



### Stony Brook music professor featured on PBS

"Musical Passages," a 73-minute film about the Soviet Emigre Orchestra and its musical director, violinist Lazar Gosman, is being shown this spring by the 250 television stations of the Public Broadcasting Service.

Gosman, professor of violin and chamber music at Stony Brook since 1982, is, like most of the orchestra's musicians, an immigrant from the Soviet Union. The documentary film was made in 1983 in New York City and opened last spring at the Festival

Theatre in Manhattan.

The movie includes interviews with Gosman, his wife and the other musicians, and scenes of the orchestra in rehearsal in New York City and giving performances in Virginia, Florida and New York's Carnegie Hall.

The Gosmans traveled to Los Angeles March 19 to appear on the PBS station there during the showing of "Musical Passages."

open in July at Stony Brook's Health Sciences Center. Dr. David Williams, who will oversee the development of the facility, called it "an opportunity for investigators from a variety of biomedical disciplines to examine a group of rare proteins we call regulatory proteins."

These proteins control processes such as hormone regulation and replication of viruses. "They are not as common as the structural proteins that actually make up a cell, but they are far more interesting," said Dr. Williams. "However, it is only recently that anyone has begun to examine them, because they are so few in number."

### Smolker, SB professor and environmentalist dies

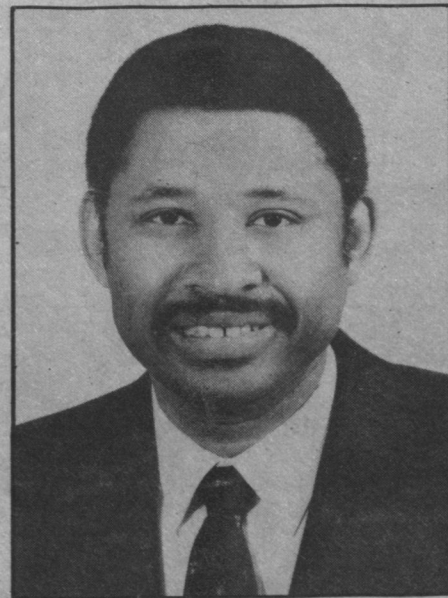
Dr. Robert E. Smolker, 62, associate professor of ecology and evolution, died April 4 at the University Hospital after suffering a heart attack.

Smolker was one of the early leaders in the American environmental movement. He was also one of the founders of the Environmental Defense Fund, a group of scientists and lawyers who used the legal system and scientific data to force pollutants off the market and to protect the environment. The small group was responsible for many accomplishments, most notably the banning of DDT.

Smolker joined the faculty two years after the University opened at the Planting Fields Arboretum in Oyster Bay. He was born in Cambridge, MA and graduated from Bates College, ME, with a BS; Boston College with a master's in biology; and University of Chicago with a PhD in biology.

An ornithologist, he was an avid bird watcher, cultivated about 150 varieties of orchids in his greenhouse in Setauket and enjoyed mastering Chinese cuisine.

Dr. Smolker is survived by his wife, Rosemary, who is managing editor of the scholarly journal, *Quarterly Review of Biology*, published at Stony Brook; two sons, David and Michael; and a daughter, Rachel.



### SB provost named to key national science post

Provost Homer A. Neal will have a leading role in a broad new program to increase the National Science Board's attention to education and human resources.

Dr. Neal has been appointed vice chairperson of a new committee on education and human resources, established as one of the two principal committees of the National Science Board, the governing body of the

National Science Foundation (NSF).

The National Science board is responsible for both overseeing the operation of the National Science Foundation, the principal federal agency for the support of university research, and advising the President and Congress on the health of the nation's efforts in basic research.

Dr. Neal has been Provost at Stony Brook since 1981. A high energy physicist, he was appointed to the 25-member National Science Board by President Jimmy Carter and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in 1980 for a term which runs through 1986.

Dr. Neal has also been appointed a trustee of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information (SIPI), a national nonprofit organization dedicated to increasing public awareness and understanding of vital issues involving science and public policy.

SIPI, headquartered in New York City, provides a free Media Resource referral service listing about 15,000 scientists and engineers who are available to all members of the media seeking reliable sources with scientific and technological expertise.

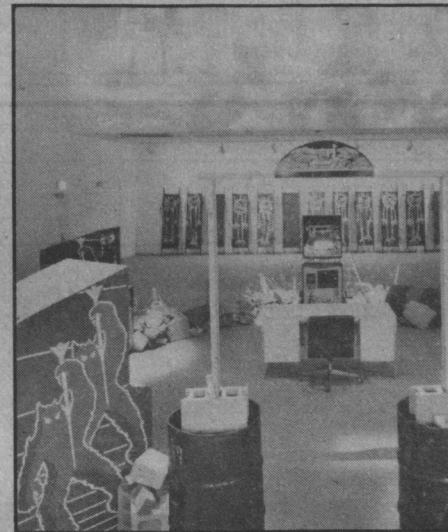


Photo by Michael Petroskie ©

### Anti-war arcade installed by political artist Torres

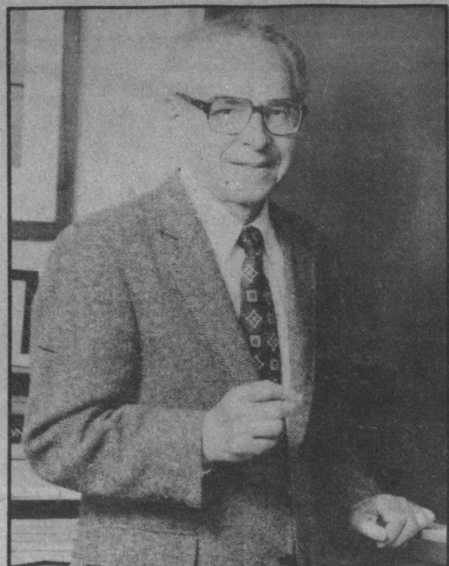
Audience members had the chance not only to be spectators, but to be perpetrators in a symbolic holocaust at a recent Fine Arts Gallery showing.

In a large scale anti-war installation, "Paths of Glory," Francesc Torres presented a recreational arcade with five "Space Invaders" video games arranged in a pentagonal configuration and surrounded by sand bags.

Viewers were able to operate all of the machines except for one, which contained a camouflaged videotape with authentic U.S. Army electronic gadgetry and actual combat footage. Hovering above this theater of action were large slide projections of newsreel material from major wars of this century, hand-colored with the day-glo colors of video games.

The artist asked viewers to reflect on the nature of our culture: Where do our resources go? How is our behavior manipulated? How do the arcade games serve as civilian boot camps where a generation of Americans is being trained for war to come?

Art critic Donald Kuspit, a faculty member in the Department of Art at Stony Brook and guest curator for the exhibition, said: "Francesc Torres is one of the major political artists of our time. What makes his art more than simple social commentary is its psychobiological and psychohistorical depth of meaning, which expands it into a theory of civilization."



### President Reagan honors Stony Brook physicist

President Ronald Reagan presented Dr. Maurice Goldhaber, adjunct professor of physics, with a National Medal of Science, the highest honor accorded U.S. scientists and engineers by the federal government.

At a ceremony in the East Room of the White House, Reagan told 19 scientists that they had made "an outstanding contribution to our way of life and our future."

"There's no nation on earth that can match our scientific capability, our standard of living and our national security," said Reagan. "We stand on the verge of more advances than mankind has ever known."

Goldhaber was cited for "his many contributions to all aspects of nuclear physics and, more recently, particle physics, and for the leadership he has provided the scientific community as an administrator of science, as a shaper of scientific thought, and as a prolific source of stimulating ideas."

Dr. Goldhaber's 50-year career as a physicist includes a dozen years as a teacher and another dozen as the director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Currently, he is a Distinguished Scientist at Brookhaven.

### Effectiveness of medical technologies studied

The state is taking its first step to evaluate the quality and cost-effectiveness of medical programs, devices and procedures by establishing a center of study at the University.

The Center for the Assessment of Health Services will analyze the economic, social and safety implications of the new types of medical technology and health care services offered in New York. Their findings will help state officials and health insurance companies decide how to regulate and reimburse medical care, University officials report.

Topics proposed for study range from the quality of walk-in clinics and home health care to experimental medical instruments.

The need for the center rose as the number of new developments increased without any consistent means for evaluation. New forms of technology were responsible for one third of the nation's increase in medical costs last year, estimated the Office of Technology Assessment.

The center will be run jointly with the State Department of Health with an annual budget of \$200,000. Daniel Fox, professor of humanities in medicine, will direct the center, with its staff of three.

### Genetic engineering facility to study rare proteins

Stony Brook researchers, with a \$150,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health, are setting up a facility that will allow them to study certain rare but essential proteins within the body.

The macromolecular analysis center, which will combine several new pieces of state-of-the-art genetic engineering equipment with equipment already in use at the University, will



Photo by Sidney Stafford

(l-r) President John H. Marburger, Dr. Roland W. and Claire Schmitt, Provost Homer and Jean Neal.

**Foundation dinner honors NSF official, engineering**

An official of the National Science Foundation was honored at the Stony Brook Foundation's 11th annual Distinguished Contributions to Higher Education Awards Dinner.

Dr. Roland W. Schmitt chairs the National Science Board, the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation. Also senior vice president for corporate research and development at General Electric Corporation, Dr. Schmitt was honored for his "great concern for scientific research," especially in educational spheres.

Held March 23 at Colonie Hill, Hauppauge, the dinner recognized Stony Brook's College of Engineering and Applied Sciences for its contributions as a major training and research support center for regional

high-technology industries.

The Foundation also recognized the work of a graduate student with the 2nd annual Stony Brook Foundation fellowship. Fu-Rong Chen, who studies material and science engineering, was presented the \$10,000 gift, donated by the Ammann family, by Dr. Margot Ammann. Ammann is the daughter of Othmar Ammann, for whom the Ammann residential college is named.

The Stony Brook Foundation raised more than \$100,000 from the dinner. The Foundation develops and manages gifts from private, corporate and other non-state sources for the University. Since 1974, its annual awards dinners have provided substantial funding for new academic programs, scholarships, assistance to students and other academic and community endeavors.

**Stony Brook honors noted foreign film producer**

Noted film producer Sir Run Run Shaw received the University Medal of the State University of New York at Stony Brook in ceremonies at the U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong.

Stony Brook's President John H. Marburger presented the award to Sir Run Run Shaw, who heads the largest film production firm in Southeast Asia, in recognition of contributions to education and the arts including "Special friendship and support" for Stony Brook.

President Marburger, who was on the first leg of a trip to discuss developing international academic programs, was accompanied at the award ceremony by Stony Brook Nobel Laureate Physicist C.N. Yang.

In presenting the medal, President Marburger described Sir Run Run as "a man who has vigorously promoted the arts and culture in Hong Kong as a leader in the Hong Kong Arts Council and fostered cross-cultural understanding in Hong Kong, the United States and the rest of the world." He announced that Stony Brook will create a Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Lectureship in its College of Arts and Sciences in recognition of his support for the University.



Conference attendees browse a selection of books written by women.

**Three March conferences held on women issues**

Three conferences dealing with issues affecting women were held on campus during March.

"Labeling Women Deviant" was a day-long session designed to explore the attitudes and assigned gender roles which lead to labeling women deviant. It was the fourth annual conference concerning women's effectiveness sponsored by the Campus Women's Safety Committee.

Stony Brook's President John H. Marburger made a special award presentation to Jeanette Hotmer, a Public Safety detective. The keynote address was "Everyday Interaction and the Control of Women," by Dr. Edwin M. Schur, professor of sociology at New York University.

A University Conference on Third World Women was sponsored by the Africana Studies, Anthropology and History Departments, the W. Averell Harriman College for Policy Analysis and Public Management and the Women's Studies Program at Stony Brook.

Novelist Toni Morrison, an internationally renowned writer and winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award, was the opening speaker. Conference sessions focused on issues relating to women and work, the influence of popular culture on women's lives and political issues that affect Third World women.

About 30 participants from higher education institutions attended a small research conference on "Women & Moral Theory." The challenge which recent feminist scholarship poses to moral theory was explored.

The conference was sponsored through an Exxon Education Foundation grant by the Office of the Dean for Humanities and Fine Arts and the Department of Philosophy at Stony Brook and the New York chapter of the Society for Philosophy and Public Affairs.



**Women's athletic director earns state honor**

Sandra Weeden, women's athletic director, has been awarded the 1985 Service Award of the New York State Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

Weeden, associate professor in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, was presented the award March 21 at the association's annual meeting in Syracuse. Professor Weeden was recognized for her service to the state association and to women's intercollegiate athletics on the campus, regional and state levels during the past 16 years. Her activities have included serving as state AIAW president, Stony Brook's coach of women's basketball for 13 years and directing regional championship tournaments on all levels.



Photo © 1984 by King Douglas

**North Carolina Dance Theatre performs with variety**

The North Carolina Dance Theater completed the 1984-1985 Dance Series in mid-April.

Created in 1970 by its director, Robert Lindgren, the company of 16 dancers performed both classical and contemporary works by a wide variety of choreographers. For its Stony Brook appearance, the North Carolina Dance Theater presented Vincente Nebrada's "Pentimento," a work set to excerpts from Bach's Suites for Orchestra with dancers in Renaissance costumes;

Senta Driver's "Resettings" and "Giuliani: Variations on a Theme" choreographed by Helgi Tomasson. When the company performed in New York, Anna Kisselgoff in the *New York Times* said..."Giuliani shows off a young professional ensemble at its best."

North Carolina Dance Theater tours for 20-30 weeks each season, performing at such major festivals as the American Dance Festival, the Spoleto Festival U.S.A. and the Festival in Spoleto, Italy, as well as festivals in Estoril, Portugal and Aix-en-Provence, France.

**Stony Brook People**

UPS 715-480

Vol. 16, No. 2

May/June 1985

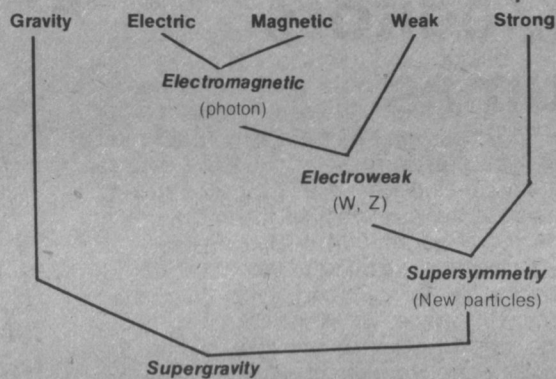
Editor: Margaret Shepherd  
Writers: David Woods, Al Oickle, Sue Risoli

Assistant Alumni Director: Andrea Young  
Section head design by Tom Giacalone

Photos: HSC Photography Service unless otherwise noted.

