamara is able to accomplish in three months what would take two years in humans. Even with this time savings, the fight against the Darth Vaders of the mouth will continue for many generations of researchers, Dr. McNamara believes. Like "Star Wars," the series goes on and on.

On a chalkboard in his fourth floor office in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Building, Bruce Hare has posted a sign: "Sociologists Do It in Theory."

"I keep that sign there," the assistant professor of sociology explains, "because it reminds me that life is larger than simply writing for journals. I try to 'do' my sociology, too. I want more than the pursuit of knowledge followed by the bored query, 'So what?'"

No one who knows the thin, wiry Dr. Hare could imagine that he has ever said "so what" to anything. He pours an intellectual brilliance, a bubbling humor and an intense concentration into his activities. And they are many.

He is nationally recognized for his research. Last semester, while finishing up a year's Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, he worked on a longitudinal study he began six years ago with a group of young public school students in Illinois. During the summer, he was interviewed by *Ebony* magazine, served on a National Urban League conference panel in New Orleans, taught a sociology course at Stony Brook for 60 undergraduates and indulged in his private interests (tennis, basketball, chess, jazz and bicycling) with wife Sherida and their sons: Demian, 7, and Dorian, 5, at their East Setauket home.

His interests are so focused on his work, and enjoying his family life, that he does not easily talk about his own progress. He expects that will speak for itself.

"I'm one of the luckier ones," Dr. Hare says, in one of his more reflective moments.

**T**racking the public figure is not hard. He leaves pieces of himself all around.

And he takes pieces of his former lives wherever he goes.

He met Sherida through his exhaustive study at the University of Chicago. He was working on a Ph.D. in sociology of education and social psychology while she was an undergraduate working at the library. "I was living at the library at the time," Dr. Hare says laughing. Sherida is now a graduate student at Stony Brook, teaching math in the learning skills center.

A native New Yorker, Bruce Hare taught 4- and 5-year-olds in the Head Start program when he was an undergraduate at City College of New York. While working on his first master's degree (in education) at CCNY, he taught fifth graders at Intermediate School 201 in Harlem.

In all, he spent four years teaching youngsters. But he found it "frustrating. Not the kids, but the educational machinery." So, he says, in his typical use of language, "I went after the fusion." For Bruce Hare, the "fusion" was combining his interests in education and sociology. He concentrated then on a second master's degree, in sociology of

education, which he earned in 1973 at the University of Chicago. Two years later, he completed his doctorate at Chicago in that field as well as in social psychology.

"I thought I could make a contribution in this field, rather than in the classroom," he explained. He began his longitudinal study then, interviewing and surveying a group of fifth graders in Champaign, IL. This study in self-esteem continued in 1980 when the children were in the eighth grade and again last spring when they were 11th graders.

"I'm kind of shifting gears," Dr. Hare said this summer. "I've done a lot in studying the psycho-social

cents generally feel good about themselves" and this may be explained by "their consequential use of ego-inflation mechanisms, ego-defense mechanisms, compensation for," he emphasizes, "legitimate system-blame mechanisms." In other words, these children may believe they can achieve but that their progress is being blocked "by someone or something...As a consequence of this, the children with academic failures are capable of having a general self-esteem equally as high as the achieving children by basing their esteem in different attitudes."

Nevertheless, Dr. Hare's study

and the level of esteem in which it is held."

"Thus, structured educational failure legitimizes job discrimination while eliminating legal recourse," Dr. Hare wrote in an essay published by *Newsday*. "One cannot successfully sue a corporation for failing to give a desired job if one arrives relatively unqualified..."

Does that mean that surgeons and garbage collectors should be paid the same? "No, no," Dr. Hare protests. "But I would flatten the triangle. I don't oppose a pay differential, but there shouldn't be such huge gaps."

As he says, he does more than write about the world he bounds through with high energy and good humor. He "does" sociology. A year ago, he delivered a major paper at the National Urban League conference in California, one that helped set the tone for the League's new emphasis on youth. He appeared at the 1983 conference in New Orleans on a panel. The August edition of *Ebony* quotes him on the crisis of black men in the United States.

He does, of course, maintain the traditional academic schedule of scholarship and research. Dr. Hare has done post-doctoral study at The Johns Hopkins University and Stanford University's Center for Advanced Studies. He has been published in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* and the *Journal of Negro Education*, among others.

