

stony brook review

"Those who would solve the drug scene at State University at Stony Brook by closing down the school haven't been spending much time on campus. They might have a different impression of Stony Brook and its role in the community if they had paid an occasional visit."

In early October, "they could have been entertained by the famous Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. The next day they could have joined 3500 other citizens who got their first look at samples of moon rock brought to the earth by our astronauts.

"That night they could have heard Julian Bond, the Negro legislator from Georgia, speak with authority on the racial crisis.

". . . they could visit the school . . . and discover the many lectures, concerts, art displays, recitals and film presentations open to the community at little or no charge.

"Those who envision the university only in terms of student rebellion, modes of dress and drug usage fail to take into account its contributions in medical and scientific research.

"Already its faculty has helped us understand more about the threats to our environment. Experts in the social sciences and in government and in law can contribute handsomely to the community, particularly in a county with severe governmental growing pains and related social and economic problems."

Suffolk Sun

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK

Concerts, Lectures Slated For Coming Weeks

The Long Island Symphonic Chorus in concert, a performance by soprano Camilla Williams with clarinetist David Glazer, and two scientific lectures on marijuana, barbiturates and other drugs are the major events coming to the University soon.

Members of the current Broadway cast of "Hair" will be on campus Sunday, November 16, performing in concert the songs from the hit show. Their performances will be in the gymnasium at 2:30 and 8:30 p.m.

The 100-member Long Island Symphonic Chorus will perform on Sunday, December 7 at 8:30 p.m. in the gymnasium. The ensemble is composed of area residents and members of the university community who devote their extra time to the chorus.

Stony Brook Director of Choral Music Gregg Smith is the conductor of the chorus and David Lawton, director of the newly formed University Symphonic Orchestra, will be guest conductor.

The concert featuring Camilla Williams and David Glazer will be held in the Lecture Center on Thursday, November 18 at 8:30 p.m. Included in the program are works by Bach, Mozart, Debussy, Franz Schubert, Gordon Jacobs, Hugo Wolf and the first performance of "The Conceptual Wheel (1969)" by Meyer Kupferman.

The music critic of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* said of Miss Williams: "Her voice is uncommonly bright, flexible and of an engaging musical quality. But best of all, she uses it with a fine-grained artistry compounded of taste, intelligence and a first-rate musical instinct."

David Glazer has been a soloist for many years. He has appeared with leading string quartets, other chamber groups and with prominent singers as obligatist. Glazer, a member

of Stony Brook's music faculty, is now engaged in a long-term project of recording the major clarinet literature.

On November 20 at 7:30 p.m. in the Chemistry Lecture Hall, Dr. Donald Hoffman from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in New York City will explain the latest theories on the fundamental biochemical effects of drugs on the body.

Dr. Hoffman's talk and another two weeks later by Stephen Ojena are part of a series of eight lectures on drugs jointly sponsored by the University Health Service and Spectrum Laboratories of Sound Beach.

Ojena is a graduate student at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. He will discuss drug evidence in criminal trials. His talk will be in the Chemistry Lecture Hall at 7:30 p.m. on December 4. □

Natural Sanctuary To Honor Dr. Schiff

A 12-acre wooded portion of the Stony Brook campus is slated to be set aside as a forever-wild memorial to the teacher who once threatened to chain himself to a tree in an ardent attempt to preserve a bit of nature from the onslaught of bulldozers.

Appropriately, the campus memorial service for Dr. Ashley Schiff was followed by a nature walk along a trail of oaks and maples where he and his students had often met and talked.

The 37-year-old associate professor of political science and master of Benjamin Cardozo College was a leading naturalist and conservationist and a demanding teacher.

Best known among the student body as the master of Cardozo, Dr. Schiff was named by two graduating classes as one of the five faculty members who made the greatest contribution to the University. As Prof. Merton Reichler said in his tribute to Dr. Schiff, "Not only was there always something going on at Car-



"In the hope of instilling a sense of pride among the students and faculty," the late Dr. Schiff (right) donated azalea plants to a campus beautification project last spring.

dozo College, but what was going on was always worthwhile."

Among his achievements at the college must be listed the vitality of the speakers program he established there. At Cardozo's dedication last spring, the speaker was former Supreme Court Justice and United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg. His presence on campus and that of many other public figures was due to the energy of Schiff.