Published six times a year in January/February, March/April, May/June, July/August, September/October and November/December by the State University of New York at Stony Brook, 121 Central Hall, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-2760. Distributed by the Alumni Association. Postmaster, send address changes to Alumni Office, 335 Administration Building, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-0604. Second class postage paid at Stony Brook, NY.

## Understanding the Unification Theory



The forces known in nature are believed to work in unity. Two of these, the electric and the magnetic, were unified in the 1800s and led to the discovery of the particle transmitting the force, the photon. The combined electromagnetic force was linked with the weak force during the CERN experiments two years ago through the W and Z particles. At Fermilab, under the direction of Stony Brook's Paul Grannis, the attempt will be made to find clues leading to unification of the electroweak force with the strong force. New particles responsible for transmitting that combined force will have to be isolated. The last step in the unification theory is to join gravity in with the others. Today's best candidate for the final unification is called supergravity. Supergravity was theorized by SB's Peter van Nieuwenhuizen and MIT's Dan Freedman, a former SB faculty member. The work on this unification is still in the theoretical stages, in which the Stony Brook theoretical group is intensely involved.

The unification theory was pioneered by Albert Einstein and provides the main theme of today's fundamental physics, according to Stony Brook Nobel Laureate C.N. Yang, whose contributions to the concept of symmetry provide the foundation for current unification thinking.

## Grannis accelerates quest for unity at Fermilab

Ocean breezes on Long Island and prairie winds in Illinois are equally familiar these days to Professor Paul Grannis. He is spokesperson of the new D0 Project at Fermilab and is a senior member of the Stony Brook High Energy Physics Group.

His time has become divided between the Stony Brook campus and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, IL. There, he's coordinating an international team of 90 physicists from 14 research institutions, building the first "post-CERN" particle detector.

Fermilab presently contains the Tevatron, the world's most powerful accelerator. Construction slated to be completed in 1986 will add to Tevatron the ability not to just accelerate protons (positively charged particles) faster, but also to collide them with anti-protons (negatively-charged particles). These collisions will occur in six different intersection regions, and scientists will conduct experiments anchored around these points in the giant accelerator.

The D zero experiment supervised by Dr. Grannis, as well as another called the Collider Detector Facility, will be trying to identify new particles, which result from the collisions, that have never before been detected. They have been postulated in theory, but the energy and experimental techniques have not yet been able to identify them. Such new particles, Grannis predicts, would pave the way for joining electroweak and strong forces into a new combined force, bringing physicists one step further to proving the unification theory. Various ideas embodying this unification exist carrying such fanciful names as technicolor and supersymmetry. (See article, "Understanding the Unification Theory.")

The nuclear particle accelerator in Geneva operated by the European Committee for Nuclear Research (CERN) is the only other accelerator with the ability to collide high energy protons and anti-protons. Grannis was a visiting scientist at CERN in 1973 and 1974.

The "W" and "Z" particles, which had long been predicted by high energy theorists were discovered at CERN. The "W" and "Z" particle discoveries have been hailed as a giant step toward possible unified theories.

The Tevatron's much greater capacity at three-and-one-half times the CERN energy will permit more precise measurements. For example, said Dr. Grannis, "40 Z particles have been seen so far at CERN since it

**The D0 Detector** will measure particles trapped after violent collisions of protons and anti-protons traveling at close to the speed of light. Located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, IL, the detector should be designed and developed by late this year according to Director Paul Grannis and Michael D. Marx, both professors at Stony Brook.

Its design includes three basic pieces: a tracking detector (a) to "see" the particles as they leave the collision region; a calorimeter (b) consisting of 600 tons of uranium and copper plates to absorb and measure the particle energies; and a 3,000-ton magnetized iron box (c) to deflect a single remaining type of particles (muons) and allow their identification. The detector will be anchored on a rolling platform, which will hook up to the accelerator when in use. Many sections are being developed at individual institutions, like Stony Brook, which will be assembled together later at Fermilab.

began three years ago, and we expect to see 2,000 Z's per year.

Currently, the Tevatron accelerates at a record energy of 800 billion volts, which will be upgraded gradually until it reaches its peak energy of 1,000 billion volts in each of the two counterrotating beams.

The first run with colliding beams is slated for 1986 (using the Collider Detector Facility), but the D0 detector will not observe its first collisions before late 1987. Funding for the \$35 million project will come primarily from the US Department of Energy, with important help from the French government and the National Science Foundation.

"Squarks," "selectrons"—and other phenomena unknown at present—are within the realm of detection possible in the "open-ended search" which the D zero collaboration plans with their new Fermilab detector.

Among the physicists currently collaborating on the project are

scientists from institutions including the Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Columbia University, Fermilab, Saclay (the French national accelerator laboratory), Stony Brook and the State University. Dr. Grannis' weekly 10-hour roundtrip commuting must make him one of the best airline customers at MacArthur Islip Airport near the Stony Brook Campus. Usually, he heads for MacArthur on Wednesday mornings after finishing with the Stony Brook classes he teaches on Mondays and Tuesdays. Fermilab is his usual destination, but during one four-week period late this winter, his weekly destinations were, successively, Chicago, Berkeley, Geneva, Milan and Washington, D.C.

Teaching is like a tonic that gets the week off to a good start for Dr. Grannis. Ever since his arrival at Stony Brook in 1966, he's been handling courses like a basic physics course for pre-med undergraduates last semester and a graduate seminar and an undergraduate lab this semester.

"He loves teaching; it's in his blood," says one colleague who notes that Paul comes from a family where teaching is a tradition dating back to the 19th century, with many members of his family having been teachers and college and university professors. "In general," Dr. Grannis said, "I've always felt that without some research activity, it's hard for one to have a fresh attitude toward the subject that one is teaching."

But the 46-year-old professor admits that his love of teaching is under quite a test, as he finds little time between trips to devote himself as much as he would like. "But mine is not an unprecedented situation," he added, citing other colleagues that are doing active research involving extensive commuting while maintaining a teaching schedule.

"You learn to arrange your life into compartments," said Dr. Grannis. "Home. Stony Brook. Fermilab. You learn to adapt."

# 1984 SB authors, editors produce 82 volumes

You would have to read more than six books a month to keep up with the 1984 writing and editing output of faculty members at Stony Brook.

Sixty-seven members were responsible for 82 volumes, ranging from popular fiction to medical textbooks. The list shows 24 authors, eight editors, 21 co-authors, 13 co-editors, two translators and a co-compiler.

Dr. Leif Sjöberg, professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, headed the productivity list, as he did in 1983, matching the output of Dr. Malcolm J. Bowman of the Marine Sciences Research Center.

Dr. Sjöberg served as co-translator for Gunnar Ekelof's *A Molna Elegy* and continued his work as Scandinavian Section editor of the Twayne's World Authors Series, turning out five volumes last year.

Dr. Bowman, associate professor of marine environmental studies, also accounted for six volumes, as editor of five and co-editor of one.

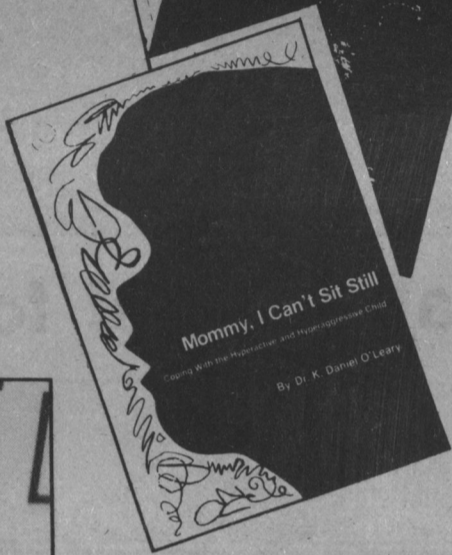
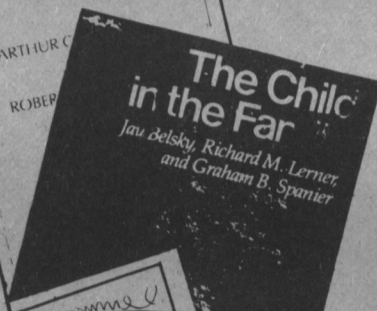
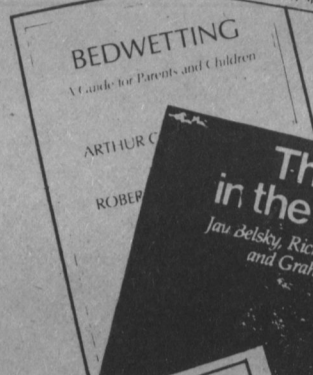
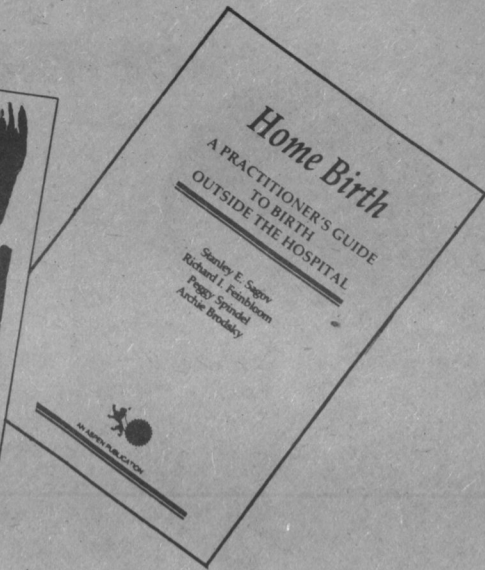
Five authors accounted for more than one volume in 1984. Dr. Graham

Spanier, vice provost for undergraduate studies and a sociologist, is the co-author of three volumes published in 1984; Victorino Tejera, philosophy, was the author of three books. Dr. Erich Goode, sociology; Dr. Charles W. Kim, medicine, and Dr. Kent G. Lightfoot, anthropology, are the authors of two books each.

Many of the books are scholarly treatises. For example, Dr. Don H. Bialostosky, English, is the author of a book (*Making Tales: The Poetics of Wordsworth's Narrative Experiments*) that refutes the judgment that Wordsworth's radical narrative experiments failed by discovering a poetics of speech.

Critical praise came for a novel, *Fathers and Children*, by Judah L. Stampfer, professor of English, and for an examination of mass transit in the U.S. by Dr. Glenn Yago, sociology, called "*The Decline of Transit*."

All 67 authors and editors have been invited to submit their volumes for a display in the Administration Building Lobby this spring, and an annual reception was given for authors and editors of books and for the two dozen editors on campus of scholarly journals.



The fascinating world of children was the subject of a number of books written by Stony Brook professors.

Robert M. Liebert, professor of psychology, was co-author of a textbook on child development and a book examining the causes and treatment of bedwetting. *The Child* was written with Judith Rich Harris and *Bedwetting* by AC Houts.

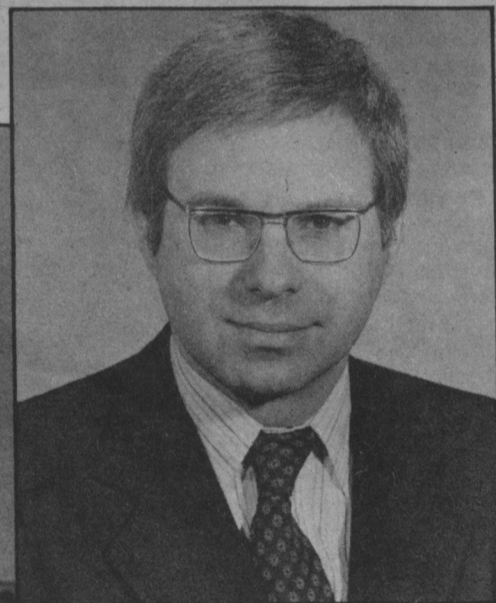
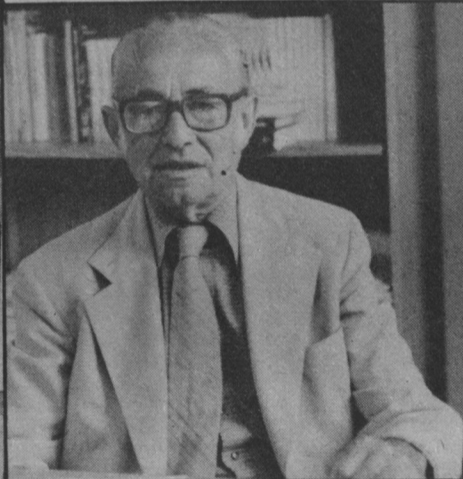
Another common childhood problem is dealt with in *Mommy, I Can't Sit Still—Coping with the Hyperactive and Hyperaggressive Child*. Author K. Daniel O'Leary is a professor of psychology.

The process before childhood is the subject in *Home Birth: A Practitioner's Guide to Birth Outside the Hospital*. Co-authors Richard Feinbloom, clinical associate professor of family medicine, Stanley E. Sagov, University of Massachusetts, and Peggy Spindel and Archie Brodsky, Midwives Alliance, wrote the book to be a guide for clinicians attending births outside the traditional hospital setting.



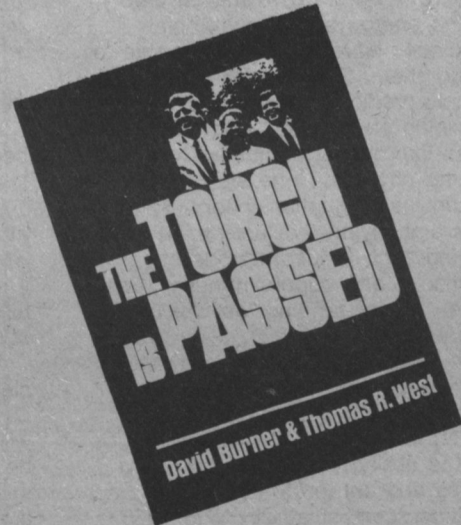
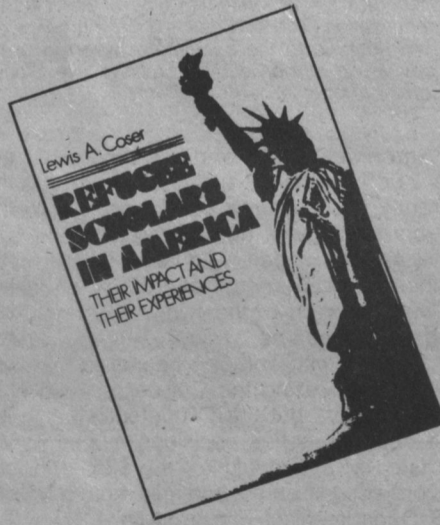
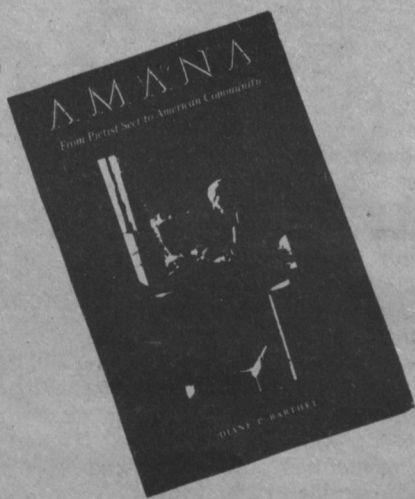
A glance at a few books

Authors (l-r)  
Diane Barthel,  
Lewis A. Coser  
and David Burner



John F. Kennedy's politics, a religious sect that manufactures large appliances, and refugee scholars are under examination in books written this year by Stony Brook professors.