At Stony Brook, he has taken an active interest in the recruitment/admission processes. "Some of the students who are selected for admission appear to be certain failures," he said. "Without adequate support services, such as tutoring, the University could help perpetuate an educational revolving door."

**B**ruce Hare comes as close to bristling as he ever comes when asked if he is "a black sociologist."

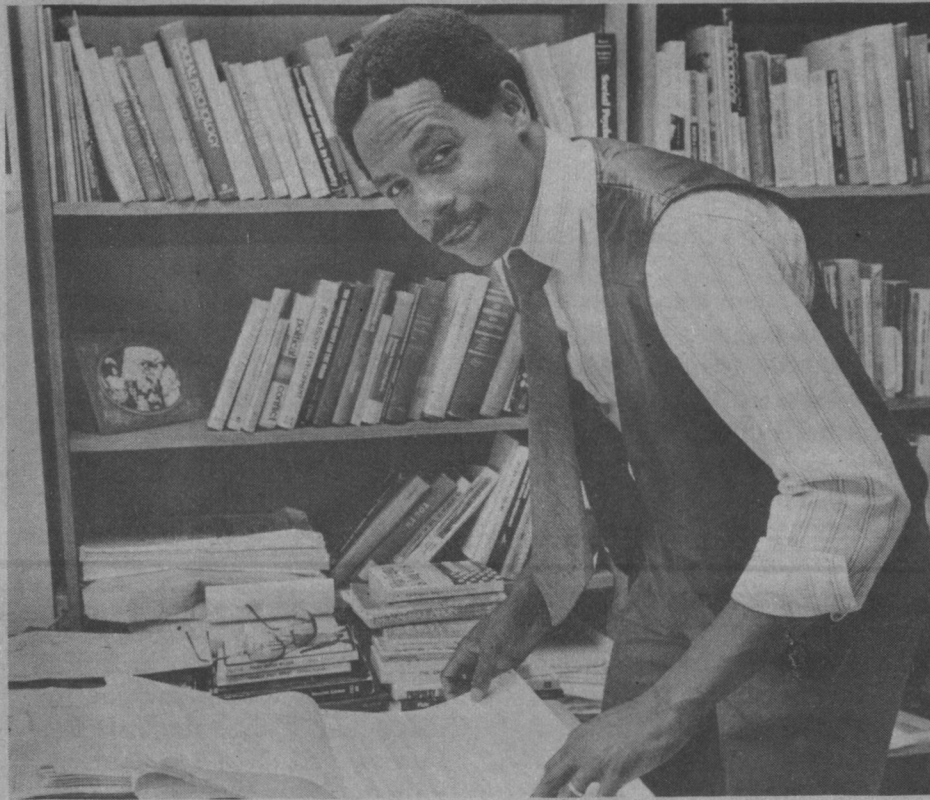
"I am a sociologist who is black," he says firmly. "The interests I concern myself with are many, including issues concerning black Americans. If I'm a 'black sociologist,' most of my colleagues then are 'white sociologists.' I made up my mind long ago not to be a 'pro-type' or 'black' sociologist. I don't wear tweed jackets or smoke a pipe or restrict myself to "race" issues."

Indeed, one might mistake Bruce Hare for a student. He often looks like a runner, dressed in summer shorts and a casual jersey.

He finds he is able to maintain a position of learning from his young children. He tells about overhearing his sons at breakfast one day. "Dorian said, 'I just figured something out. They call pink people white.' And Demian said, 'Yeah, and they call brown people black,' and they both laughed at this discovery."

Bruce Hare, the father and sociologist, adds the moral to the story: "With each generation we'll discover, and, I hope, recover a little from Society's 'normal' mental illnesses."

## Bruce Hare "does" sociology



side. I'm shifting to the role of the educational system in sociology, from how the kids feel and perform to the role and function of the educational system. I'm looking at grading, routing and credentialing procedures."

Dr. Hare's study in self-esteem—formally, it's called "Development and Change Among Desegregated Adolescents: A Longitudinal Study of Self-Perception and Achievement"—has been widely reported. In it, he concludes that the expectation levels of both the children and their teachers may have much to do with youngsters academically lagging who are maintaining their general self-esteem at the same level as their classmates. He rejects "conventional notions of either biological or cultural inferiority as explanations for documented race, sex and class differences in academic achievement in favor of evidence of differential treatment of children of varying characteristics in the public schools themselves."