Friends who knew him said that he was "brutally honest" with himself and perhaps it was this trait more than any other which endeared him to so large a number of undergraduates. It was recalled that while he refused to allow a belly dancer invited by the students to perform at the college, he also withheld his approval of a professional basketball star as a speaker until he was certain that the latter's talk would be truly educational.

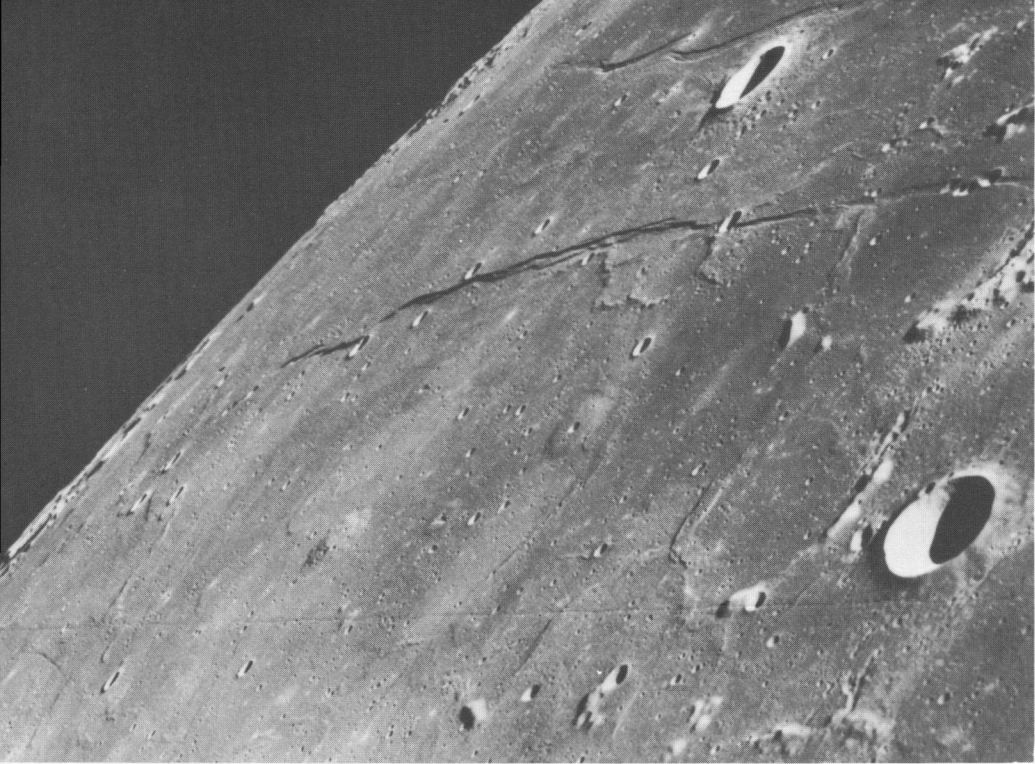
Statesman, the student newspaper, editorialized: "Schiff stood up for what he believed in and worked tire-

lessly to translate his thoughts into actions."

President John S. Toll expressed the grief of the entire university community over Dr. Schiff's death. "Professor Schiff," he said, "was widely recognized as holding a leading position within the residential college program." "Many of us," Dr. Toll added, "will recall him as a close friend whose valuable contributions to his university will long live after him."

A native of Brooklyn, Dr. Schiff developed a deep personal interest in natural resources as a boy at the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens. These interests were refined over the years and became the passion of his professional life.