*AMANA*, by Diane Barthel, assistant professor of sociology, was sparked by the author's interest in her mother's upbringing in the pietist sect that sells Amana products. In *The Torch is Passed*, David Burner, professor of history, and Thomas West, associate professor of history at The Catholic University of America, look at the progressions of John F. Kennedy and his brothers from the shrewd conservatism of their upbringing in liberal politics and how this influenced the public and politics. *Refugee Scholars in America*, by Distinguished Professor of Sociology Lewis Coser, is an analysis of the European-born men and women who altered American intellectual history.



"*AMANA* is a thoughtful and at times wry examination of how the Amana colonies, the home of the world renowned freezers and microwave ovens, made the transition from religious commune to capitalistic enterprise while still preserving its pietism."

-Diane Manuel  
New York Times

"...This vaulted gallery, crowded with superb word-portraits and vignettes of the social scientists and humanists who, having fled Hitler's Europe, helped shape American scholarship of the past half-century."

-Robert K. Merton

"It (*The Torch is Passed*) is both a fresh and original account analyzing with considerable precision the way in which the Kennedy brothers moved from conservative upbringing into the forefront of liberal politics of the past score years and also an engrossing human story, presenting them as the vital, complex figures they have been."

-Frank Freidel  
University of Washington  
at Seattle

# Terrile '72 photographs first alien solar system

Two astronomers have photographed evidence indicating a possible solar system around a star 50 light years from Earth. It is the first time a solar system besides our own has been photographed."

Employing special optical and computer techniques, Dr. Richard J. Terrile '72 of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and Dr. Bradford A. Smith of the University of Arizona, photographed a vast swarm of solid particles, called a circumstellar disk, surrounding the nearby star Beta Pictoris. The disk is the first of its kind to be seen clearly in astronomical photographs.

"It wasn't until several months after we had taken the photographs in April," recalls Dr. Terrile, "that we knew what we had." The astronomers had to analyze the data and through the use of computers, were finally able to see the solar system on the computer screen.

"Needless to say, we were excited, but we were careful to contain our enthusiasm. The star was so faint; we had to make sure that our findings would hold up under the most stringent tests," says Dr. Terrile.

There is some evidence to suggest that planets could have formed around the star. The brightness of the star seen through its disk indicates that the innermost particles of the disk may have been swept away.

The formation of planets would produce such an effect, as material that was once there has been accumulated into larger bodies. But the astronomers say they have not been able to determine if there are actually planets around the star.

That will be very difficult to do, Dr. Terrile says. "It probably can not be done from the ground. A telescope will probably have to be placed into orbit and the 'wobble' of the star will have to be measured, and that data analyzed." Until then, Dr. Smith and Dr. Terrile will continue taking photographs with their direct imaging device in Chile, using ever-increasing sensitivity.

The circumstellar disk is believed to be made up of countless particles ranging in size from tiny grains less than a thousandth of an inch in diameter to the nuclei of comets a few miles across. The most likely composition includes ices, silicates and carbonaceous (organic) compounds, the same materials from which the earth and the other planets of the solar system are believed to have formed.

## Key to our own evolution?

Dr. Terrile says the data collected "can be used in the investigation of the evolution and formation of our own solar system."

Immediate questions to be answered are whether Beta Pictoris has existed long enough for planets to have formed and whether large planetary bodies will necessarily form even when the required materials are present.

On another level, Dr. Terrile says, "our findings indirectly address the fundamental question of how unique are we? We haven't found life yet, but we may get the opportunity to find out how common planets are in a galaxy of 200 billion stars."

Appearing nearly edge-on as seen from the earth, the flattened disk extends outward to more than 40 billion miles. This is nearly ten times the span of the planets in our own solar system, or, more than 400 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

The disk extends well beyond the regions close to the star where planets tend to occur. For this reason, much of the material seen in the pictures is, at present, too distant from Beta Pictoris to be directly involved in planet formation. But, it may include some material that was left over from the formation process and then ejected by planetary gravitational forces into space around the star.

"It is very difficult to form a star without debris being left around it. And, after all, we live on a piece of

debris that might have been formed when the sun, a star, was formed," says Dr. Terrile.

Because the disk is so flat, it is believed to be very young, perhaps no more than a few hundred million years old. Our solar system is 4.5 billion years old.

To the unaided eye, Beta Pictoris, which is twice as massive as the sun and at least 10 times as luminous, appears as a faint (fourth magnitude) star in Pictor, an obscure constellation in the southern skies. To those living throughout much of the earth's northern hemisphere, Beta Pictoris remains permanently below the horizon; for Americans, it can only be seen clearly from the extreme southern parts of the country.

Smith and Terrile's attention was drawn to Beta Pictoris by reports earlier this year by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) science team which stated that this star, and three others similar to it, showed abnormal amounts of infrared radiation, implying the existence of solid material orbiting around the stars.

## Hope for other solar systems

Dr. Terrile says evidence exists around "quite a few" other stars and that he and Smith hope to be able to bring their investigation to these other stars.

To make these observations, the astronomers use a 100-inch telescope at the Las Campanas Observatory near La Serena, Chile, operated by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. A charge-coupled device electronic camera and a coronagraph were attached to the telescope. The coronagraph is an optical device developed for detecting very faint objects close to brighter ones.

Computer processing revealed what could not be seen in the unprocessed image—two faint streaks of light extending radially outward to great distances from the star.

The work was jointly funded by the University of Arizona and NASA's Office of Space Sciences and Applications.

Dr. Terrile hopes the funding will continue and perhaps even grow, as a whole new area for investigation opens up. "We had probably underestimated the enthusiasm and the publicity the findings have generated," he says.

Terrile seemed surprised that many newspapers and news wire services have contacted he and Smith. In fact, he admitted, the Associated Press found that the story was one of the top ten used in 1984.

"Of course, it has been a lot of fun to do something like this. But, I guess all in all, it comes down to this: Even if your story appears on the front page of a newspaper, you still have to spend the quarter to buy that newspapers, like everyone else."

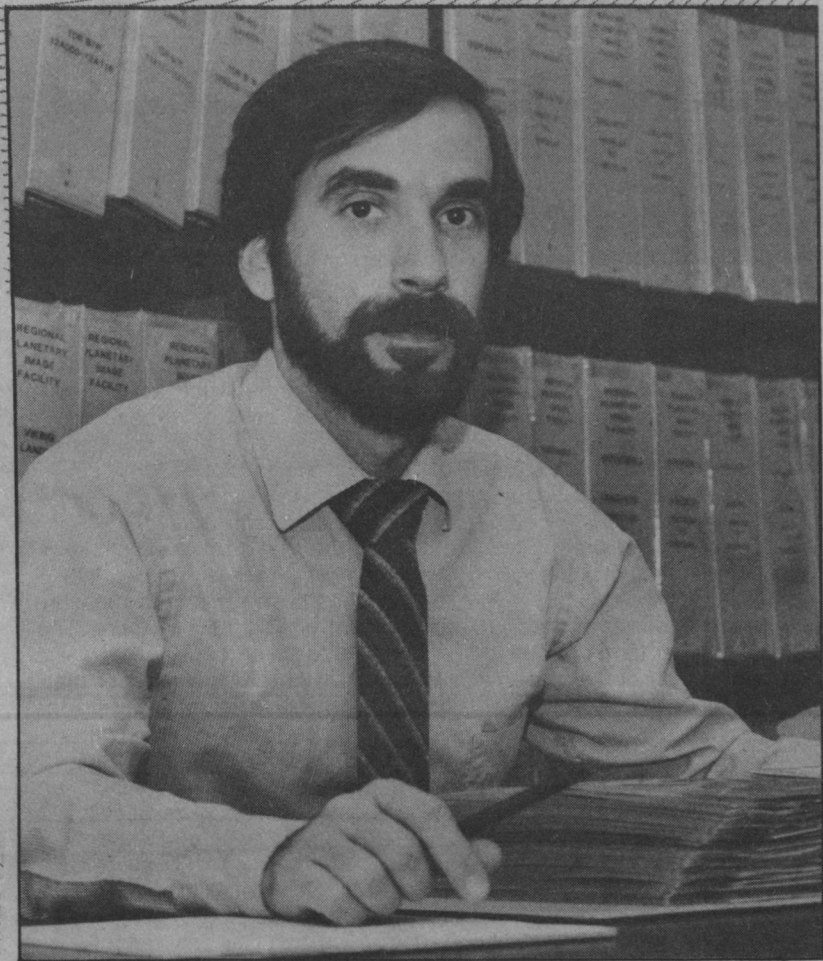
## Terrile's work includes Voyager

Dr. Terrile graduated Summa Cum Laude with a B.S. in both physics and earth and space sciences in astronomy in 1972 from Stony Brook. He also received departmental honors.

One year later he earned an M.S. in planetary sciences from the California Institute of Technology. In 1978 he received a Ph.D. from Cal Tech in planetary sciences, with a minor in geophysics.

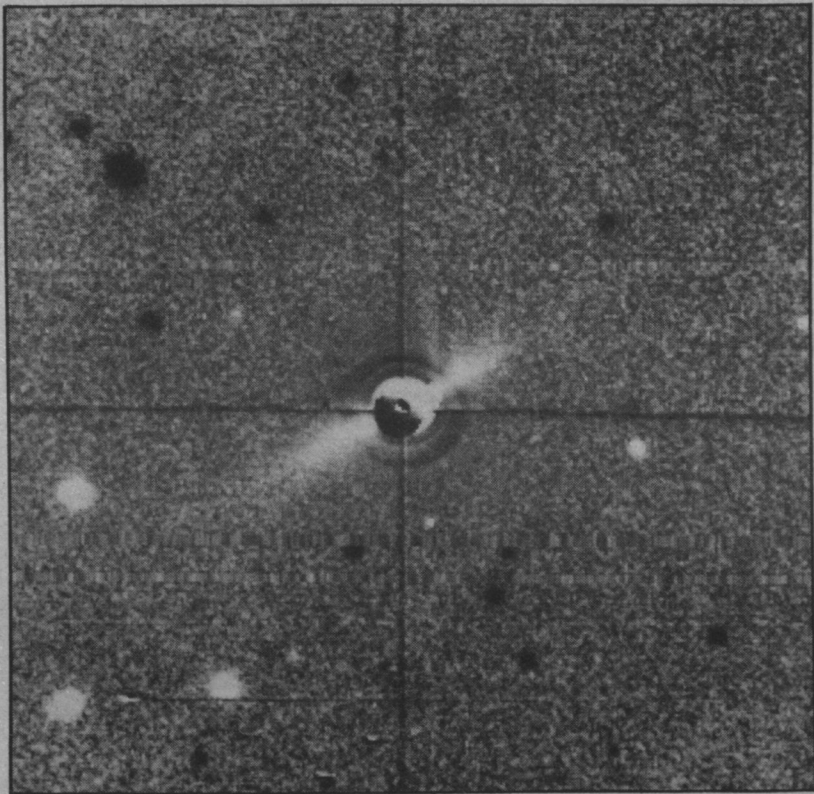
He worked as a physicist for Trend Western Technical Corporation, (contracted to JPL) from 1978-80. He joined JPL in Pasadena, CA, first as a senior scientist in July 1980 and is now a member of the technical staff.

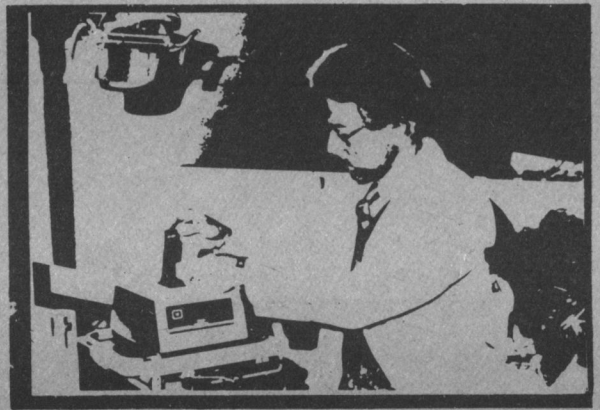
Dr. Terrile was a guest investigator on the Voyager Imaging Science Team from 1978 to 1980 (together with Tobias Owens, Stony Brook professor of earth and space sciences) and is now a member of the Voyager Imaging Science Team and group supervisor for planetary astronomy at JPL.



Photos by JPL

**What may be another solar system** 50 light years away is seen in this picture (below) taken by astronomers Richard Terrile '72 (above) of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona. The charge-coupled device picture of Beta Pictoris shows a circumstellar disk of material extending 40 billion miles from the star.





## Treatments for gum, eye diseases

# Tetracyclines: A watershed for Stony Brook researcher

By Sue Risoli

Lorne Golub remembers exactly when it happened.

"It was December 29, 1981," recalled the professor from Stony Brook's School of Dental Medicine (Department of Oral Biology and Pathology). "When I saw what we had, I immediately became very busy jumping up and down in the laboratory."

The event that triggered his elation was the discovery of definitive proof that tetracyclines, a group of antibiotics used for decades to fight infection, also could be used to stop the destruction of a substance in the body known as collagen. Collagen fibers hold together tissue throughout the body and are essential to the structure of gums, skin, the skeleton and many other areas.

And since those fibers are destroyed during the course of a variety of diseases, the list of new uses for tetracyclines is an impressive one. It includes treatment of periodontal (gum) disease and ulcers of the cornea of the eye and the possibility of treating arthritis and skeletal disease. And, although no clinical data have been obtained yet, the concept of using tetracyclines to halt the spread of malignant tumors is a feasible one.

It all started 10 years ago. Along with colleagues Drs. Thomas McNamara and Nungavarn Ramamurthy (also of the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology at Stony Brook's Health Sciences Center), Dr. Golub began investigating why patients with diabetes seemed to have a much more serious degree of periodontal disease than other people.