He states, in his report, that middle-class white teachers have been trained to expect the "theoretical child" in their classrooms. "Black and lower class children themselves may be sensing teacher expectation differences," he wrote.

"These (lower achieving) adoles-

indicates that even while maintaining equally high self-esteem levels, the children are "simultaneously becoming more stratified in basic skills. There is an emerging pattern favoring males, whites and children of higher social class backgrounds."

**W**hy does this happen? One strong reason, Dr. Hare believes, is that the educational system functions "in response to the needs of labor."

He said, "Given our educational system, if everyone succeeded we would have a crisis over who cleans the toilet. The system is preparing the children in the lower strata for the janitorial work. Somebody has to do that, of course. In our country, placement in the labor market is based on levels of education."

"In certain countries, all labor is honored. Maintenance people who are skilled and competent are respected for their work equally with physicians who are skilled and competent. In our country, there's no logical relationship between the social value of labor



## Lou Manna: one of the best shots in the business



"It's a feeling of constantly learning more about the world around me. I would have made a good engineer. I always want to know how things work. Or why they work. And the same for people. I want to know what drives them...what makes them tick. Whenever I go shoot someone—a computer operator for a bank with a fancy dancy new system maybe—I start talking to him. He gets excited, and involved, and tells me everything about it. Then I try to translate it visually with him. And every time I walk away from an assignment I leave a friend."

That's the working approach used by photographer Lou Manna '76, who at the age of 29 has already built a sizable reputation as one of New York City's better known photographers.

The chances of having seen Lou's work are excellent for readers of publications such as the *New York Times* or *New York/Cue* magazine. His photographs illustrate many of the Craig Claiborne/Pierre Franey front page food features in the Wednesday *New York Times* Living Section and the Sunday magazine section. And those full-page promotional photographs of "Eyewitness News" and other New York media personalities frequently are Lou's work. Among others, he has photographed Richard Nixon, Yul Brynner, Paul Newman, Muhammad Ali, Leonard Bernstein, Beverly Sills, Walter Cronkite, Roger Grimsby, Dom DeLuise, Mickey Rooney, Gloria Vanderbilt, Gov. Mario Cuomo, Mayor Edward Koch, Billy Martin, George Steinbrenner, Nancy Reagan and Count Basie.

And his warm, penetrating way of capturing the essence of all these assignments has indeed left friends all along the way. It began in his boyhood home in Brooklyn 21 years ago when he started "shooting snow and sunsets through the window with an Instamatic" at age eight and has led

him right up to the top corporate offices of companies like RCA and AT&T.

The *Times* food expert, Craig Claiborne counts Lou as more than just a good photographer, but as a friend.

"The important thing about being a great photographer," Claiborne reflects "is not only having a great lens but having a feeling of warmth, collaborating, bringing the best out of a subject, and Lou brings all these qualities to his work." Lou has done many photo studies in Claiborne's East Hampton home, ranging from photographing various chefs at work to closeups of food arrangements and designs. The latter, Claiborne notes, "involves much more than just taking photos of a dish. It requires a real sense of style, a real feeling for creative arrangement and Lou's marvelous at this."

The potential for achieving such creativity through film has fascinated Lou since he was a youngster. That childhood Instamatic gave way before he was 12 to a 35 mm camera. "My Uncle Ralph bought it," Lou recalls, "for himself but he told me he only wanted to use it on vacations and that I should keep it the rest of the time and learn all about it for him. Now, I realize that was his quiet way of helping me. I haven't thought about that for a long time. I should thank him."

By the time Lou had reached Brooklyn's Xaverian High School, he'd outgrown the 35 millimeter and managed to buy a Nikon. He took on everything Xaverian offered in photography. He headed the school's photography club and worked as photography director for the school yearbook and visual graphics director for its closed circuit student television station. Meanwhile, he bought lenses and other new equipment every year.

"By the time I reached Stony Brook, I already had a nice little equipment bag, maybe \$2,500 or so worth of equipment," Lou remembers, "and I was really hooked for life, though I didn't

quite know it then, by the creativity, the thrill of capturing someone or something on film...the mystery of it all."