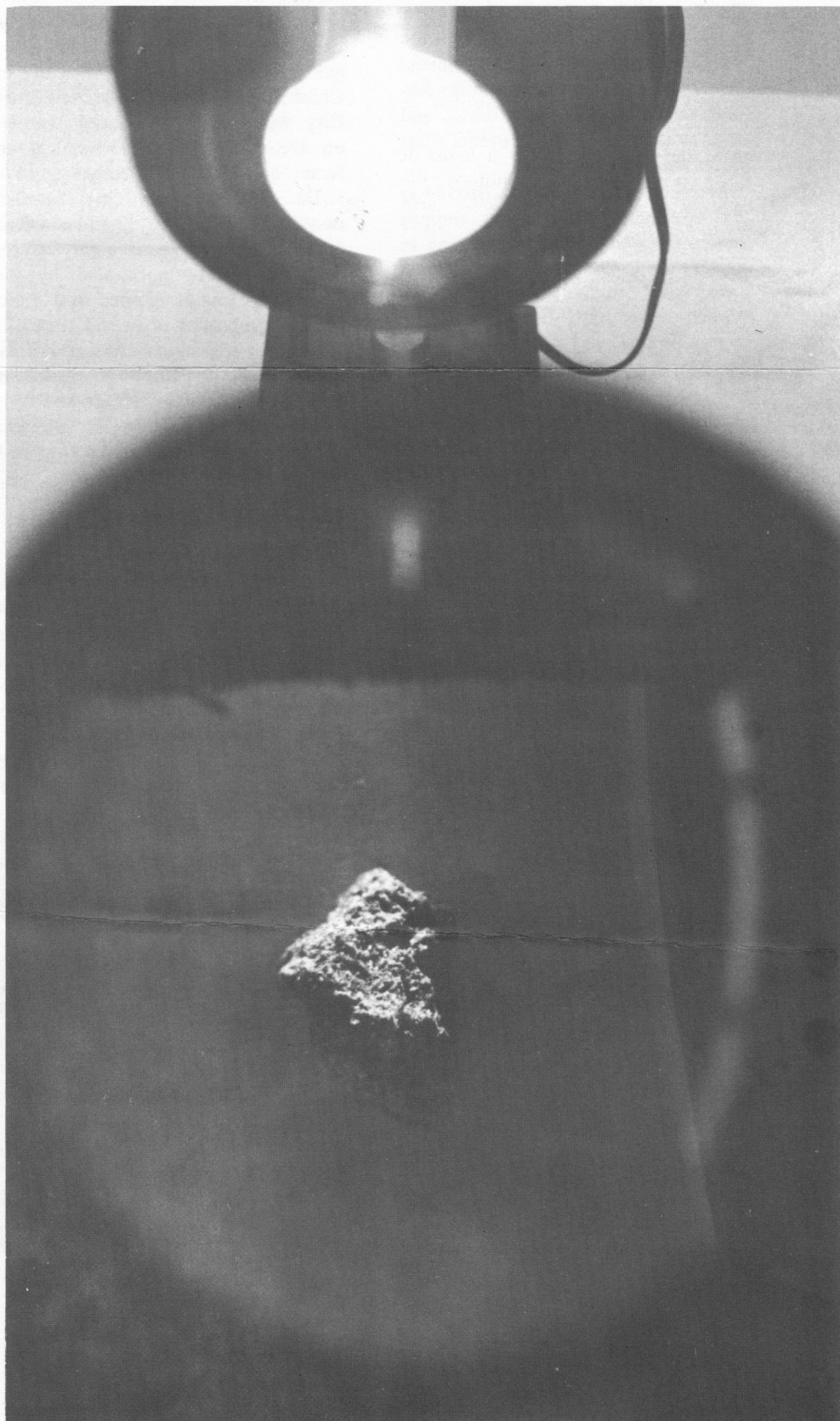
Before joining the university faculty in 1964, Dr. Schiff taught at Hofstra University and the University of Southern California. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Brooklyn College in 1953, he received his doctorate in political science at Harvard University in 1959. □



Dr. Oliver Schaeffer, head of Stony Brook's earth and space sciences department, is eager to return to Houston to study the moon rocks to be returned from Apollo 12.

President John S. Toll, who hosted the public open house for the showing of the moon rock, expressed pride in the work of Dr. Schaeffer and his department.

A moon stone (below right) from Sea of Tranquility (above) produces an air of perplexity (below).



FROM THE SEA OF
TRANQUILITY
 TO STONY BROOK

Surrounded by a labful of astronomically expensive equipment on the third floor of Stony Brook's ultra-modern earth and space sciences building, a soft-spoken scientific investigator is wrestling with some of the biggest questions in the world.

Questions like: What is the moon made of? How old is it? Where did it come from? What is the sun like? And: How does our solar system work?

Dr. Oliver Schaeffer, chairman of Stony Brook's earth and space sciences department, headed a team of lunar scientists who examined the rocks and soil brought back to earth by Neil Armstrong and the other Apollo 11 crewmen in July.

From NASA's Lunar Receiving Laboratory in Houston, Dr. Schaeffer's findings made headlines around the world. He placed the age of the rocks at between two-and-a-half and three-and-a-half billion years. He extracted from the particles gases with exotic names like argon, krypton, xenon, neon and helium. He found the slippery lunar soil surface to be 50% glass. And he discovered in the lunar soil "buckets full of solar wind," atomic particles that boil off the sun and steadily bombard the moon.