"We found that the diabetic state stimulated the production of collagenase, an enzyme that in normal amounts eats away at old collagen and makes way for new collagen so the body can carry on normal growth and development," he explained. "But in these people, the collagenase was going crazy and destroying their

gums.

"We then tried to reduce this overproduction of collagenase. To do that, we used tetracyclines."

Why tetracyclines? "They had been used before as 'adjuncts' in the treatment of periodontal disease," Dr. Golub said. "They had been effective at suppressing types of bacteria found on gums, and it was thought that these bacteria initiated periodontal destruction. We tried them to see if they could slow the production of excess collagenase."

The attempt worked. Then came what Dr. Golub calls the "watershed" experiment that had him jumping for joy.

The researchers used germ-free rats—animals that had been born and bred in a sterile environment and had no bacteria anywhere in or on their bodies. It was found that tetracyclines could block excessive production of collagenase even in these animals.

"What this meant," said Dr. Golub, still relishing the memory, "is that tetracyclines were going beyond their standard use as an antibiotic. They weren't stopping the collagenase merely by killing germs, because these rats didn't have any germs. They were working directly on the tissues themselves."

"We had found a new use for an old drug."

The implications for use of tetracyclines as a weapon against a number of diseases kept Dr. Golub's excitement percolating for a while longer. But soon caution took over. He and his colleagues waited almost two years to present their work to the rest of the scientific community, "just to be sure we had solid data."

Once the news was out, though, reaction was immediate. A flow of requests for information about the new use of tetracyclines from dentists, physicians and other researchers began and still continues. During a recent interview, Dr. Golub was constantly interrupted by telephone calls ("mostly from physicians saying 'Tell us more'") and showed a visitor a file drawer stuffed full of letters from scientists all over the world.

Some of the correspondence has led to collaborations with other researchers, which has led to more uses for tetracyclines. Dr. Henry D. Perry of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, upon hearing of Dr. Golub's findings, used tetracyclines to treat non-infected ulcerations of the cornea, which are believed to be caused by excess collagenase. More than 80% of the 25 patients treated were healed, reports Dr. Perry, director of ophthalmological research at the Infirmary. "These were patients that had not responded to standard treatment," he noted. "The rationale of the Stony Brook group in terms of the effects of tetracyclines on collagenase is a sound one, both in the lab and clinically."

Dr. Golub has begun preliminary studies in collaboration with Dr. Robert Greenwald, chief of rheumatology at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center, on a possible connection between arthritis and excess collagenase. With Dr. Blasco Gomes (of the University's Department of Periodontics), Dr. Golub is working on preventing the kind of bone destruction that occurs during some other diseases. And, with Dr. Stanley Zucker of Stony Brook's Department of Medicine and the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Northport, he has found that a synthetic tetracycline called minocycline can block certain chemical activities in the body that may be involved in the spread of malignant tumors.

Scientists know that malignant tumors are able to invade healthy tissue by first destroying normal cells and intercellular connective tissue in their path with enzymes. One of these enzymes is believed to be collagenase.

Exploration of anti-tumor properties of tetracyclines is promising, though Dr. Golub warns, "We have no idea yet if this ability can persist in an animal or human system. It has been done only in a test tube environment, and only on a very basic chemical level."

Though the list of uses for tetracyclines keeps growing, Dr. Golub hasn't neglected the drug's "original new" application—to treat periodontal disease. With a small piece of electronic equipment called a Periotron (which he invented with

Stony Brook's Dr. Israel Kleinberg, chairperson of the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology), Dr. Golub can determine in a few seconds the degree of inflammation in a person's gums. This—combined with current treatment methods (such as removal of bacterial deposits or diseased tissue by surgical means) and the use of tetracyclines to block collagenase—represents a new system of periodontal health care.

Use of the Periotron is simple. A piece of filter paper is inserted into the crevices of the gums, to measure the amount of fluid flowing there. The paper then is placed into the Periotron, which gives a readout that correlates the amount of flow with the degree of gum inflammation. The higher the "Periotron score," the higher the degree of inflammation (and the amount of collagenase activity).

Tetracyclines lower the Periotron score, and the equipment allows Dr. Golub to measure just how well the treatment is working. "With the Periotron we can not only detect periodontal disease in its very early stages," he said, "but we can continually monitor the patient." Dentists could prescribe brief courses of treatment only when a patient's Periotron score is high, he continued, and adjust that treatment as it becomes necessary.

What's next for Dr. Golub? He hopes eventually to find out exactly why tetracyclines are so effective against excess collagenase. "We think it's related to their well-known ability to bind to calcium and zinc ions, which are necessary for collagenase activity to take place," he speculated.

"When you add tetracyclines to collagenase, we think, it binds the whole thing up and you get an inactive compound."

How does he plan to top his own "watershed"? Is there life after a scientific breakthrough?

"I don't feel that I'm in competition with myself," Dr. Golub reflected. "Above all I feel lucky to have obtained dramatic results that have implications for treating so many diseases."

"Now I want to move this thing forward to the point where it could be used clinically. I want to get as many people involved as possible to try and develop as many treatments as possible."

And he turned back to the phone, to speak with yet another caller waiting for information about tetracyclines.

# Student involvement in international programs doubles

by Alvin F. Oickle

The involvement of Stony Brook faculty members in study and research abroad appears to be setting an example for students.

Concurrent with a long-time active international exchange for faculty, Stony Brook's student involvement has nearly doubled in the year since the creation of the Office of Dean for International Programs.

Dr. Francis T. Bonner, who moved over from his tenured faculty position in the Department of Chemistry to become Stony Brook's first international programs dean, began his second year the way he wound up the first—by going abroad in order to renew or inaugurate academic links with Stony Brook. His most recent trips have taken him to Israel, France and Italy and have brought new understandings for academic exchanges in those countries.

"Overseas registration," as Dr. Bonner calls it, shows 193 students participating in Stony Brook's programs during the year from June 1, 1984, to May 31, 1985. This compares to 99 the previous year. Of the 193, 124 are Stony Brook students, 15 are students at other State University of New York campuses and 54 are registered at non-SUNY campuses.

A new program at the University of Rome will give 10 Stony Brook juniors and seniors the opportunity to study in Italy during the next academic year. The Rome-Stony Brook link began three years ago with a summer

Institute. One of Israel's most prestigious institutions, Weizmann is the Israeli equivalent to the United States' Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (See separate story "The Stony Brook-Weizmann Connection")

Dr. Bonner cites the 'Weizmann connection' as an example of a "natural" interinstitutional exchange based on the mutual research interests of individual faculty members without benefit of a formal agreement.

"De facto relationships," Dean Bonner says of the informal exchanges typified by Stony Brook-Weizmann links, "are in some ways more meaningful than the structured exchanges. You can't compel collaboration, and it should be nurtured when it arises through its own intellectual impulse."

Under auspices of the Stony Brook link to Ben-Gurion University, Professor Yair Zarmi of Ben-Gurion's Desert Research Institute in Sede

Boger, Israel, is at Stony Brook for the 1984-85 academic year. Four Stony Brook faculty members are going to Ben-Gurion for short-term visits this spring.

At Ben-Gurion, Dr. Bonner met with Dr. Selwyn Troen, an exchange professor at Stony Brook during 1981-83, who has been appointed director of the Ben-Gurion Research Institute at the Sede Boger campus. This Institute is in possession of the papers of Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion.

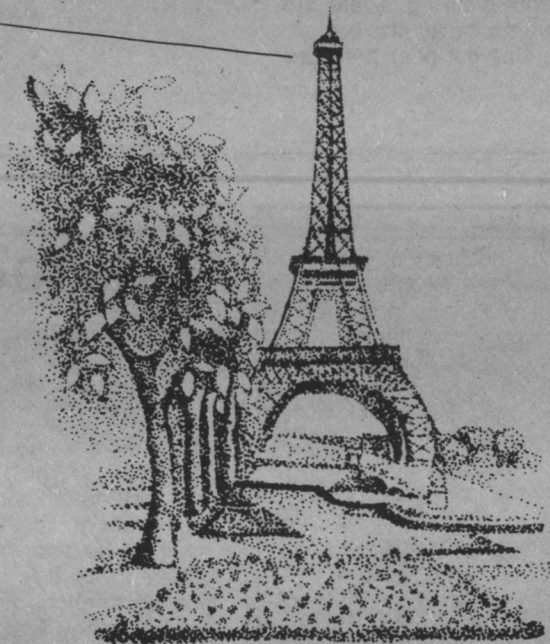
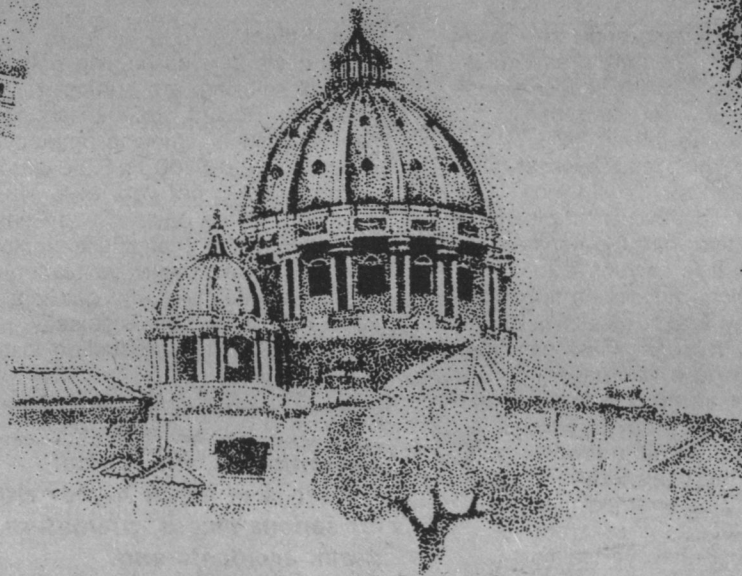
Meantime, efforts to open more foreign opportunities are continuing. Dean Bonner said he has established an "agreement to agree" with Chengdu University in western China on the development of a program that

may provide study abroad opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students of anthropology, Chinese language, history, economics and other subjects beginning in the fall of 1986. He hopes to visit China this spring to work with Chengdu University officials on formal arrangements and also to visit the three universities in Shanghai and one in Beijing with which Stony Brook had previously established exchange relations.

Dr. Bonner, President John H. Marburger and Dean Robert Neville visited Chonnan National University in March in conjunction with Stony Brook's exchange programs there. This year, two history graduate students and Professor Sung-Bae Park of Stony Brook are in residence at

## International Programs takes Stony Brook around the world

China, France and Italy are just some of the countries involved in Stony Brook exchange programs.



program that will continue. Thirty-five undergraduates study in Rome each summer. The new exchange relation will bring two advanced Ph.D. research students from Rome to study at Stony Brook.

A long-time agreement with the University of Paris has been extended to include a second of its 13 campuses. Stony Brook has exchanged philosophy and social science students with Sorbonne for several years. This year, a new agreement with Jussieu began with the arrival of a French graduate student in history at Stony Brook. Dean Bonner is hoping that juniors and seniors majoring in the "hard" sciences at Stony Brook may take up the opportunity to study at Jussieu.

There are now 24 students participating in the program at Sorbonne. In addition, eight undergraduates arrived at the University of Avignon to study for the spring semester. The dean recently visited the Paris and Avignon campuses.

Dr. Bonner's trip to Israel late last fall was his first visit as dean to an institution already linked to Stony Brook, the Ben-Gurion University in Beersheva, to work toward establishing new ties and to renew old ones. His visit to the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot had special meaning for him because he had been to that campus on numerous previous occasions as a research chemist. In fact, he relates with some relish his discovery that he is only one of perhaps three dozen Stony Brook faculty members who have collaborated with the Weizmann

## Stony Brook-Weizmann connection

Stony Brook faculty have an unusual record of collaborations with research faculty at the Weizmann Institute in Israel. It was discovered by Dr. Francis T. Bonner, dean of International Affairs, and Dr. Peter Kahn, who chairs the Department of Physics, when they were arranging a reception for Dr. Michael Sela, Weizmann's president, on his visit to Stony Brook in October 1983. Each mentioned knowing other colleagues at Stony Brook who had collaborated in research with Weizmann Institute faculty, and they in turn knew of others. They have put together a list of Stony Brook faculty members who are "Weizmann alumni." The list, as complete as they can recall it, follows, listing Stony Brook professors and their academic departments:

Arthur Bernstein, Computer Science  
 Jacob Bigeleisen, Chemistry  
 Francis T. Bonner, Chemistry  
 Vincent Cirillo, Biochemistry  
 David Cohen, Neurobiology and Behavior  
 Barry Collier, Medicine (Hematology)  
 Max Dresden, Physics  
 Bernard Dudock, Biochemistry  
 Jack Heller, Computer Science  
 Ann Jacobson, Microbiology  
 Peter Kahn, Physics  
 Hershel Kaufman, Dental Medicine  
 Irwin Kra, Mathematics  
 Jeffrey McKelvey, Neurobiology and Behavior  
 Paul Poppers, Medicine (Anesthesiology)  
 Melvin Simpson, Biochemistry  
 Larry Slobodkin, Ecology and Evolution  
 Harry Soroff, Medicine (Surgery)  
 Gene Sproue, Physics  
 Bernard Tunik, Neurobiology and Behavior  
 William Weisberger, Physics

Chonnan University in Kwanzju, and two undergraduates and four graduate students from Chonnan are at Stony Brook.

While some of the emphasis is on providing new opportunities, Dean Bonner's efforts also include a careful watch of conditions in areas of the world where American faculty and student visitors may face dangers. He suspended Stony Brook's program in Colombia this spring because the safety of all American citizens had been directly threatened in that South American nation. The dean says he will lift the suspension as soon as conditions warrant, which he hopes can occur by the summer of 1985.

"One of our most important jobs," explains Dean Bonner, "is to facilitate study abroad." While his office is not in the business of promoting foreign study, in the sense of drumming up Madison Avenue publicity, Dr. Bonner makes no secret of his belief that almost everybody can benefit from the cultural enrichment that comes with travel and close relations with peers in education. Given that kind of encouragement, Stony Brook's "overseas registration" should continue to increase.

# Non-Smoking Generation aiming for a smoke-free world for teenagers

By Margaret Shepherd

A character with a James Dean look and air about him slumps against a wall in jeans, with a cigarette pack rolled up in the short sleeve of his worn t-shirt.

Such was the idea of "cool" spawned with the movie "Rebel Without a Cause." It showed us that anyone who was "cool" smoked.

Anyone who is successful smokes. Anyone who has fun smokes. Or so we see in the people that are pictured in the cigarette advertisements.