Lou's engineering instincts brought him to Stony Brook as a freshman planning to major in electrical engineering in 1972. But his instincts for photography were much stronger. While working nights full time as a custodian for Suffolk County, he became photo editor of both the student newspaper *Statesman* and yearbook *Specula*. By the start of his sophomore year, Lou had his first paying photography job, earning \$5 for each photograph printed by the local weekly *Three Village Herald*.

"I remember their first check," he said recently. "There was a feeling like goosebumps. If I could enjoy something so much and make money at it, that was the way to go."

The rest of his undergraduate career was a photographic whirlwind. He picked up assignments from many other weekly newspapers around Long Island and then learned of plans by the *New York Times* to expand its Long Island coverage. By the summer before his senior year at Stony Brook, he was working full time for the *Times'* new Long Island section, going out in the morning in his VW beetle "with fruit juices and sandwiches and a brand-new pager to pick up my assignments during the day."

Through his senior year, Lou photographed everything from a paella party in East Quogue to cauliflower, cranberries and the hurricane of '76. ("Traacherous," he recalls, "the VW beetle was actually floating at one point that night.")

He met and photographed people ranging from county executives to bank presidents and began picking up commercial assignments from them. By gradua-

tion, this had led to a burgeoning list of commercial photography accounts, the envy of photographers with a decade's more experience.

By the late 70s, he was doing portraits of NBC's "Evening News" personalities for advertising and publicity purposes. That has led to similar work for ABC and WCBS TV, for major advertising agencies like J. Walter Thompson and Dancer Fitzgerald Sample, and for corporations like Dunn & Bradstreet, Pitney Bowes, United Telecon, Standard Brands, Inc. and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Those local newspaper photographs for \$5 less than a decade ago have now become assignments commanding \$500 to \$2,000 a day. He works out of a studio in a building on East 30th Street, off Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Lou shuffles assignments with the aid of wife Laurie, who manages the studio and Lou's full-time photography assistant. Laurie and Lou have been married for a year. "She's my inspiration," he says.

One of Lou's proudest work is a *Times* photo which renowned photographer Richard Avedon displays in his private gallery, calling it the best he's ever seen in a newspaper.

Although most of his work has been done for publications, Lou is branching out into slide show production where he finds "a great creative challenge in telling an entire thematic story through photography."

Through all of his shooting, whether black and white or color, slides or prints, the "sense of creating and communicating and the excitement still run high, higher than ever" each time he picks up his current favorite Nikon or Hasselbad. He prepares himself for another "magic millisecond that's just the right one to capture on film."

## Carl conjures creative covers



This cover for a recent issue of *Omni* magazine was the work of Carl Flatow '73, another Stony Brook alumnus rapidly gaining wide recognition in the elite Manhattan photography world. Carl's studio is on the first floor of the East 30th Street Building where Lou Manna '76 works out of a studio on the third floor.

Carl was inspired by a detail from Michelangelo's "The Creation of Man" on the Sistine Chapel ceiling in doing this joining of robot and human hands for a special *Omni* issue on robotics. The April cover, *Omni's* editors said, "interprets the re-creation of mechanoids (robot machines) in man's own image."

The cover was reproduced by *Omni*

for a 4-foot high subway poster and it is being considered presently for a national ad campaign.

Carl is no stranger to producing such cover art for national magazines. He did the cover for *Fortune* magazine's 25th anniversary "500" issue in 1980, the covers for the *Forbes* magazine annual "500" series in 1981 and 1982 and has done several *Business Week* covers.

Carl has been a professional photographer for more than 10 years, ever since graduating from Stony Brook. He was shooting portraits, but today his interest is in still life work in addition to his product/commercial assignments.

Carl thinks work like his and Lou Manna's is indicative of the success a number of Stony Brook people are achieving in photography.

"A great many of my photography friends are from Stony Brook," Carl notes, "People like Jook Leung ('73), Peter Levitt ('73) and Paul Schneck ('72)...so many that we sometimes tend to automatically assume someone's from Stony Brook when they're not."

A native of Franklin Square, Carl was a psychology major at Stony Brook. He and wife Gay Novack '74 now live in Oceanside with their two-year-old daughter Nicole.

# CLASSNOTES

**63** Dr. **Martin Meltz** has been promoted to associate professor of radiology at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio. Martin is also secretary of the Medical Faculty Assembly and editor of the *Faculty Newsletter*.