His stay at Houston was an exciting time. "We were working every day, putting in 80-100 hours a week until we finally took a Sunday off," he said. The laboratory there operated on two overlapping ten-hour shifts a day, beginning at 7 a.m. Dr. Schaeffer held daily meetings at the lab with his ten staff members. When the day ended, they would be back after supper if something particularly

exciting were happening in the lab.

"Spills" provided some of the excitement for, despite NASA's elaborate contamination precautions, the primary barrier around the samples was frequently broken. "A glove would break or something of that sort," Dr. Schaeffer said. "Alarms went off and everyone in the lab had to put on gas masks and just stay there for several hours until decontamination procedures were completed." Dr. Schaeffer was in the lab two or three times during spills and every member of his team experienced at least one. They happened about every third day, generally late at night after long hours of work apparently began taking their toll.

Dr. Schaeffer had been in Houston a number of times before Apollo 11, during four years of preparation for the analysis project, ever since his arrival at Stony Brook. He had been involved with space research for seven years before that, doing meteorite analysis as associate chemist at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Back in Stony Brook and shielded from the hubbub of Houston, Dr. Schaeffer, co-investigator Dr. John Funkhouser, mass spectroscopist Robert Warasila and technical specialist Gerald Barber are conducting a series of very detailed experiments on 12 grams of lunar material on loan from the federal government until March. Dr. Schaeffer explained that just getting the equipment in proper gear for the tests "is like balancing a pencil on its point."

One aspect of the lunar studies will be an examination of the solar wind particles. Dr. Schaeffer explained that one of the surprises the scientists found was that "the moon is a good place to look at what is on the sun."

Specifically the Stony Brook men are seeking answers by heating the lunar particles to 2000°F so gases trapped inside them for billions of years will be driven out. An analysis of the gases can reveal much about a rock's age and formation.

Although busy with his research, Dr. Schaeffer still finds time to stop a student in the corridor to compliment him on a paper, to encourage

his staff and to joke. At a recent faculty meeting after Dr. Schaeffer had outlined plans for a highly ambitious new research grant proposal, a hesitant colleague commented, "We might as well be asking for the moon."

Schaeffer's smiling response: "I hope it will be that easy."

With one sharp eye on his department and the other on the Apollo 11 moon samples, the lunar scientist amazes observers with his enthusiasm for yet another project: Apollo 12.

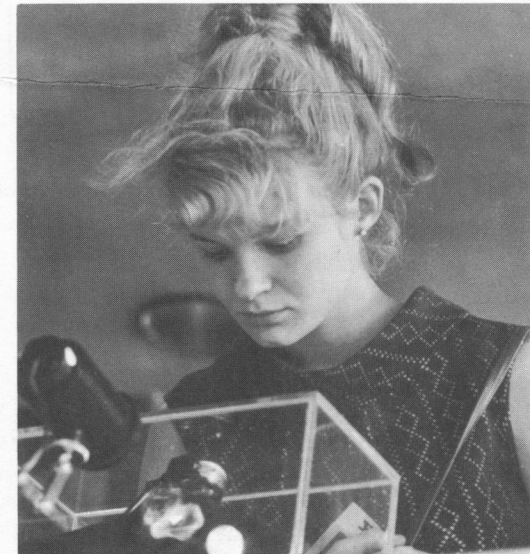
In late November Dr. Schaeffer will return to Houston to study the new lunar specimens scheduled to reach earth then. The astronauts, to Dr. Schaeffer's delight, are slated to spend more time this trip gathering many more rocks. Lunar samples from a different region of the moon he suspects may prove older than those from the Sea of Tranquility. He hopes to get a better opportunity this time to analyze some of the actual gases present in the lunar "atmosphere." A leak in the boxes containing the gases made this study almost impossible the first time.

March will again find Dr. Schaeffer in Houston, this time for Apollo 13. Samples from each of these missions are expected to be sent to Stony Brook for continuing analysis similar to that now in progress in Dr. Schaeffer's laboratory which contains apparatus duplicating that used by his team in Houston.