Many heroes of the younger generation smoke. Or do they really? A growing group of young public figures are trying to give the younger generation a different type of hero to admire. Actress/model Brooke Shields and performer Michael Jackson are both well known for their anti-smoking stand. TV's "Dallas" badguy Larry Hagman has taken a tough stand against smoking.

All three popular entertainers have thrown their weight behind the Non-Smoking Generation. The relatively new organization is sponsoring "a movement aimed at showing American kids that a smoke-free environment is a place to be," said Hagman.

The effort also has commitments for support from rock star Prince and Olympic gold medal gymnast Mary Lou Retton.

Hagman calls the program "the only positive thing that has come along to prevent kids from smoking. There are plenty of programs for adults, but nothing where kids put peer pressure

on other kids to stay smoke-free. Rather than lecturing kids on the dangers of cigarettes, a Non-Smoking Generation creates role models that make it cool not to start smoking."

## Smokers start at early age

"One out of five 12-year-olds smokes," said Stuart M. Copperman, MD, New York's regional coordinator for a Non-Smoking Generation. "About 20 percent of high school seniors smoke daily," continued Dr. Copperman, also a clinical assistant professor at Stony Brook.

"While the incidence of smoking has decreased in every other segment of the population, teenagers, especially teenaged girls, are smoking more and more."

A Non-Smoking Generation takes an attitudinal approach to the problem. "It doesn't use scare tactics, show depressing films or lecture kids about illness. It takes a positive approach. It convinces kids not to begin to smoke by celebrating all the good things about being young, alive and a non-smoker."

Popular role models who can gain media coverage and advertising success are only part of the plan. The organization also plans to educate its 9-14-year-old target group through the school systems and gain acceptability by licensing manufacturers to use the slogan on commercial items such as t-shirts.

A Non-Smoking Generation is



Gone are the days when being "cool" included having a cigarette always ready. Teenagers are being educated by a Non-Smoking Generation that a smoke-free environment is the place to be.

Dr. Stuart M. Copperman, SB clinical assistant professor and regional coordinator for the organization, recruits a new believer in one of his patients, David Scott Satriano.



patterned after a successful national program in Sweden that proved to have a powerful influence. Under the direction of Carl Horn, the Swedish program claimed that since their campaign began, smoking in the targeted age group dropped by 56 percent, as 86 percent of the teenagers became familiar with the campaign.

Dr. Copperman and regional directors in California and Minnesota hope to match the results of the Swedish campaign in their test areas. Each area will conduct a campaign that will be evaluated after a year.

Carl Horn has traveled from Sweden to help the Americans in their endeavor, and similar programs are underway in Denmark and Canada.

Copperman and others involved in the American campaign are well aware that they will travel a harder road, because of the power wielded by the tobacco industries.

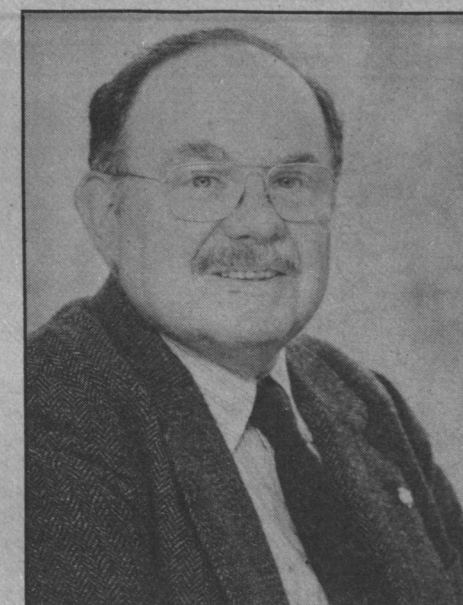
"Tobacco is not only grown and cigarettes manufactured in this country, but in some states, tobacco is a major agricultural product," said David Harris, MD, MPH, the commissioner of the Department of Health Services in Suffolk County. But Dr. Copperman is rallying many

organizations to support him. District II of the American Academy of Pediatrics in New York State "wholeheartedly endorsed the Non-Smoking Generation's positive and innovative approach," he said. In fact, the Suffolk chapter is sponsoring a non-smoking week in the beginning of May. Members of the chapter will give t-shirts bearing the non-smoking message to all babies born that week.

Dr. Copperman is busy these days planning with many local agencies and soliciting financial support. He also maintains a tough schedule balancing his private practice in Merrick and his academic responsibilities at Stony Brook. He holds a joint appointment as clinical assistant professor of pediatrics in the Medical School and of clinical health studies in the Allied Health Department. He has also been preceptor for the Physicians' Assistant Program since it began.

On a nationwide basis, "Non-Smoking Generation needs to raise close to a million dollars for its first year of operation," said Dr. Copperman. It has already received grants from major corporations such as Exxon, General Mills and Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals.

This program "has worked elsewhere," said Dr. Copperman, who is a father of a teenager who is Long Island's teen representative for the organization. "With high motivation, good guidance, proper role models, powerful advertising and well-coordinated efforts, we will soon be proud to have produced a Non-Smoking Generation in our lifetime."



By Marvin M. Kristein

Employers are taking a two-pronged approach to smoking. They are beginning to adopt no smoking policies in at least part of the work place. And they are offering programs—often with cash incentives—to aid smoking employees to quit. There is some evidence that both these types of programs may be profitable for the companies involved, and certainly for society.

These steps are attractive to employers concerned about health care, particularly if the costs of smoking to business are calculated. They also are attractive to employers concerned about occupational risks and suits brought by nonsmokers desiring a safe working environment.

Increasingly, companies are becoming concerned with the potential costs of high risk employees. The typical heavy smoker consuming more than a pack a day is running a 20 percent lifetime risk of respiratory disease and a 35 to 40 percent lifetime risk of heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular problems. For persons age 30 to 49, State Mutual Life Insurance Company of America found smokers have a 4.3 greater rate of death from all causes than do nonsmokers.<sup>1</sup> This analysis is a matter of averages. Many smokers live long and productive lives. Many are gifted,

## Wanted: Policies for pleasing smokers and nonsmokers in the workplace

brilliant, hard working and rarely ill. Nevertheless, the typical smoker is at much higher risk for serious illness, premature death, accidents and absenteeism than the typical nonsmoking employee. To offset this real increased risk, the smoking employee would have to be clearly more productive than the nonsmokers.

Given this, it is instructive to analyze smoking policies in terms of how well they reduce health risks. Consider the following three examples. A do-nothing policy increases the risks, present and future, for a given level of return. A policy in which smoking is controlled in the work place, either by banning it in all or part of the office or hiring only non smokers, reduces the risks and is potentially cost-effective for most businesses. A third alternative, providing aids, supports and/or subsidies to help employee smokers to quit smoking, perhaps as part of broader health promotion and health education programs, may increase the net profits and reduce the risks for many businesses but is probably less cost-effective than banning smoking.

### Costs of ignoring the issue

A number of developments have taken place in recent years that illustrate why a company policy of ignoring the issue of smoking in the work place makes little sense for employers. To begin with, there is an increasingly smaller minority of adults who smoke. At the same time, the literature on damage such as respiratory disease to the involuntary smoker is growing, thus supporting the increasing militancy of nonsmokers as well as court decisions that nonsmokers are entitled to a smoke-free work environment. Legislation in California, Minnesota, Suffolk County, NY, and a growing number of communities around the country limits smoking in public places and provides for smoke-free work places for those who

request them.

The costs of a do-nothing policy in terms of smoking are hurting employers. Recent research shows that the costs of smoking employees to business are \$300 to \$350 per average smoker per year at a minimum.<sup>2</sup> These costs include only short-term losses that affect employers such as fire, accidents, ventilation, cleaning, productivity and occupational health risks. One Los Angeles company estimates production losses

**Nevertheless, the typical smoker is at much higher risk for serious illness, premature death, accidents and absenteeism than the typical nonsmoking employee. To offset this real increased risk, the smoking employee would have to be clearly more productive than the nonsmokers.**

alone at \$675 per smoker per year. Adding longer term costs such as absenteeism, premature mortality and illness would raise the total to at least \$1,000 per year for each smoker.<sup>3</sup>

An increasing number of companies, large and small, are coming to the conclusion that the costs of a well-designed and carefully implemented corporate program can decrease the risks and costs associated with smoking. Three Gannett newspapers in Maine and Boeing are among the employers that recently instituted no smoking policies. Also reflecting employer preferences is that employment agencies report an increasing demand for nonsmokers.

Most companies, nevertheless, have not adopted a policy about smoking. In such cases, a company does, indeed, need to be cautious about adopting a no smoking policy. But this

does not free management from its responsibility to respond to the continuing pressure from nonsmoking employees.

Another situation in which it is difficult—and in some cases impossible—to institute a company policy against smoking is if a significant number of the company's leading executives and/or key supervisory employees are committed smokers. Nothing can be accomplished in a company unless top management really wants it. The office dynamics mitigating against instituting no smoking policies are likely to change as younger people rise to positions of authority. Statistically, there are fewer people, particularly men, age 30 to 40 who are smokers in contrast to people age 50 to 60. It also may be that as more and more evidence is developed about the profitability of no smoking policies, stockholders of public companies with resistant top management will have the clout to introduce such measures.

### Objections overruled

The majority of companies that have not implemented no smoking policies are basing their reasoning in large part on outdated information and basic ignorance of the issues involved. Relatively few of these companies have even thought seriously about it. This, however, is likely to change. The published evidence on the smoking, health and work place interaction has greatly expanded in the last few years along with significant changes in public attitudes. Recent actions by the tobacco industry itself, in terms of diversification and promoting sales to foreign markets, indicate a basic acceptance of a lost cause position. Even the tone of recent tobacco advertising recognizes that smoking is not for everyone.

While these are all positive and

useful steps toward developing a nonsmoking policy, there is also a lag time of several years before business leaders will begin to respond affirmatively.

Some companies are aware of the health problems caused by smoking and the costs of this to their corporate budget, but they so far have declined to develop no smoking policies as unenforceable. This, however, is a red herring argument. To begin with, a policy of no smoking plus a policy of hiring nonsmokers only comes under a company's right to define the nature of the work place and the appropriate behavior of its employees while at work. This right has been upheld in most legal contexts. For example, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has held that such a policy does not involve discrimination as long as it is equally applied to all employees.

The key to appealing to employees to comply with no smoking policies is to introduce policies in a businesslike manner. The point is not to punish or attack smokers. Employees must

**Recent research shows that the costs of smoking employees to business are \$300 to \$350 per average smoker per year at a minimum.**

understand that the no smoking policy involves the rights of nonsmokers and is designed for the best interests of the company. Introducing a program in such a fashion is likely to involve little employee opposition or attempts to sabotage it by smoking employees taking an excessively long time on cigarette breaks.

A carefully introduced program will cost money, perhaps in the range of \$5 to \$10 per employee for setting up the program, arranging employee meetings about the policy, and promoting it in special newsletters. The employer, however, stands to get

a high rate of return on that investment. For example, suppose a company with 1,000 employees spends \$10,000 to introduce a no smoking policy. Based on national averages, the company will have 300 smoking employees, each costing the employer \$300 a year in extra expenses due to their smoking. If they stop, the employer could save \$90,000 a year—all based on a one-time capital investment of \$10,000.

### Calculating costs

For managers used to dealing with hard numbers—profit and loss, for example—it is difficult to think of developing a company policy based on inferences from estimates. Many of them believe that true proof of the net gain of adopting a company smoking policy is missing because there is no smoking gun type of evidence that smoking employees involve a net cost to their employers that can be eliminated through nonsmoking policies.

While it is true that such evidence has not been published widely, a number of companies have internal studies that are firm enough for them to base policy upon. Based on a 20 to 25 percent success rate for Campbell Soup, for example, it has been calculated that its annual rate of return for money invested in smoking cessation programs for employees is between 25 and 50 percent. That means that for every \$1 invested, they will earn 25 cents to 50 cents a year.<sup>4</sup> Other companies that have reported that smoking cessation efforts are cost-effective include Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dow Chemical Company, Johnson & Johnson, New York Telephone Co., Ford Motor Company, IBM, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. and Cybertech Computer.<sup>5</sup>

In general, the business community cannot afford to wait for the results of long-term controlled trials of this



'Smokin' 9-5'

Bobbie Ludwig '81, works as a freelance cartoonist out of her home in St. James.

subject. While the data on the costs of smoking are estimates and inferences, they are based on direct medical care spending and loss of gross national product (GNP), and on epidemiological studies connecting certain illnesses to smoking.

Using figures inflated to approximate late 1984 dollars, an estimate of the excess medical costs to the country of smoking (that is, illnesses that would be insignificant if it were not for the fact that people smoke) is \$24 billion per year and the loss in GNP, using minimal human capital values of life prematurely lost and income lost due to these avoidable illnesses, is \$36 billion per year.<sup>6</sup> These figures do not include the cost of pain and suffering and the multiplier effects on family, friends, employers and society of premature disability and death due to smoking.

Major health gains are expected from instituting no smoking policies in the work place. Both employers and the population at large will benefit.

### Notes

- <sup>1</sup>M.D. Cotwell and B.L. Hirst, "Mortality Differences between Smokers and Nonsmokers," (company document) State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of America, Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 22, 1979.
- <sup>2</sup>M.M. Kristein, "How Much Can Business Expect to Profit from Smoking Cessation?" *Preventive Medicine* 12:358-361, 1983.
- <sup>3</sup>D.P. Rice and T.A. Hodgson, "Economic Costs of Smoking: An Analysis of Data for the U.S.," presented at the Allied Social Science Association annual meeting, San Francisco, California, Dec. 28, 1983.
- <sup>4</sup>Kristein, *op. cit.*
- <sup>5</sup>R.S. Parkinson et al., *Managing Health Promotion in the Workplace* (Palo Alto, California: Mayfield Publishing Co., 1982).
- <sup>6</sup>Rice and Hodgson, *op. cit.*

Marvin Kristein, a Stony Brook professor in the departments of Economics and Community and Preventive Medicine, has been conducting research that supports the fact that nonsmoking programs are good for health and employees. This is a shortened version of an article written by Kristein which appeared in *Business and Health* magazine.



