

# stony brook review

a monthly publication  
of the  
state university of new york  
at stony brook

## International Magazine Of Poetry Launched

Volume one, number one of *Stony Brook*, "an international journal of poetry, poetics and translations," will be off the presses any day now.

Asked if he felt the world really needed another struggling poetry magazine, managing editor Roger Guedalla, a graduate student in English, replied with enthusiasm: "Absolutely. We hope to become a really powerful voice on an international scale. Such a voice doesn't exist now."

He explained that for several reasons the *Stony Brook* enterprise was unique. "First, we will publish new translations of poets and provide first translations of unknown poets. We will also reprint articles on poetics and linguistics and offer serious studies of modern poets — not the patronizing little reviews that appear elsewhere. We'll get down to the real nitty-gritty with in-depth treatments of poetry."

The magazine, to be published twice a year, will contain about 250 pages "so we have the space to do the job that no other publication is now doing," according to Guedalla.

The first issue contains an unpublished canto by Ezra Pound, letters by William Carlos Williams, new poems by Allen Ginsberg, Gary Snyder, Charles Olson, Denise Levertov, Robert Duncan and others, an article on the problems of translating American Indian poetry and an in-depth study of the work of James

Harrison, a poet now on a year's leave of absence from Stony Brook's English department.

According to editor George Quasha, Stony Brook English instructor, the magazine will publish famous poets as well as discover lesser knowns. Graduate student J. D. Reed and undergraduate Eliot Weinberger are serving as additional editors.

Independent of the University, the Stony Brook Poetics Foundation has been established to finance the venture. Memberships range from \$15 to \$500. "We want to be able to commission translations and pay poets," said Guedalla.

Subscriptions cost \$3.25 and individual copies \$1.75. Subscriptions can be mailed to Box 1102, Stony Brook, New York 11790. □

## Carols to Brighten ACUC Holiday Gathering

A special "Holiday Gathering" of the Association for Community-University Cooperation (A.C.U.C.) at the Three Village Inn in Stony Brook on Wednesday, December 18 at 8:30 p.m. will feature musical selections of the season by the University Chorus directed by Gregg Smith. All A.C.U.C. members and persons interested in joining are welcome to attend. □

## Students Want To Tell It Like It Is

A pert and pretty Stony Brook coed recently spoke at a local community group's dinner meeting about students' views on education and society. When her talk was finished, one of the local residents at the meeting expressed his surprise at both her presentation and her appearance.

"You don't look at all like a wild-eyed radical," he said incredulously.

"Well, I am one," was the reply. "This just happens to be the way some of us wild-eyed radicals look."

The quick and bright response elicited a burst of good-natured laughter around the table, but the girl waited for silence to resume and then added, "Students are people, too."

Much in the manner of such candid exchanges as this, students at Stony Brook are opening doors to communication with their neighbors in surrounding communities.

The Stony Brook Student Speakers' Bureau was begun last year when a group of concerned students proposed the idea to the student government and the University administration following the widely-publicized January 17 drug raid on campus.

John Jones, then president of the senior class and a founder of the Speakers' Bureau, explained, "At this point I think everyone believes all that students have on their mind is drugs. We hope to be able to give people a better understanding of what really goes on at Stony Brook."

About a dozen students participated in the early Speakers' Bureau effort, which now involves 30-40 people and is headed by Minna Barrett, a bright, perky senior from Oceanside, L.I., who is majoring in psychology. "We just want to tell it like it is," Minna insists.

## and show it like it is

As an offshoot of the Speakers' Bureau, one of its members proposed the establishment of a student-operated organization to provide student guides for visitors to the campus. The Visitors' Bureau was set into action at the beginning of the fall semester under the leadership of Lonny Rose, a senior political science major from East Meadow, L.I. So far this year, student tour guides have escorted over 1500 visitors on tours of classrooms, laboratories and campus buildings.

## faculty too

Shortly, a third public service organization, the Faculty Speakers' Bureau, will be fully in operation at Stony Brook. A nucleus of about 50 faculty members are available to speak to

groups on a variety of subjects in virtually every academic discipline.