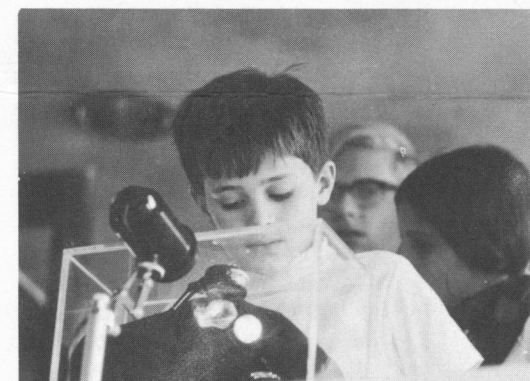
But Dr. Schaeffer's concern for the future goes far beyond March. He muses, "Reaching the moon has made many people begin to realize how tremendously confined we are, confined by time and space within a tiny part of the universe. Getting beyond our solar system with present-day propulsion speeds would require centuries of travel, even to reach the next star in our own galaxy, to say nothing of inter-galactic travel.

"So we're faced with the challenge of discovering completely new propulsion methods, of finding out how to travel at the speed of light. That's impossible by the standards of present physical knowledge, but then so was getting to the moon not long ago." □

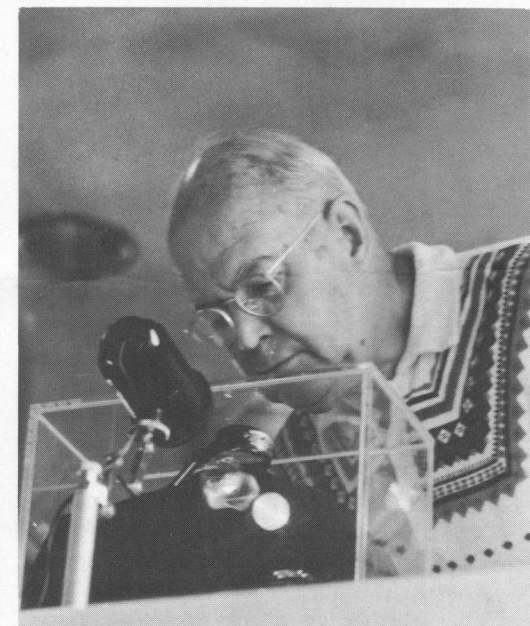
Some 10,000 Long Islanders found more



impressive than the stone's appearance the



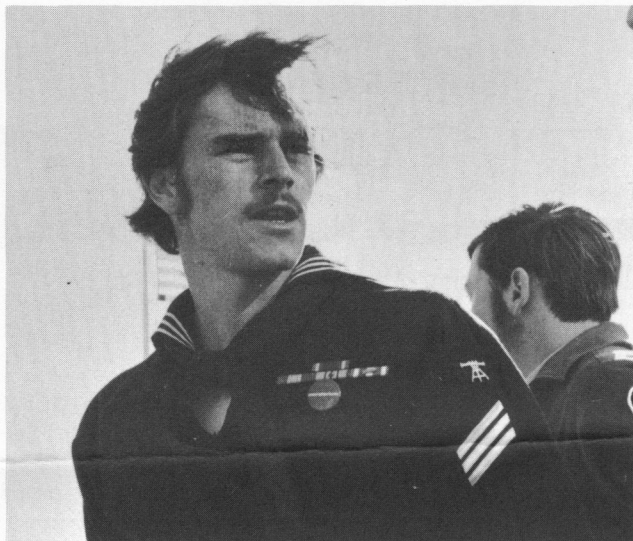
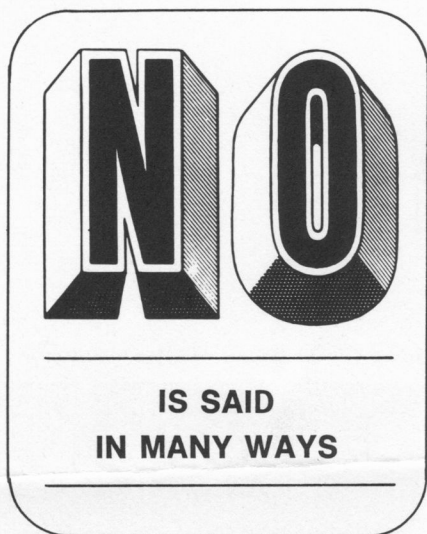
fact that man had traveled 480,000 miles



and spent some \$25 billion to get it here.

Vol. 3, No. 2 October 1969

The Stony Brook Review is produced by the Office of University Relations. Ralph Chamberlin, editor. Published monthly except July and August at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790. Second class postage paid at Stony Brook, N.Y.