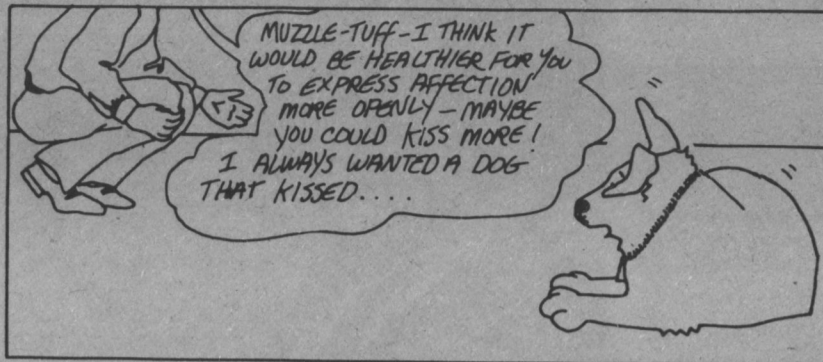
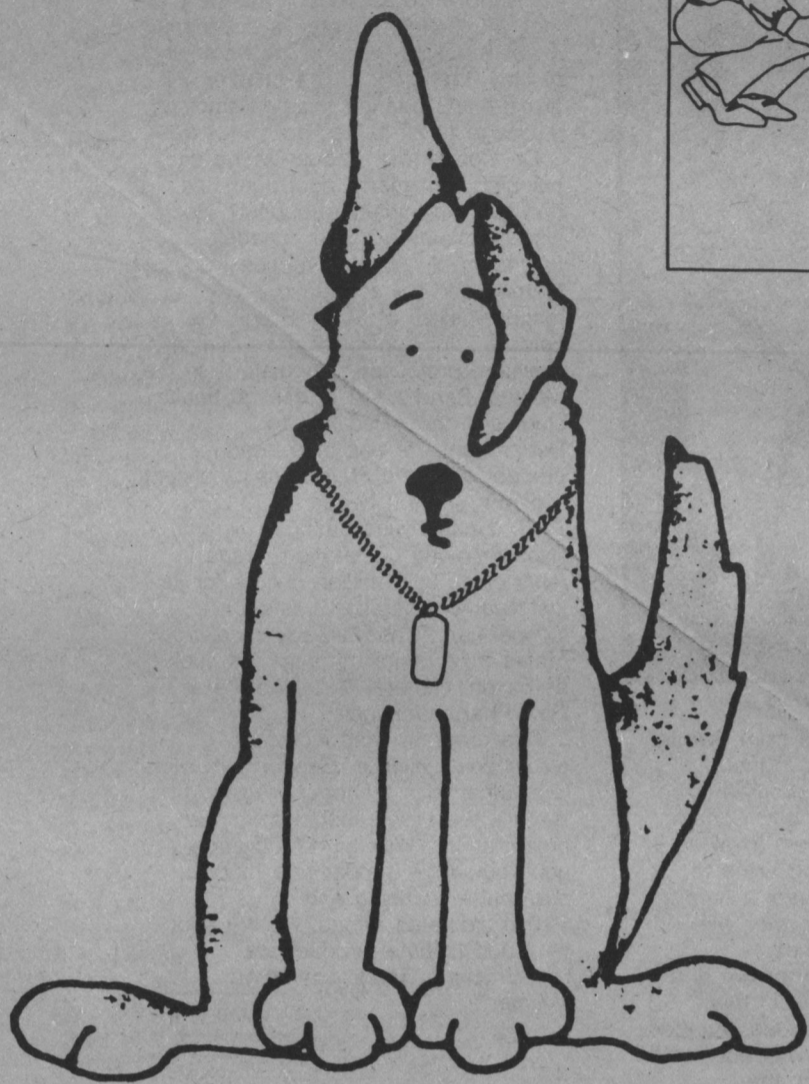


Photo by Michael Petroske

INTRODUCING...

# MUZZLE-TUFF

By Margaret Shepherd

"Muzzle-Tuff" is described on the outside cover of his book as "an uncommon German Shlepard," but creator Roberta Richin '75 privately describes him as "a typical suburban Yiddish wolfer."

She envisioned the subject of her recently published book, *Introducing Muzzle-Tuff*, late in 1983, deciding Muzzle-Tuff would be the perfect character for a book of cartoons.

"There was only one problem," she said, "I simply cannot draw. I only knew that he should have one ear up, one ear down, a great big gold chain and a general expression of great puzzlement."

So she called on her sister, Laurette McIntyre, who after 100 sketches that weren't quite right, brought Muzzle-Tuff to life, at least on paper.

With his big floppy feet, gold medallion and one ear cocked, the lovable canine walked into several thousand homes, following promotions at Bloomingdales and other book and gift shops in the metropolitan area.

Richin describes the collection of cartoons as based on life, work and family. "Muzz is a dog that struggles, and keeps bouncing back. And something good always manages to come out of his struggles."

There is a deliberate Jewish flavor, as Richin said she is trying to convey the joy of the Jewish experience "which, too often, is not visible to the whole community."

"I wanted this book to be something that was Jewish, but which could be shared with everyone."

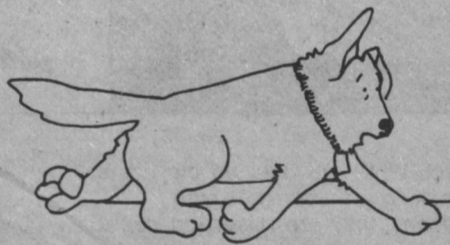
With that goal in mind, Richin aimed her humor at both the Jewish and Christian populations, with a glossary of Jewish terms provided. In fact, Muzzle-Tuff's dearest friend is Buffy, a cuddly cat who lives in a Christian

home next door. Their relationship is influenced by Richin's own experience growing up with many Christian friends.

"Not enough attention is given to the pleasure and sharing that can come from that sort of relationship," she said.

### Muzzle-Tuff cartoons fine-tuned

Deciding that Muzzle-Tuff was a character that deserved to be shared, Richin contacted her agent, who arranged for West End Press, Rutherford, NJ, to publish this first book of cartoons. Between January and July of 1984, Richin, her sister



and their parents, Eve and Irving, discussed, debated and hammered out the basic aspects of the character. Roberta calls her mother, Eve, her best critic and credits her father, a former playwright, with her understanding of character development.

As Roberta wrote, Laurette drew and the collaboration began to show results. "We work entirely differently," said Richin, "I'm driven; she works at a different pace." Laurette is six years older than her 31-year-old sister and has a family, including a son Tyler, who was pulled in to pose as Jason, who appears throughout the book.

To call herself driven, is no exaggeration on the part of Richin. She runs her own small advertising group, does technical writing and research for companies, organizations and individuals, and has been a

ghostwriter for a number of books.

She is also involved in the academic world as a consultant to school districts on topics such as family change and crisis, protecting children and improving student performance. She is specifically involved in staff development and training with the Suffolk County Organization for the Promotion of Education (SCOPE).

Her contact with children, families and the educational system helped her develop characters for the book and gave her background for a another book that will be published by West End Press in the spring of 1986. *STP: The Parent's Edge* presents practical ways to build student-teacher-parent planning.

Richin spent 10 years in the juvenile justice and educational systems on Long Island, working with young people who suffered from emotional, behavioral and family problems. For five of those years, she helped supervise a group home for adolescent boys in Yaphank.

"Muzzle-Tuff's son, Prince, acts like anybody's teenage son sometimes—he drives everyone nuts," she said, laughing.

Richin has worked with troubled youth since she was 15. She began as an outreach worker for the Huntington Youth Bureau, in a peer program meant to connect young people with professional counselors.

### Muzzle-Tuff takes off

Recently, Richin's added new burdens to her work schedule, as she is becoming personally involved with the promotion of Muzzle-Tuff. There's hardly time to take a deep breath, but knowing that, so far, the book has sold everywhere she has taken it is enough to keep her racing.

Virginia Colyer, who is involved with

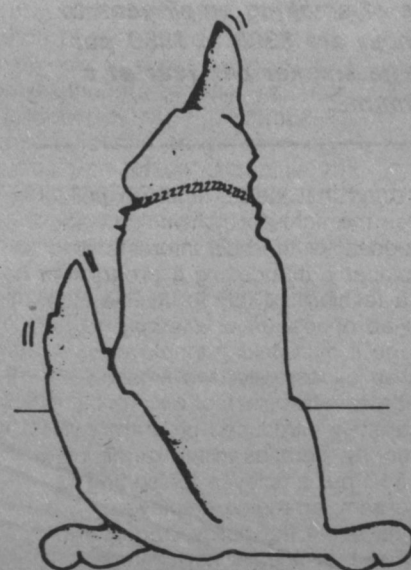
the publicity for Snoopy, has joined West End Press to act as publicity director for the Muzzle-Tuff promotion. Book club contracts have been arranged and Muzzle-Tuff will soon be available to gift and book stores around the nation.

By the coming holiday season, there should be no shortage of Muzzle-Tuff gift items. He is already available on posters and will be on key chains and calendars.

And wouldn't Muzzle-Tuff make the most adorable stuffed animal? Yes, those should be available too, for the young, and the not-so young.

Dreams for the future include a syndication and animated television specials "that bring people together" at times like Christmas and Hanukkah and Easter and Passover.

But for right now, Roberta Richin seems to be walking just a little above the ground, happy that things are looking up and that she is successfully showing "a part of the Jewish tradition in all its warmth and humor."



## Annual Fund gets new direction from alumna

Marlene Williams, MALS '75, has been named to the newly-created position of assistant director for Annual Fund. Coordinated fundraising efforts in the form of an annual fund campaign are relatively new to the University. It began last year, supervised by Denise Coleman '77, who has since then become assistant vice president for university affairs.

"Ms. Williams will coordinate the entire Annual Fund effort, which includes written, personal and telephone contact with alumni, parents of students and friends of the University," said Coleman. "We are pleased that Ms. Williams was available, as she was selected for the demanding position because of her outstanding fundraising experience."

Most recently, Williams was director of development, public relations and publications for the Suffolk County Organization for the Promotion of



Education (SCOPE). In 1983, she served as director of development for a local non-profit agency, after coordinating the New York metropolitan area fundraising efforts for three years for the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, TN.

Before she began to develop her

interests in fundraising, Williams cultivated a career as an educator. She became a reading specialist, then embarked on a new direction when she earned a certificate in non-profit management from Aldelphi University.

She studied for a master's degree

in the Continuing Education program and became familiar with the Stony Brook campus. When she learned of the annual fund position, she was motivated to apply, she said, "because I was acquainted with the University and I already felt a part of it." She also expressed interest in working with a new program.



## \$5,000 gift sparks fast start for Stony Brook fund drive

**\$30,000 raised  
...and counting**

With an anonymous \$5,000 gift doubling the ante for all early gifts, the second Annual Fund campaign is off to a fast start at Stony Brook.

"You took up the challenge even though we were just beginning to ask for flexible funds and you were new to giving," reports an Annual Fund brochure received in the mail by more than 35,000 Stony Brook alumni, most of them from Long Island and the rest of the New York City metropolitan region.

Annual Fund efforts raised \$35,000 last year—more than a dollar for every alumnus or alumna.

"We've hoped to double the figure raised in the first campaign. This time, with your help—and we mean YOU—we can meet the challenge."

Helping to meet the challenge is an

anonymous \$5,000 matching gift pledge from an individual whom University officials identify only as "A friend long associated with the campus." Each gift of \$100 or more, up to the \$5,000 total, will be matched by the anonymous donor.

Denise Coleman, assistant vice president for university affairs, notes that contributions "are very important because they provide flexible, quickly available sources of support for purposes such as athletics, scholarships, library acquisitions and departmental programs where no other funds are available."

We're very interested in the \$100 or more gifts needed to earn our \$5,000 matching pledge," she added. Previous donors, Coleman noted, will be asked to consider increasing their gifts. First-time donors are being asked to contribute \$25-\$50.



Alumni, staff and students get together for a night of calling for pledges during the Annual Fund Phonathon. Sitting around the table, they are: Johanna O'Brien, Ed Casper, William Schneider, Ron Willa, Paul Lombardo, Denise Bernholtz and Shawn McDonald.

## Phonathon keeps alums' phones busy

Eight volunteers sat in a conference room for two-and-a-half hours making phone calls. Two were students, four were members of the University staff and two were coaches. Some left early, but half stayed until 9:30 dialing, pitching and ringing their bells.

There was confusion in the air, with the talking out loud, the ringing of bells and the coordinator encouraging the callers to "ring those bells."

It was April 3 and the volunteers were just one of the groups that called alumni during the second Annual Fund Phonathon.

Many alumni received phone calls during the last two months personally asking them to help support the University in its endeavor to keep up academic excellence in light of ever increasing budget constraints.

And their response has the Annual Fund organizers even more hopeful that they will reach their goals. By the end of April, the phonathon had received pledges totalling \$15,000.

Phonathon Coordinator Lois Mazer said that each night almost \$1,000 was pledged from the approximately 500 phone calls placed. The phonathon was held three nights

a week, from March 12 to May 2. Most of the phone calls were made to alumni from the classes of 1972 to 79.

Volunteers were garnered from every classification of University supporters. Local alumni were contacted, staff members recruited and students sought out. Current student leaders were invited to a reception in the president's office and asked to recruit 10-15 students to help. A competition between the dorms was held and the dorm that raised the most money received \$100. The coaches rallied together for a night of calling and the lacrosse team also took their best shot.

The most money raised in one night was \$1,695 by a group of alumni and students. Each evening, a gift was awarded to the highest fundraiser, with football coach Sam Kornhauser over all with \$435.

Not only the winners received rewards however. Everyone went home tired, but happy with a gray hat that said "Stony Brook Fundbuster," a stomach full of bagels and coffee or soda, and a feeling of doing something worthwhile.

**These alumni aren't going to miss Homecoming 1985.**

**They would like to make sure you won't either.**

Frank Maresca '68  
 Len Spivak '64  
 Jack Guarneri '68  
 Mike Lambert '82  
 Fran Reilly '83  
 David Reznick '82  
 Mitch Weiss '82  
 Joe Buscareno '66  
 Richard Gelfond '76  
 Joe Cassidy '74  
 Earle Weprin '77  
 Willa Price '74  
 Thore Omholt '64  
 Jackie Lachow Zuckerman '82  
 (Residence Life)  
 Claire Zafonce '83 (Residence Life)  
 Lisa Laudido '83 (Residence Life)  
 Joel Peskoff '79 (FSA)  
 Rich Bentley '81 (FSA)  
 Chris Fairhall '82 (FSA)  
 Babak Movahedi '82 (Polity)  
 Rich Zuckerman '81 (Polity)  
 David Herzog '80 (Polity)  
 Gary Strauss '80 (Polity)  
 Bruce Schoenberg '76 (Benedict)  
 Jeff Singer (Benedict)

Mike Wall '78 (Benedict)  
 Greg Herdemian '76 (Benedict)  
 Luann Vigliane (Benedict)  
 Norman Prusslin '73 (WUSB)  
 John Vernile '83 (WUSB)

**25th Statesman Reunion**

Jonathan Salant '76  
 Lou Manna '76  
 Grace Lee '78  
 Elizabeth Wasserman '85  
 Howard Saltz  
 Laura Craven

**Class of 70**

Mamie Tam

**Class of 75**

Paula Warmath  
 Len Steinbach

**Class of 80**

Bob LeRoy  
 Mark McKissick (Bronc)  
 Tom Nielson  
 Keith Commander

**Reunions are being held during Homecoming this year. Come Oct. 12 and make some new friends out of old ones. Watch for details in the next issue of *Stony Brook People*.**

# alumni office

h a p p e n i n g s

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association will be held at 11 a.m., Sun., June 23. Anyone who wishes to attend is welcome. For more information, please contact the Alumni Office at (516) 246-7771.