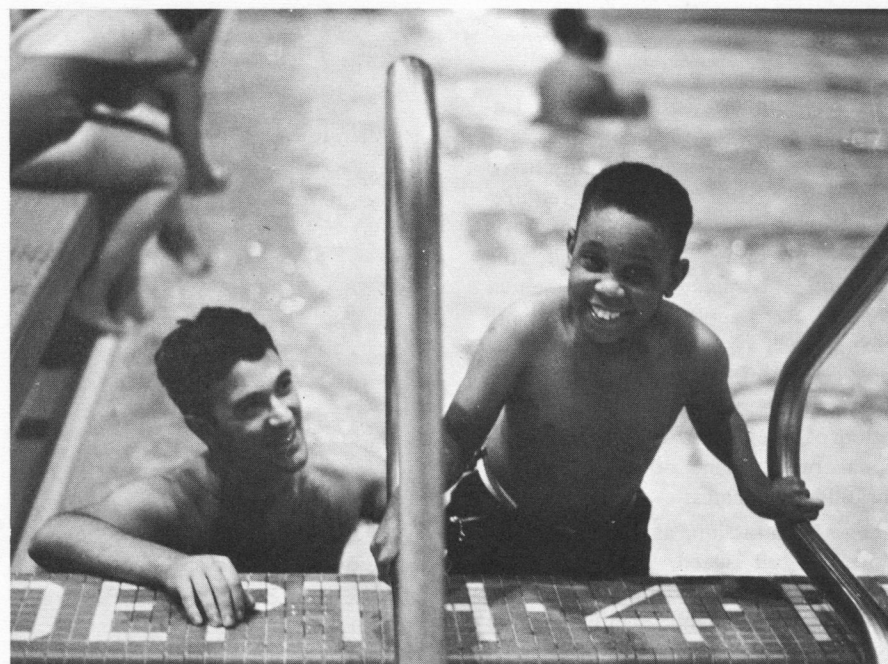
Requests for faculty or student speakers should be made in writing to Speakers' Bureau, S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790. Application forms will be sent those who call 246-5924. At least two weeks' notice is recommended to allow adequate time for arrangements to be made. Arrangements for student tour guides may be directed to either the Office of Admissions or the Office of University Relations. □

## Center Announces Marine Alert Service

While revealing their long-term research program for metropolitan New York waters at a meeting here on November 25, the staff of the Marine Sciences Research Center announced the start of a new public service, called "Marine Alert." The service will provide a phone number that anyone may call to report a marine accident, pollution or other environmental danger. The person at Stony Brook who receives the call will then notify the proper agency and later report back to the caller on what action was taken.

Dr. Donald F. Squires, Center director, was the principal speaker at the meeting. A profile of him and his staff appears on pages 3-4 of this issue.

The occasion was a special meeting of the Marine Resources Council, a



THE CLASSROOM IS A POOL when Physical Education 126 (Red Cross Instructor's Course—Swimming for the Handicapped) meets Tuesday nights in the University Pool. Here, senior Todd Wiener assists his 11-year-old pupil, Ross Singletary from Wyandanch. About 22 instructors and 50 pupils meet in the pool for two class sections from 7-8 p.m. and 8-9 p.m. Stony Brook students receive physical education credit and can be certified as Red Cross instructors for the handicapped.

unit of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. The Board is a public agency created by a joint resolution of the two Long Island county governments. Executive director of the Board is Lee E. Koppelman, who is also a visiting lecturer in Stony Brook's political science department. A retired rear admiral, Edwin Stephan, is chairman of the Council. □

### Three Days Proposals Receive Attention

Events set in motion by October's Three Days of intensive campus-wide self-study will be moving toward a high point during the coming holiday period.

The newly-constituted Student-Faculty Commission is expected to be reviewing all Three Days proposals in the coming weeks. About 100 documents containing perhaps 200 or more specific suggestions for change on campus are awaiting Commission perusal.

Some will require extended consideration. Others have already been under review by various committees and offices which may now proceed to implement changes. In such instances, the new Commission may endorse action by other groups or suggest modifications.

The University Curriculum Committee, for example, has been considering the bulk of the major Three Days proposals relating to academic innovation almost since the conference period ended.

In conjunction with the College of Arts and Sciences and College of Engineering curriculum committees, the University committee has discussed proposals about university requirements, grading systems and liberal arts major programs. As a result, the Committee is planning recommendations to the Faculty Senate involving matters such as restructuring of course load requirements, expansion of the University's pass-fail system and provision of alternate tracks to the traditional requirement of a major field for undergraduates.

The Commission, as it begins operating at full speed, is expected to monitor Three Days follow-up action in all these areas while also proceeding to consider other aspects of its broad mandate.

The Commission was constituted in mid-October to examine the University's educational policy and "questions that affect the health, safety, comfort or morale of the University commu-

nity." Its work thus can involve consideration of all Three Days proposals and a wide range of additional topics.