**70** **Steven Berg** recently had a book published called "Conflict and Cohesion in Socialist Yugoslavia," by the Princeton University Press. **Lawrence Simon** and **Cheryl Novegood** have been married for 11 years and are living in Glen Rock, NJ with their three children. Larry is an orthodontist.

**71** **Edward Turpin** received an M.S. in computer and information sciences from Dartmouth College.

**73** **Steven Blander** is an internal medicine physician at University Hospital at Stony Brook and will begin a fellowship in infectious diseases at Boston University in July 1984. **Eric and Aet Paaro Singer** moved to Soho with their 2-year-old son Brett. Aet is painting; Eric is an investment banker with Smith Barney.

**74** **Joan Bass** has been named assistant director of Bayshore Community Hospital in Holmdel, N.J. **Philip Lachaga** has been promoted to division manager of the Chesapeake Division of Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation. **Jens Madsen, Jr.**, owns his own small personal computer store specializing in Apple computers in Merritt Island, FL.

**75** **Steven Friedman** and **Linda Hutkof** Friedman are living in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. Steve is a special projects officer for the television division of the United States Information Agency. Linda is an administrator for a management consulting firm, University Research Corporation. **Heathcliff Jones** has relocated to Washington, D.C. and is now manager of the Animal Inn kennels of Potomac, MD.

**76** **Hamilton Fong** was a recent soloist in Mozart's "Requiem" performed at Christ Church in Oyster Bay. **Ronald Foster** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from Hahnemann University School of Medicine in Philadelphia. Ronald will complete an internal medicine residency at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Medical Center in Ohio. **Donna Groman** is practicing law in Los Angeles, specializing in juvenile and appellate law. Donna has been playing for the UCLA Women's Rugby Club since 1979 and was selected for the 1983 USA Rugby Football Union All-American Team. **John Hall** is involved in a project in producing a film about the Shoreham Nuclear Facility. **Daniel Jacobs**, formerly editor of the *Lakeville (CT) Journal*, has been appointed editorial page editor of the *Greenwich Times*. **Jeffrey Sykes** has been elected a technical officer in Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company's Operations Division. **Dr. Robert Waxler**, an assistant professor in the English Department at Southeastern Massachusetts University, is one of 10 professors chosen from throughout the country to participate as a visiting fellow in a summer seminar on "Literature and Society" at Princeton University.

**77** **Alexander Babich** received a Ph.D. from Rockefeller University. His research was focused on the relationship of viruses and cancer. **Bradley** and **Rita Feldman Klein** have moved into their new house in Kendall Park, NJ. Bradley just completed a doctorate in biopsychology

and received a postdoctoral fellowship from the National Institutes of Health. He is currently doing research in neuroanatomy and neurophysiology at Rutgers Medical School. Rita received a master's and is completing a doctorate in counseling at Fordham University. **Ellyn Geller Roloff** has joined the staff of St. Camillus Health and Rehabilitation Center's new Residential Health Care Facility.

**78** **Judith Curran** is co-director of a series of computer workshops for children in Derry, NH. **Howard Dunetz** received the D.M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and will enter into private practice in the fall. **Steven Galsion, M.D.**, is a first-year resident in internal medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. **Ross Hagler** has been appointed police chief in Kinston, NC. **Oliver Hull** has received the Juris Doctor degree from the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, WA. **James Jacobs** is assistant secretary in the Financial Services Division of Chemical Bank in Manhattan and is working on a M.B.A. at Hofstra University. His wife, **Jeanne Greco '77** (who he met in Ammann College), is an attorney associated with the Mineola and Manhattan law firm of Ruskin, Schlissel, Moscou and Evans, PC. **Diane Krencik** has received a D.D.S. degree from the Georgetown University School of Dental Medicine. **Angelo Mancuso** received the Doctor of Osteopathy from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. **Jeff Mollins** received the Doctor of Chiropractic degree at the National College of Chiropractic in Lombard, IL. **Charles O'Brien** was awarded the degree of Juris Doctor at the Vermont Law School in South Royalton, VT. **Ken Wapnitsky** is a C.P.A. working for a small oil company in Manhattan. Ken is getting married in October. **Alan Wolf** received a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Texas, Austin and will enter a Zen monastery in Kyoto, Japan in November. **Lauren Weiss**, a faculty member of the Pittsfield Community Music School in Massachusetts, performed in a benefit concert at the Berkshire Museum.