**Legislators shown SB concerns**

Alumni Association Director Len Spivak '64 and Assistant Director for Alumni Affairs Andrea Young recently related university concerns in person to the state legislators. They traveled to Albany in March to discuss pertinent topics, such as the need for deregulation within the SUNY system, with key legislators. They included: Senator Kenneth P. LaValle

(chairperson, State Senate Committee on Higher Education), Senator James J. Lack, Assemblyman John J. Flanagan, Assemblyman Patrick G. Halpin, Assemblyman I. William Bianchi, Assemblyman Paul Harenberg, Peter Martineau (staff assistant for Senator Marchi) and Jim Conti (staff assistant for Assemblywoman Antonia P. Rettaliata).

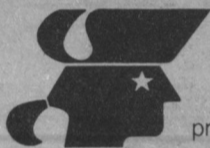
**Mets game get-together**

An alumnus is interested in getting alumni together for an outing at Shea Stadium. Dick McNally '72 would like alumni who want to attend a Mets game to give him a call at (718) 359-8477.



*Alumni business* is presented, discussed and debated by the active members of the Alumni Board of Directors at their winter meeting.

**Patriots Club**

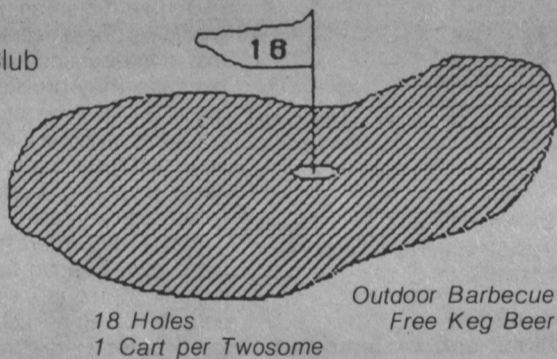


presents its

**2nd Annual Golf Outing**

Colonie Hill Country Club  
 Hauppauge, NY

June 7, 1985  
 Tee off 9 a.m. Sharp  
 \$65 entry fee



**PRIZES:**  
 Low Man Each Foursome  
 Longest Drive  
 Closest to Pin  
 Low Scratch  
 Low Handicap  
 Surprise

For Sign-Up or More Information Call  
 246-7771 (Alumni Office)  
 Proceeds benefit Stony Brook Football

**Registration form:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Home phone \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. phone \_\_\_\_\_

- Please place me in a foursome
- I would like to play with the following person(s)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ golfer(s)

I cannot attend. Enclosed is my contribution for \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Contact the following person:  to sponsor a foursome  
 interested in playing golf

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Make check payable to: SBF/Patriots Club. Mail by May 15 to Patriots Club Golf Outing, Alumni Association, 330 Administration Building, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-0604

**Tune up your flair**

**for songwriting**



**STONY BROOK  
 WANTS AN  
 ALMA MATER**

An Alma Mater is an official song of praise to be performed at commencements, convocations, inaugurations, sports events and homecomings, in honor of our University at Stony Brook.

**Enter your composition—requirements:**

1. Original lyrics and music may not be more than two stanzas in length.
2. A composition may be submitted by several persons, one of whom **MUST** be an affiliate of Stony Brook.
3. Lyrics may be submitted in the following order: (a) written words and music; (b) cassette tape with lyric sheet.
4. Lyrics may be written to pre-existing music that is in the public domain.
5. Name, address, phone number, and University affiliation must accompany all entries.
6. All entries must be submitted to the Alumni Office, 330 Administration Building, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-0604. Call (516) 246-7771 for further information.

# Stony Brook kicks off new Physical Education and Athletics Division

By Alvin F. Oickle

All the excitement around Stony Brook's Gymnasium and athletic fields this spring isn't concentrated on the sports teams. There's some polite academic cheering being raised for major changes taking place on two fronts:

- The Department of Physical Education and Athletics will become five units under a new Division of Physical Education and Athletics. A national search will be conducted for a division director.

- An architect has been chosen and funds committed by the state legislature, Division of the Budget and governor's office to provide the campus with a fieldhouse. This structure will be erected near the Gym, one of the original campus facilities built for a student body only a quarter the size of today's.

The steps are in line with an effort begun in 1980 to meet the needs of an academic department that is forced to turn away 800 students each semester for lack of enough instructors, and to upgrade an intercollegiate athletics program that until two years ago had only club teams in the major sports of football and lacrosse.

A new advisory committee on intercollegiate athletics, chaired by Dr. Mark Walker, professor of economics, has been appointed by Dr. Graham Spanier, vice provost for undergraduate studies. This group has been reviewing the recommendations made by the Schubel Committee (an ad hoc committee formed in 1980 and chaired by Marine Sciences Research Center Dean J.R. Schubel), which concern the appropriate levels of athletic competition for intercollegiate sports and the addition of full-time varsity sports coaches. Acting on the 1981 Schubel Report recommendations, Stony Brook added such positions in men's football and women's soccer over the past two years as both sports undertook Division III schedules.

Dr. Spanier said the new organization plan, with two faculty changes, will take effect Sept. 1.

- Henry von Mechow, professor of physical education and chairperson of the Department of Physical Education, has accepted appointment as special assistant to the vice president for campus operations, a two-year assignment with responsibility for

overseeing the planning and construction of a fieldhouse on the Stony Brook campus.

- John Ramsey, associate professor and head of the department's curriculum development, has agreed to serve as chairperson of the Department of Physical Education for a three-year term. In addition, Professor Ramsey will serve as acting

and at the same time coordinate the many other varied responsibilities. The new administrative position, the director of physical education and athletics, will manage five separate activities: Department of Physical Education, Men's Athletics, Women's Athletics, Intramurals, and Facilities and Operation."

He continued, "The goals are to provide a more workable arrangement for the unit, to provide more visibility for physical education and athletics at Stony Brook by identifying one individual who is clearly responsible for all day-to-day operations in the unit, to enhance budget management

Professor Ramsey was director of men's athletics for six years and served as acting department chairperson in spring 1981. Like Professor von Mechow, he has been active in coaching and other departmental activities for more than 20 years.

Manhattan architect Alexander Kouzmanoff (chairperson of the Department of Architecture at Columbia University) has been selected to design the new fieldhouse by early 1986. Construction, expected to begin the following summer, will be completed by the fall semester 1988 under the current timetable.

The University's existing gymnasium

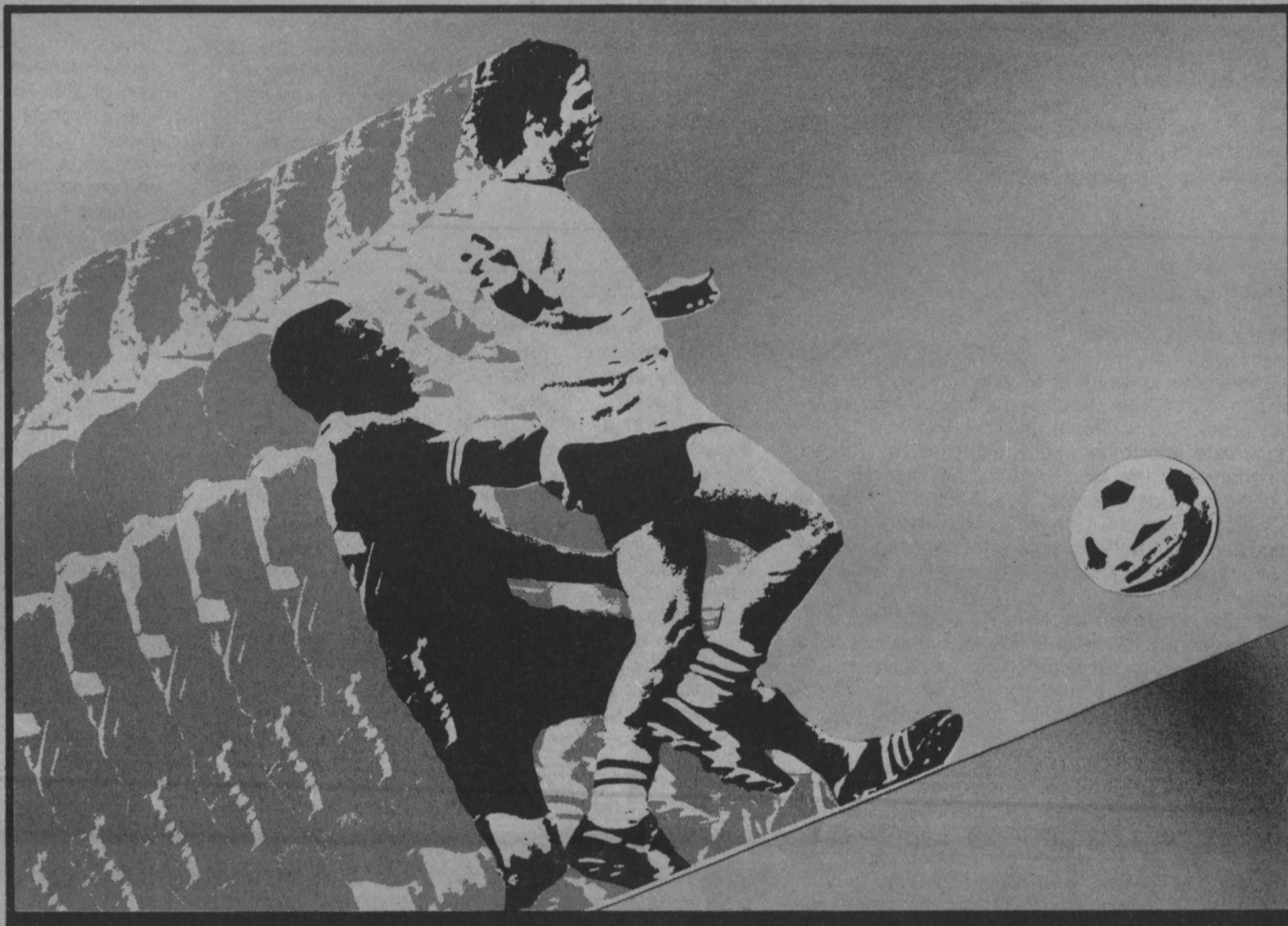


Illustration by Tom Giacalone

director of the new Division of Physical Education and Athletics until a permanent director has been chosen and appointed.

Dr. Spanier commented, "The complexity of the current organizational format for Physical Education and Athletics makes it impossible for one individual to administer the academic department

and to pay more attention to the academic mission of the Department of Physical Education."

Professor von Mechow, who has chaired the department since 1977, will serve as liaison with campus officials. In addition, he will work with local and regional schools and individuals involved in athletics and public officials. He will also continue to teach and participate in department activities.

was erected for Stony Brook's opening in 1962. That structure was designed for a student body of 4,000. Addition of the fieldhouse will help Stony Brook meet the needs of a student body that exceeds 16,000.

## Basketball, swimming and track stars warm up winter sports season

Four All-American ratings head the list of major awards won by winter sports teams this year.

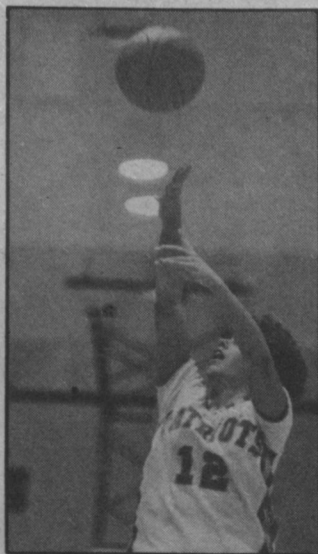
In addition, two Patriots received regional All-Star awards in basketball, and two teams—women's basketball and men's squash—received state and national ratings.

Earning All-American recognition for the third time was senior swimmer Tom Aird.

Two women indoor track stars earned All-American status for the second time and both in different events than their first honors. Barbara Gubbins, a senior who earned national recognition in 1983 in cross country running, was recognized this winter for indoor track. Cheryl Hunter, a sophomore, won her 1985 All-American rating in the shotput in indoor track, and was All-American in 1984 outdoor track and field in the discus throw.

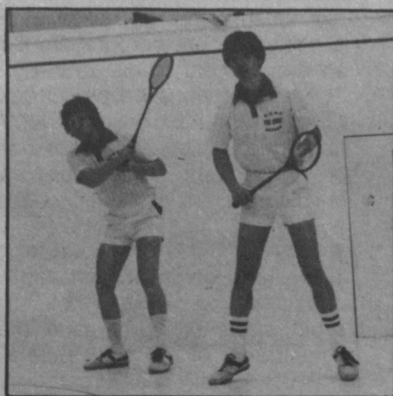
The fourth winter sport All-American at Stony Brook is Marie Benard, a junior 3,000-meter runner. Like Hunter and Gubbins, Benard is also New York State champion in her event.

Earning regional recognition in basketball were Michele White and



Dave Burda. White, a sophomore is a 5-foot-3 guard and the team's leading scorer (20.2 points per game). She was named for the second year to the All-Star team for Metropolitan New York-New Jersey by the ECAC (Eastern Collegiate Athletic

**National and state rankings** were earned by the women's basketball and men's squash teams this winter.



Conference).

Burda, the Patriots' 6-foot-9 center, was named to the Metro All-Star team by the Collegiate Basketball Writers Association. He led the men's team in scoring (459 points, 17.7 points per game) and rebounds (239, 9.2).

For the third year, the women's basketball team was chosen by

Metropolitan Collegiate Basketball Association officials for the Ron Anderson Sportsmanship Award. Stony Brook is the only winner of the three-year-old award, which is open to all MCBA member teams in Divisions I, II and III in the New York-New Jersey area.

Also earning recognition as the winter season ended was Stony Brook's men's squash team, ranked No. 13 in the nation. The team, led by veteran coach Bob Snider, returned to a familiar place among the top 20 after poor records the past two seasons.

In addition, both the men's and women's basketball teams were chosen for post-season tournaments, the men among eight teams in the ECAC Metropolitan New York-New Jersey Division III playoffs and the women for the New York State Division III Championship. The women's team, under coach Dec McMullen, finished fourth in the state championships.