The Commission's 12 members — five teaching faculty, five undergraduates, one graduate student and one member of the non-teaching faculty — are to complete a preliminary report to the University community by February 3.

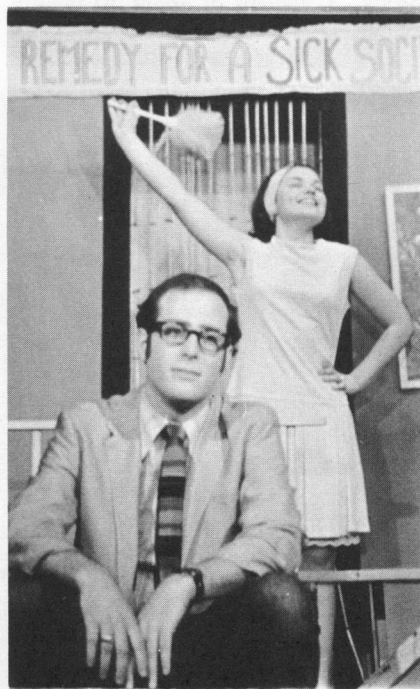
Meanwhile, the Three Days convening committee is winding up its business with the preparation of a final report on the general nature and results of the period. □

### Student Builds Music Box Theater

Steve Pilnick has come face to face with grim reality: "I have no talent."

Those are Steve's own words, but they are not uttered in resignation or dismay. Rather, they preface a story that may well be a lesson in how to succeed.

Steve, a 20-year-old junior engineering major from New Hyde Park, N.Y., is the originator of Gershwin College's new Music Box theater. Although he admits having acted once in a fourth grade production, Steve claims he has no talent for acting but that he does have a fervent love of the theater.



*JONATHAN E. FUCHS listens impatiently to Rose Ann Campbell sound off about how she must encourage her employer in "The Star Spangled Girl," the first production of the George Gershwin Music Box, a theater designed and built by Stony Brook junior Steve Pilnick. The production played to seven full houses.*

"It's really a labor of love," Steve told fellow students who stopped by the first floor lounge in the Roth Quad residence hall to see the little theater under construction. "I figure the best way to get involved in theater when you have no talent is to build your own stage and produce your own shows."

His efforts paid off when the first show, "The Star Spangled Girl," opened and played to seven full-house audiences early this month. Steve produced the show, as he will produce the next production, Frank Loesser's Broadway hit, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," which opens December 6.

A full house in the Music Box is a small crowd of "about 70-80 people," according to Steve, who defines it as "the small and intimate setting that is my conception of the theater."

Although the Music Box theater was Steve's single-handed project from idea to actuality, he has just as capably turned the entire project over to Gershwin College and the University by involving a cadre of students and faculty in the productions and management of the theater.

The Music Box, he suggests, might prove useful as a second-campus theater, since it increases by 100% the available theater stage facilities on campus. In fact, Steve has invited the New Campus Theater Group, a student theater effort, to stage several productions at Gershwin. And, he adds, it would also be ideal for chamber concerts and similar attractions.

Steve attributes much of the success of his enterprise to David Trask, professor of history who served last year as faculty master of Gershwin College as well as chairman of the Council of Masters of the residential colleges.

"I talked it over with him and he liked my idea," Steve explains. "After I put everything in writing and made a proposal to the Council of Masters, Dr. Trask followed through with his own endorsement of the project and the Council granted me a budget for materials."

No simple task, the theater project involved Steve for the entire summer in planning and researching, measuring and detailing, and, finally, building.

But it was all worthwhile. The student newspaper, *Statesman*, was exuberant, claiming "Gershwin Music Box is Broadway brought to Stony Brook, professional finesse and all . . . Last year the most exciting thing that happened on campus was the bust, this year it is the Gershwin Theater." □

### Concerts Top List of December Events

Five concerts, two guest lectures and a major athletic event are expected to draw large public audiences to Stony Brook during the month of December.

The concerts will include: a flute-cello duo, Paula and Robert Sylvester, Dec. 3; the newly-formed Long Island Symphonic Chorus, directed by Gregg Smith, Dec. 8; pianist Sandra Carlock, Dec. 11; popular vocalist Nina Simone, Dec. 13; and the University Chorus Christmas Concert, Dec. 16.