**79** **Zon Eastes** performed in a faculty recital of the Brattleboro (VT) Music Center as a cellist. Zon is assistant director of the school. **David Edelstein** graduated from New York University Medical School. He will intern at Hartford Hospital in Connecticut. **Jeffrey Ewig** graduated from the medical school of Pennsylvania State and will do his residency in pediatrics at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx. **Robert Gotlin** received a Doctor of Chiropractic degree from the National College of Chiropractic and will further his education by attending medical school in North Miami Beach, FL. **Dr. Jay Jernik** has joined the staff of Midpeninsula Health Service, a non-profit family health agency based in Palo Alto, Ca. **Curtis Slipman** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. **William Smookler** was granted a Doctor of Medicine degree from Downstate Medical Center. He will begin his residency in internal medicine at Long Island College Hospital. **Michelle Spero** was awarded a doctor of medicine degree from Downstate Medical Center. She will do her residency in internal medicine at Staten Island Hospital. **Mary Verdon** graduated from Albert Einstein College of Medicine and is starting a residency in family practice in Binghamton.

**80** **Philip Bernstein** has been nominated by the Town of Hempstead Democratic Committee to run for Hempstead Town Council. **Priya Butani** received a Juris Doctor degree from the New England School of Law. **Salvatore Grenci** received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, WA. He was exchequer of Phi Delta Phi, the international legal fraternity. **Matt Kaplan** is studying for a Ph.D. in environmental psychology and is co-editor of the *Childhood City Quarterly*, a journal about children and their physical environment. Matt is an intern in the Summer Assembly Intern Program.

**Claire Saady**, a third-year law student at New England College School of Law, has been nominated for inclusion in Who's Who Among American Colleges and Universities. **David Tierney**, first-year student at the New England College of Optometry, Boston, has been selected to represent his school in the National Nikon Scholar Competition.

**81** **John Cheek** performed as a pianist for the Art Association of Newport, RI, earlier this year. John has received national honors and awards from competitions including National Society of Arts and Letters, and Indiana University Master's Competition in which he won first prize. **Joy Haddock** received an M.B.A. from Pace University. **Ellen Haig** received a Master of Science degree in applied human physiology from the Graduate School of Hahnemann University in Philadelphia. Brother **Jeffrey Pedersen**, O.F.S., made his first religious profession of vows as a member of the Congregation of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis at St. Dominic's Church in Oyster Bay.

**82** **Leonard Garrison** served as a principal and instructor at the Music Festival of Arkansas, held this summer in Fayetteville. For five years he has been a faculty member at the Red Lodge Music Festival in Montana. **Dwight Reese** is engaged to Catherine Potikus. Dwight is employed as a research scientist at Angenics, Inc. **Anthony Ross** has been appointed the principal cellist of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

## Marriages

**Carl Hubert '70** to Susan Marona; May 15, in West Barnstable, MA. **Dorothy King** to **Gary Froeschel '71**; April 9, in Cranford, NJ. **Richard Gottlieb '74** to **Alison Belkin**; Aug. 22, 1982. Richard is an associate with the firm of Feder, Kaszovly, Isaacson, Weber and Shala in New York and Alison is director of computer sciences for FRC Research Corp in NYC. **Rhoda Morris '74** to **Marc Eichenholtz '74**; May 29, in Roslyn Heights. Rhoda is a systems analyst for American Broadcasting Company and Marc is president of Practical Solutions, a computer consulting concern. **Barbara Olsen '79** to Randal Kissing; June 18. Barbara is a high school science teacher and her new husband is a geologist for Exxon. **Robert Alessi '79** to Emma Rein; July 30, in Piscataway, NJ. Robert is an associate in the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon and Reindel.

## Births

**Barbara Mullen Gasparac '67** and Jim, Laura Elizabeth, Feb. 14. **Diane Kirchner-Barello '79** and **Gary H. Barello '79**, second son, Timothy Michael, Jan. 26. Their first son, Matthew, was born Oct. 12, 1980. Gary is now the manager of the Computer Forwarding System of the U.S. Postal Service in Stamford, CT, and an evening-division law student at St. Johns University. Diane is employed full time by the Stamford Post Office. **Jane Cobin Kotler** and **Ronnie Kotler**, twins, Rachel Beth and Jennifer Anne, Dec. 5. After graduating from Stony Brook, Jane received an M.S.W. and worked as a supervisor in an agency (psychiatrically disabled) until recently. Husband Ronnie is a resident in internal medicine at Pennsylvania Hospital. **William Leahy** and wife, Christine Theresa, Feb. 20. William is a perfusionist at St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center in Hartford, CT. **Barbara Hyman Greene** and Mitchell Greene, first daughter, Jaime Alyssa, August 14. Nancy Hyman '81 is the proud aunt.