Moratorium Day: Opposition to the Vietnam War was expressed by a Navy veteran organizing a door-to-door canvass and a coed encouraging shoppers to send postcards to the President.

Lectures by Princeton Professor Richard Falk and Representative Ogden Reid, a student-faculty community canvass, a welfare rights march, a teach-in and a daffodil planting highlighted Stony Brook's participation in the Vietnam Moratorium on October 15.

In the plaza next to Asa Gray College, students planted daffodils in the shape of a giant peace symbol, hoping that in March or April the blooming yellow flowers will promote peace.

More than 500 students, faculty and area residents listened to Vietnam expert Falk from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of National and International Affairs accuse President Richard Nixon of continuing and even expanding the Vietnam War policies of former President Lyndon Johnson.

Falk, who visited North Vietnam in July 1968 to gather information for his book, *The Vietnam Problem: A View from Hanoi*, said America should pull out her troops as soon as possible and support a provisional government composed of all factions until elections could be held.

Falk criticized the appointment of Henry Cabot Lodge as chief U.S. negotiator in Paris, calling him "Nguyen Cao Ky's only friend in America."

"President Nixon, during his visit to Vietnam, extolled President Nguyen Van Thieu as one of the five great national leaders in the world," Falk said. "I shudder to think who the other three are."

Rep. Reid, Republican from Westchester County, was the other speaker at the general university discussions in the University Lecture Center.

Recalling the gunboat incident in the Gulf of Tonkin which precipitated America's involvement in Vietnam, Reid said, "There is serious doubt whether an attack ever took place."

"Should we save the free world from Communism to deliver it to cor-

ruption and the guardians of the status quo?" he asked.

The one-time ambassador to Israel and former president of the *Herald Tribune* newspaper said the Vietnam War has weakened America's worldwide security instead of enhanced it. The congressman also supported lowering the voting age, collective bargaining rights for farm workers and draft reform.

Before the general university discussion, the Lecture Center auditorium was used for a teach-in, moderated by Stony Brook History Professor Joel Rosenthal. Anyone who wished could speak on the Vietnam problem.

Faculty members, university students and even a student from nearby Ward Melville High School asked members of the audience to send postcards to the President and their elected representatives asking for a quick end to the fighting.

Professor Rosenthal conducted a similar teach-in in the gymnasium the same evening. Dale Parrish, a graduate English student who headed the local Moratorium Committee, reviewed the day's efforts: "One indication of how successful we were was the fact that we ran out of literature kits to pass out during our canvass. We proved today that public opinion is unalterably opposed to the war."

Parrish, earlier in the day, had organized and participated in a student-faculty canvass of the local communities to muster support for the anti-war movement. Several hundred members of the university community went door-to-door and to the major shopping centers near the University passing out literature and speaking against the war.

Instructions to the canvassers from the Moratorium Committee included: "Don't get into arguments," "If you have need of legal assistance call . . .,"

"If you are running out of materials call . . .," and "Don't litter."

Another group of several hundred students left the campus at noon in five rented buses and many private automobiles to travel the 25 miles to Bay Shore on Long Island's south shore.

Once there the students joined welfare recipients to demand restoration of welfare cuts and an end to the Vietnam War. The demonstration, organized by the People for Adequate Welfare, consisted of a march down the main street of Bay Shore and then a protest in front of the Suffolk County Social Services Building.

The protestors demanded unsuccessfully to speak with Suffolk County Commissioner of Welfare James Kirby. The protest was peaceful, but two Stony Brook students were arrested by Suffolk County Police and charged with misdemeanor violations in connection with a broken window in the building.

There was some confusion on and off campus during the day about whether automobile headlights that were turned on indicated support for the Moratorium or for President

Nixon. One local newspaper said that lights on meant the driver was in sympathy with the Moratorium, but most newspapers and several Congressional leaders said just the opposite.

As one anti-war faculty member said: "I understood that lights on meant support for the President so I had mine off. But then I saw some students, whom I knew opposed the war, driving with their lights on. So I turned mine on too. But I turned them off again quick when I saw a burly truck driver with his lights blazing."

The American flag on campus was ordered flown at half staff in honor of the Vietnam War dead by President Toll.

"The entire Vietnam question is one on which there are many shared feelings on and off campus, and unfortunately also many misunderstandings," President Toll said in a statement inviting the public onto the campus to participate in the Moratorium. "We feel that October 15 represents an ideal opportunity for the University and the community to talk, to learn and perhaps to accomplish something together." □

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