All concerts will take place in the gymnasium at 8:30 p.m., except for that of Nina Simone, which will take place at 8 and 10 p.m. Tickets for all but the Nina Simone concert will be \$2.50 per person and may be reserved by calling 246-5671 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Ticket information for the Nina Simone concert is available at 246-6800, 9-11 a.m. and 2-7 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Black activist playwright and poet Leroi Jones will speak in the gymnasium on December 2. Ticket information is available at 246-6800.

On Saturday, December 7, the annual Metropolitan Women's Synchronized Swimming Competition will take place in the gymnasium pool. Admission is free to all interested persons.

A noted African art authority, Frank McEwan, director of the National Art Museum in Salisbury, Rhodesia, will deliver a guest lecture during a visit here December 11-12. A more detailed announcement of this lecture will appear in local papers shortly.

Intercollegiate athletic events are listed in the Winter Sports Schedule available from the University's Physical Education Department, tel. 246-6790. □

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## Returning Native Shapes SUNY's Marine Research Plans

"We've come to the point as a people where we can no longer tolerate our own garbage," Dr. Donald F. Squires says.

For him it is a doubly sad pronouncement. He has seen man's effect on nature around much of the globe during 22 field trips as a geologist and marine zoologist. And as a native-born Long Islander, newly returned to the Marine Sciences Research Center at Stony Brook, he painfully compares present-day reality with boyhood memories.

"People on Long Island have a feeling of urgency about the pollution of the environment," Squires remarks hopefully. "They have a feeling for beauty, natural and man-made. It may not be too late to reverse the trend here."

These warm personal feelings for an area where some of his ancestors hunted whales and others built homes have not diverted his scientist's mind from the Center's goal. "We're concerned with the University's backyard — Long Island Sound and the New York Bight — but the world is our subject," Dr. Squires explains.

Even so, it will be some time before the Center acquires its own deepwater ship to extend its reach. "I'm a blue-water man," Squires says enthusiastically. "My idea of a good cruise is two or three months out of sight of land. But a sea-going survey ship is tremendously expensive. In fact science generally has become a very expensive business because its tools are so much more complicated than they used to be. And while the cost of science has been going up, human problems have been increasing in complexity."

People are very much on Squire's mind. They're woven into most of his thinking about science, Stony Brook, and the developing Marine Sciences Research Center.

"I think people have been oversold on what science can do to solve human problems," Dr. Squires declares, "and the solutions it does produce often leave out people's needs."

To see that the Center doesn't fall into this trap, Squires plans to add political scientists, economists and lawyers to its small, select staff of outstanding marine scientists. The result, he believes, will be more practical solutions to the broad marine problems the Center will attack.



A MARSHY INLET of Long Island Sound called Flax Pond will be operated for Stony Brook by Dr. Donald F. Squires (left) and his staff as a marine research facility. Dr. Edward R. Baylor of

the staff smiles down on some local sea creatures brought indoors for study in a "self-sustaining" fish tank as Dr. Squires observes through the far end of the tank.



The "small, select staff" is a tip-off to the kind of role the Center will play. "The Center won't offer courses or degrees," Squires points out. "Our job will be to provide facilities and research opportunities — particularly at the graduate level. It could hardly be otherwise, since there is no single subject called 'oceanography.' There are instead a lot of disciplines that can be applied to studies of the marine environment: chemistry, biology, geology and physics just to mention a few."

The thought of creating a complete marine research facility for all 69 campuses of the State University of New York makes the Center's director enthusiastic. "There is an enormous amount of talent in the State University," Dr. Squires says. "Binghamton has a group of outstanding geophysicists, for example, Buffalo has an excellent biology group, and Stony Brook has some of the nation's best ecologists. The Atmospheric Research Center at Buffalo is another important resource. We want to be on the cutting edge of marine research."

To put the Center on that edge the staff is moving carefully at first, finding out what other marine research facilities are up to and doing lots of thinking and talking.

"We've spent four weeks discussing problems," Squires says, "trying to decide what things we want to know and how to get the answers. Once we have meaningful, sound programs we

can get the funds to support them. To avoid duplicating what others have done, we're talking to people at the many other marine labs on Long Island. We want to build on their work, not repeat it."

There was no hint of marine sciences research in Dr. Squires' early career interests. He started out studying electrical engineering at the beginning of World War II. After an intensive eight-week course, he went to Europe for more undergraduate work with the U.S. Army.

Discharged in 1948, Squires had his mother apply for him to Cornell. "Everyone knew somehow that I was going to be a veterinarian — I was so good with animals. So I wrote home before discharge, hoping to get things moving as quickly as possible. Mother signed one paper too many and they accepted her instead of me."