## Obituary

**Donna Riccobono '80**, Feb. 22, of cancer. She is survived by husband Joseph and daughters Loretta Gayle, 5, and Jodie Leigh, 3.



# Stony Brook People

The State University of New York  
at Stony Brook  
Vol. 14, No. 1 Sept./Oct., 1983

## Homecoming excitement and College Day learning

Do you know which Stony Brook Patriots club football player holds the record for most passes ever caught in one season? Or who owns the club football record for the most yards rushing in a game, season or career?

You'll find out when Stony Brook faces

Brooklyn College, 1 p.m., Oct. 22, for the Patriots' first Homecoming as a National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III team. Halftime plans include recognition of all club football era record-holders, dedication of a new electronic scoreboard, a marching band, and a parade of student

and community floats.

There's more. The parade will make its way through the campus before the game and the Patriots Club will host a noon luncheon on the field. The field itself will sport a "new look"—in addition to the new scoreboard, a new fence and goal posts will be installed, and efforts are being made to construct a new press box and bleachers by 1984.

The excitement will begin the night before the game, with a pep rally, bonfire and square dance in the gym.

Another date to remember is Nov. 12—the Alumni Association's third annual College Day. This year's luncheon speaker will be English Professor Thomas Flanagan (author of the National Critics Book Award

winner "The Year of the French"). College Day '83 will conclude with a tour and reception at the University's Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences, housed in the Earth and Space Sciences Building.

Be there to discover why comments received from the more than 100 alumni who attended last year's College Day included: "A full day of stimulating lectures"... "A wonderful program"... "Thanks for a fantastic day!"

Nov. 12 also means Hoop-la, the annual reunion of the men's and women's basketball teams. Highlights will include the raising of banners (donated by the V.I.P. Club) in the gym to recognize ranking and championships of all Stony Brook NCAA teams.

For more information on Homecoming, College Day or Hoop-la, call the Alumni Association at 246-7771.

### College Day Registration Form

9:30 - Registration

10:00 - *Barbara Weinstein*, "Abolishing Slavery in the New World: Brazil and the United States Compared."  
*Frank Myers*, "Language of Political Leadership."

11:15 - *Patricia Roos*, "Sex Differences in Occupation and Earnings: A Cross-Cultural Study."  
*Nancy Tomes*, "Women in the Professions: A Historical Perspective."  
*Ruth Cowan*, "Impact of Changing Household Technology on the Work that Housewives do."

12:30 - Lunch

1:30 - *Thomas Flanagan*, "The Poet and the Technician: The Fate of the Humanities—In America and at Stony Brook."

2:45 - *Graham Spanler*, "The Future of the American Family."  
*J.R. Schubel*, "Pollution, Publics, Politics and Premature Positions—A Proliferation of 'P's' Produces Poor Policy."  
*Aldona Jonaitis*, "Potlatches and Shamans: The Art of the Tlingit Indians of Alaska."

4:00 - *John Partin*, "Reye's Syndrome."  
*Fritz Henn*, "Building a Neuroscientific Foundation for the Practices of Psychiatry."

5:00 - Tour and Reception: Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences.

### Homecoming registration form:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class year \_\_\_\_\_

Guest's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class year \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
street

town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Square Dance 9 p.m.: \$3 \_\_\_\_\_

Barbecue lunch noon: \$8 \_\_\_\_\_

(children under 12 free)

Total enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this form and payment to: College Day '83, Alumni Office, 336 Administration Building, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class year \_\_\_\_\_

Guest's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class year \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
street

town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my check for registration:

Association Members: \$10 \_\_\_\_\_  
Other alumni and guests: \$15 \_\_\_\_\_  
Luncheon: \$ 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
Total enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

We reserve the right to cancel any lecture due to lack of registration. Participants will receive prior notice and be given the opportunity to select alternative lectures.  
Mail this form and payment to: College Day '83, Alumni Office, 336 Administration Building, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794

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