# Letter

L E T T E R S

## A letter from the editor:

As you can see, *Stony Brook People* is sporting a new look. But it is not only in the appearance of the publication that there has been a change. The content has also been tailored to alumni concerns. This is your tabloid and our aim is to keep you informed about what's going on at the University and with your former classmates.

This letter section will give you an opportunity to share your views with your fellow alumni. Submissions can be sent to the *Stony Brook*

People editor, 121 Central Hall, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-2760.

We also are interested in reviewing articles written by alumni.

People looks forward to hearing from you and to providing you with an ongoing glimpse of the world of and surrounding Stony Brook.

Dear *Stony Brook People*,

Just a short note to say that as the first Director of Alumni Affairs at Stony Brook (an alumnus, and past editor of *Stony Brook People* as well), I cannot begin to congratulate and thank you enough for the honesty and importance of the March/April 1985 (vol. 16 no. 1 issue) of *Stony Brook People*. Your honest highlight of "The Challenge and the Choice" report on the over-regulation of SUNY is quite important to anyone who cares about Stony Brook. It deserves sincere applauding.

In particular, President Marburger's quoted account of the "bureaucratic guerrilla warfare" which embodies the numbingly boring but equally real challenge to this and every other SUNY administrator's awesome task, should be required reading for every graduate, now taxpayer. I believe that it is not unfair to observe that the mud that mired students in the 1960s and early 70s at Stony Brook has been transformed into the Albany-inspired administrative red-tape of the 1980s.

In short, the report's recommendation that SUNY be restructured as a public benefit corporation should be endorsed by the Trustees and pursued without delay. Give Marburger the free hand he deserves, before we lose able administrators like him.

Richard Gerber '71

On January 16, 1985, the Report of the Independent Commission on the Future of the State University was released. The Report found that our State University is "the most over-regulated university in the nation" and

called for "a fundamental and basic change in SUNY's structure," specifically, the restructuring of the University as a public benefit corporation under the SUNY Board of Trustees.

The Summary, if not the entirety of the Report, is required reading for each member of the New York State Legislature.

Our University—it is yours as well as mine—is suffocating under a maze of bureaucratic and regulatory impediments to the efficient management of an institution of higher education. Although well intentioned, these impediments result in a waste of the State's assets. In physical plant alone, the taxpayers of this State have invested many billions of dollars in our University. The return on that investment to which the taxpayers are entitled is a first class University, attracting industry, fostering economic development, and producing graduates with academic credentials which are second to none. As the Report of the Independent Commission discloses, our University is falling short of its goals in each of these areas.

This is a year of fundamental importance to the State University. It is imperative that the University be reconstructed as a public benefit corporation. As the University celebrates the year of its one millionth graduate, we expect your enthusiastic support of this objective.

Leonard A. Spivak '64  
president, Alumni Association

(Submitted to legislators as an introduction during Alumni Legislative day. (See story, page 13.)

## Governor, SUNY propose greater flexibility for SUNY managers

In the last issue of *Stony Brook People* (March/April), an independent report on the future of SUNY was highlighted and presented with reactions.

The Independent Commission on the Future of SUNY, appointed last year by SUNY Chancellor Clifton R. Wharton, found SUNY to be the "most over-regulated university in the nation."

The report, titled "The Challenge and the Choice," recommended that SUNY be restructured from a public agency to a public benefit corporation in order to release it from a stranglehold of excessive state regulations. Such a restructuring, they concluded, would allow the SUNY system to compete more effectively with other colleges and universities for research support, philanthropic contributions and top students and faculty.

In response to the commission's report, legislators Mark Alan Siegel (D-Manhattan), chairperson of the New York State Assembly Higher Education Committee, and Kenneth LaValle (R-Port Jefferson), chairperson of the New York State Senate Committee on Higher Education, convened a series of four public hearings in late February and early March.

At a hearing held in Farmingdale on February 22, Stony Brook President John H. Marburger recommended that the Legislature ensure SUNY's independence by means of a constitutional amendment.

"Making SUNY a public corporation is the weakest step that can be taken to ensure the necessary independence of action," he said. "I believe that the best solution is constitutional independence."

Others who testified in support of the commission's conclusions were former Stony Brook President John S. Toll (now president of the University of Maryland), Paul Holcomb, president of the Long Island Forum for

Technology, and Walter Oberstebink, president of the Long Island Association (Long Island's regional chamber of commerce).

R. Christian Anderson, chairperson of the Stony Brook Council (Stony Brook's local governing board), also testified in favor of a constitutional amendment, and commented recently, "The Commission's report was excellent and long overdue, but it probably didn't go far enough. My own view is that a constitutional amendment is necessary."

In late February, Governor Mario M. Cuomo announced a legislative program to enhance SUNY's management flexibility. Though the governor's program did not mention the notion of restructuring SUNY into a public benefit corporation, it recommended (through an amendment to his 1985-86 executive budget) that SUNY institutions be permitted to shift funds freely among expenditure categories within an overall appropriation level for each campus. It also advocated providing "lump sum" appropriations to campuses for building repairs or replacement of academic equipment.

SUNY officials produced their own recommendations in the form of draft legislation endorsed by the Board of Trustees. A "blueprint" for transforming SUNY into a public benefit corporation, the plan called for an amendment of the state Education Law under which SUNY originally was created in 1948.

Under SUNY's proposal, the State University system would retain its current governance format under the Board of Trustees. However, the Trustees, chancellor and campus presidents would be given more authority, flexibility and responsibility in managing resources.

The SUNY draft legislation and the Governor's program are now being considered by both houses of the state legislature. The legislators are currently writing their own joint proposal.

Dear *Stony Brook People*,

What a professional job! Your choice of photography, Pat Costello's artwork and Al Oickle's words are all very important to *International Art of Jazz*. Visibility is probably the single most important factor because everything, including money flows from it.

May we have permission to reprint the story? (March/April issue).

Thanks so much for running the IAJ story. We are very grateful.

Ann H. Sneed,  
IAJ Executive Director

Dear *Stony Brook People*,

The Second Annual Stony Brook Phonathon has been a great success thanks to the dedication and hard work of the Phonathon volunteers. The volunteers, consisting of Stony Brook staff, faculty, students and alumni, donated their time by contacting local alumni who graduated between 1972 and 1979.

The monies that were pledged by the alumni will be directed to the Annual Fund for the purpose of enhancing the quality of undergraduate life, education and research.

Kudos to all the special volunteers who helped make Stony Brook's Phonathon the best ever.

Lois Mazer,  
Phonathon Coordinator

P.S. For information about participating in future phonathons, please call 246-7771.



## Where were you when?...

Governor Nelson Rockefeller addresses students during the 1966 ground breaking ceremonies for the Earth and Space Sciences Building. Today, the approximately 1,050 square foot building houses 39 laboratories, 15 classrooms, a lecture hall, a museum and 69 offices. The Earth and Space Sciences department has also grown to include professors who have worked on Voyager missions to Saturn and moon rock analysis.

# class notes

**63** **Martin L. Meltz** has been selected as the Northwest Area Citizen of the Year.

**64** Foreign services officer, **Don Sheehan**, following assignments in Poland, the USSR, Nigeria, Bangladesh and India, leaves Washington in June for an assignment with the U.S. Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Havana, Cuba. The American Association of Physicists in Medicine has chosen **Edwin C. McCullough** president-elect. He is now professor and head of medical physics in the division of radiation therapy at the Mayo Clinic, Minnesota.

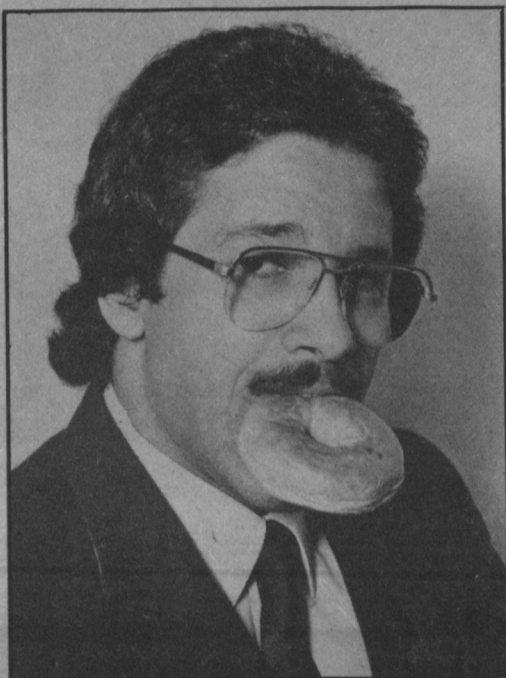
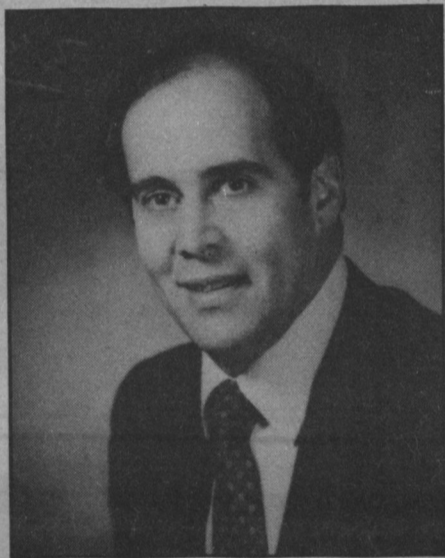
**73** Lt. **Robert W. Kaelin** has been decorated with the Air Force Achievement Medal at Keesler Air Force Base, MS. **Valerie Manzo** was appointed manager of government relations for Viacom Cablevision.

**74** **Mark Demarest** was named district sales manager, north central region, for Stuart Pharmaceuticals, Division of ICI Americas.

**75** **Mary Anne Mrozinski** was appointed director by the Queens Historical Society board of trustees.

**82** Second Lt. **Robert S. Fanelli** has completed an armor officer basic course at the U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, KY. **Susan C. Miller** is serving in the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic as a forestry extensionist. Air National Guard Airperson **Jeffrey S. Spector** has completed Air Force basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, TX. **Raymond E. Van Znienen** was promoted to his present rank of Navy Lieutenant while serving with Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Five, Naval Air Station Agana, Guam.

Paul David Epstein, DDS '65



Peter J. Nemarich '79



Edwin C. McCullough '64

**65** **Paul David Epstein**, DDS, has become a member of the Executive Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Neurofibromatosis Foundation.

**67** **Robert L. Gallucci** was appointed deputy director general of the Multinational Force and Observers and is living in Rome with his wife and two children.

**68** **Dorothy Durkin** was promoted to assistant dean of the New York University School of Continuing Education, in charge of public affairs and student services.

**69** The *New York Times* has named **Russel T. Lewis** a senior vice president.

**70** **T. Roger Eltringham** is engaged to be married to Jacqueline Burdi in July. **Mike Fetterman** was elected president of the Los Angeles County Osteopathic Medical Association. **Richard Sacks** and **Lydia (Papandrea) Sacks** '71 have two kids: Marty and Vanessa, and one schnauzer.

**71** The New York City Board of Education appointed **Nancy M. Lederman** counsel to the chancellor.

**76** **David A. Schwartz** has joined Liller Neal, Inc., the Atlanta advertising agency and public relations counseling firm, as a copywriter. **Rachel Shuster** kept busy in 1984 as a sportswriter for *USA Today* where she covered the summer olympics in Los Angeles. **Michael V. Wall** was promoted to regional sales manager in the eastern region of IBM.

**77** **Hyman Murveit**, alive and well in California, is working at SRI International. **Margaret Valentine** is director of patient services in the Lutheran Hospital Center for the Aging.

**78** **Keri H. Lipkowitz** is a doctoral candidate in environmental psychology at the University Center of the City University of New York.

**79** **Peter J. Nemarich** was named copywriter for Velv Advertising, Inc., the internal advertising agency for Lender's Bagels.

**80** Marine First Lt. **Lionel J. Rotelli** reported for duty with the third Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, AZ. **Cori Rubinstein** graduated from Cardozo Law School and now works as a co-op attorney for Time Equities, Inc. She recently married Hesh Kate, a dental resident.

**81** After living in Queens the last two years, **David Braverman** recently moved back to the Three Village area. **Greg Butler** and his wife left for Hong Kong where they will work in a Vietnamese refugee camp in the overcrowded island community. **Ramon Gomez** of New York City, taught math as a peace corps volunteer in Swaziland, South Africa. **Thomas Kantor** is one of 17 medical students from the class of 1985 at the SUNY Upstate Medical Center who have been elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society.

**83** **Shawn P. Bertel** has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the US Air Force. The board of directors of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Central Connecticut appointed **Patricia A. Fling** executive director. Marine Second Lt. **Anthony T. Pennello** has completed the Combat Engineer Officer Course. Pfc. **Eugene F. Powers** has completed basic training at Fort Dix, NJ.

**84** Second Lt. **Stacy J. Cottone** has completed the Air Force military indoctrination for medical service officers at Sheppard Air Force Base, TX.

## Marriages

**Lynn Anne Bebbler** '83 to **Jonathan Diamond** '82, June 29. **Scott Herschander** '83 to **Jacqueline Jacobs** '83, Nov. 3. **Ron Landau** '73 to Kerry Immerso, Jan. 1984. **Susan H. Reichman** '82 to **Stephen R. O'Brien** '82, Oct. 28. **Gloria Markiewicz** '77 to **Kevin W. Young** '78, Sept. 8. **Richard Karl Zuckerman** '82 to **Jackie Lachow Zuckerman** '81, Aug. 25.

## Births

**Randi (Schneider) Braverman** '80; first child, Stacy Lynn, May 16, 1984. **Michael S. Goldstein** '74 and wife Joy; son, Brian Sorrel. **Robert B. Wities** '77 and wife Lynda; first child, Eric Brandon, Jan. 28.

## Deceased

**Janet (Dragonette) Ricketson** '77, Jan. 9.



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17 no. 2

**The burning issues surrounding cigarette smoking**  
Difficulties of people trying to quit smoking has encouraged the Non-Smoking Generation to focus on helping teenagers never to start. pages 7, 8  
SB professor conclude non-smoking policies and programs are cost saving. pages 7, 8  
**First photographs of another solar system**  
Richard Terile '72 and Bradford Smith use sophisticated photographic device to capture evidence believed to indicate the first solar system besides our own. page 5  
**On the look out for new particles in nature**  
SB professor Paul Grannis heads an international team of 90 physicists at the Fermilab to discover particles that currently exist only in theory. page 3  
**An uncommon German Shepard arrives in cartoonland**  
Roberta Richin '75 learns success is spelled "MuzzleTuff" as she publishes her first book of cartoons about a lovable creature who speaks Yiddish. page 10

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