Squires did get his bachelor's degree from Cornell, but in geology not veterinary medicine. "I just couldn't bear to cut into a living animal," he explains. Even so he didn't abandon living things entirely — zoology and botany were his minors.

Two years at the University of Kansas brought him a master's degree in geology and a wife who was also a geologist. A doctorate from Cornell in geology, with minors in zoology and ecology, started him on his professional way. After six years at the American Museum of Natural History in New York — as assistant and

associate curator of fossil invertebrates — he entered the labyrinth of Washington's Smithsonian Institution.

"The public knows only a small part of the Smithsonian," Dr. Squires says. "Most of it isn't open to visitors. The last building I was in, for example, had 22 acres under the roof and 450 professionals working in it. I had many, many jobs at the Smithsonian but never seemed able to stay in any one longer than a year."

This is a facetious but only slightly exaggerated self-description of Squires' progress through the labyrinth. In six years he had four jobs, each better than the one before. From associate curator of the division of marine invertebrates he went to curator. The next step up was to chairman of the department of invertebrate zoology. And finally, two years before coming to Stony Brook, Squires became deputy director of the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History.

All this indoor work in recent years has made him itch for that blue water. "You get stodgy," he says. "I'd like to go back to the Antarctic. The other times I was there I never made it to the continent itself, just to the ice pack around the edge. Maybe we could do it next January. Of course, if the Coast Guard icebreaker missed the pickup in the spring, we'd be stuck for another year."

Hope springs eternal in the human (stodgy) breast.—Erik Arctander □

## Men of Concern Staff Marine Sciences Center

"Life has existed on this planet continuously for three billion years only because the earth's surface has remained so stable," says Peter Weyl. "Now man is messing it up on an unprecedented scale and we had better find out quickly how much he can do this without seriously damaging life beyond repair."

"Since we can't experiment to find answers," he says, "we must look back at past events that had far-reaching effects on the environment, like the ice-age. If we don't at least understand the past we don't stand a ghost of a chance of predicting the future."

Weyl's scientific interests have broadened greatly since his initial training as a nuclear physicist. He examined luminescence in sedimentary rocks to trace their histories for an oil company, then studied the physical chemistry of sea water and its interaction with marine sediments at Oregon State University.

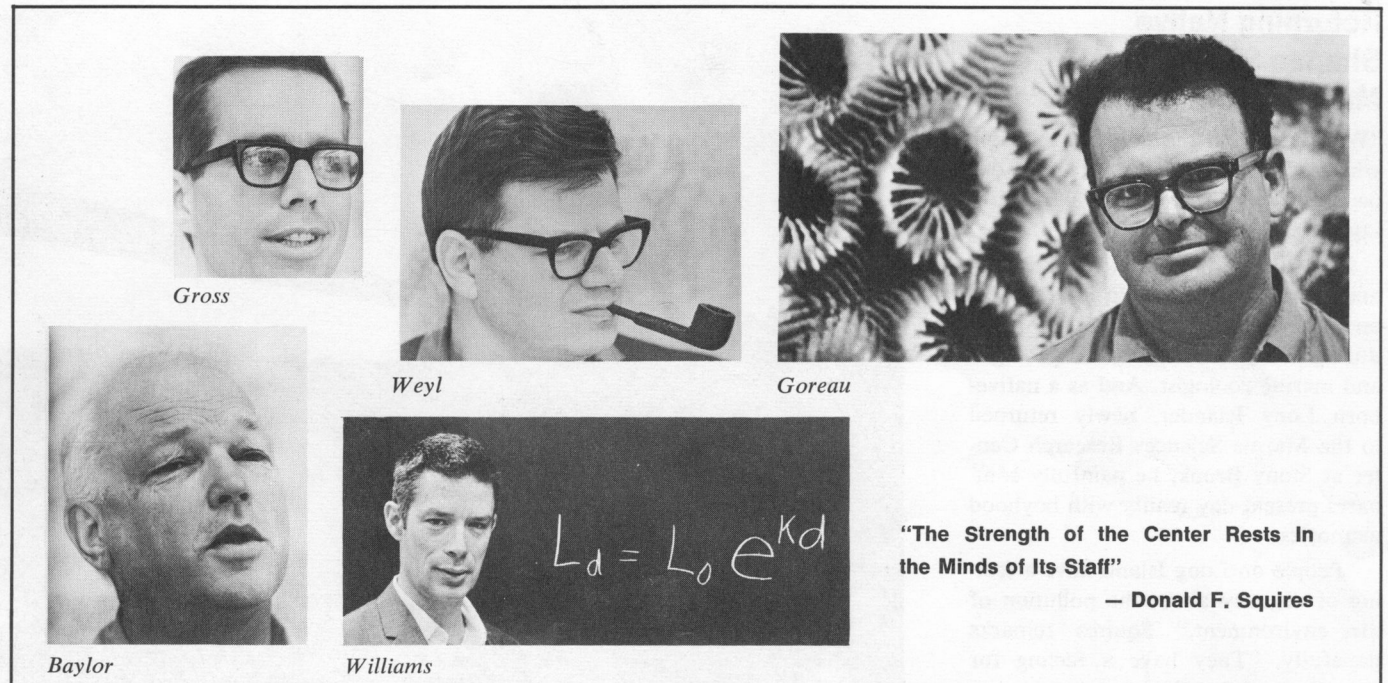
This has led to an interest in the oceans generally and their crucial role in stabilizing an environment that can support life. Now, at Stony Brook, the entire earth is his "problem."

"Open-water fish have astonishingly poor vision," Ed Baylor declares. "Some see as well as a middle-aged person who needs glasses, others see only what a person whose eye has no lens would see — light and dark areas that contrast sharply. All fish are farsighted, some more than others."

What fish can see and how they react to what they see has absorbed Baylor's interest for many years as a biologist specializing in the sensory physiology of invertebrates. His knowledge of piscatorial vision isn't as esoteric as you might think. Fish can spot good feeding grounds, Baylor has found, by heading for the scattered light that filters through tide rips, discharges from power plants and other turbulent water where plankton congregate.

"I want to take a census of the various kinds of fish that live in Long Island Sound," Baylor says. "Often fish are right where you—and professional fishermen—expect them. But sometimes they're not; I'd like to know why."

Baylor also wants to find out what man-made changes in the water do to fish behavior. Eventually, he hopes to be able to predict what effect changes



**"The Strength of the Center Rests In  
the Minds of Its Staff"**  
— Donald F. Squires

in water temperature, salinity, chemical pollutants and sewage will have on various species of fish.

"We'll have to continue dumping things in the ocean," Grant Gross says. "It's been going on helter skelter up to now, though. We'd like to be able to say: 'This is what will happen to the marine environment if you dump such-and-such material here.'"

"One possibility we're looking into," Gross indicates, "is that by combining discharges we can neutralize some bad effects that are caused when each substance is discharged separately. For example, there is an East Coast estuary where sewage-polluted water is used to cool a steel plant, then pumped back in the river. The iron particles added to the water then precipitate out the phosphates in the effluent, which eliminates the bad effect of sewage."

"Some substances actually seem to have a good effect. The acid dumping ground off New York is a great place for bluefish, but we don't know why," Gross says.

Gross is a geologist and geo-chemist who has worked entirely on ocean problems. His immediate concern is to develop standards of good water quality for offshore application—most pollution studies have been done on rivers and there is almost no information on coastal water pollution.

"You might say I'm monitoring the health of fish life in Long Island Sound," explains marine biologist George Williams.

Williams scoops up plankton—fish eggs, fish larvae and mature-but-tiny creatures—in a net and examines them under a microscope. The examination tells him what the outlook is for the future, since the eggs and larvae that escape being eaten become the next generation of game and commercial fish.

"I would probably be among the first to detect a biologically harmful pollution of the water," Williams says. "Pesticides, excessive heat from an outfall of cooling water, and so on, would have a direct effect on fish eggs."

Species of fish are just as important as numbers of fish to Williams. He takes a month-by-month census of the kinds of fish eggs and larvae picked up in his plankton net. "We used to have salmon spawning in the Connecticut, Hudson and Delaware Rivers," Williams says sadly. "Now

the most common fish spawning in Long Island Sound is the sand eel."

Thomas F. Goreau is developing the Center's tropical base at Discovery Bay in Jamaica, B.W.I., where he has a joint appointment at the University of the West Indies. An expert on coral, Goreau is known as a fearless diver who has pioneered in underwater experimentation and photography.

Coral, the little animals that form reefs in tropical waters with their shells, are the key to marine ecology in a large part of the world. The reefs form ideal shelters for a fantastic range of sea creatures who hide and feed in the many niches created hazily by the coral. Goreau has examined reefs all over the world, diving in some cases as deep as 200 feet to find coral where few were expected. □

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