

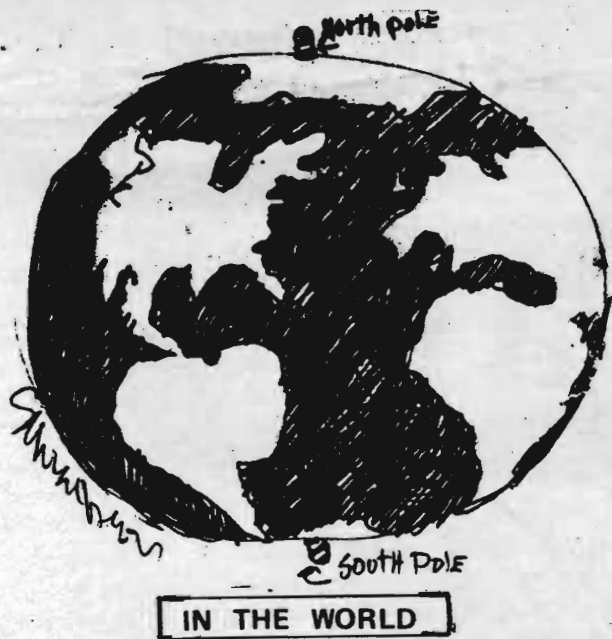
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OCTOBER 29, 1970 VOLUME 42 NUMBER 7

Wagner



The Seahawk has done it again. This time its victims are the Wagner workers.
(Sacrifice a few for the sake of a very few.)



U.S. Defoliants Cause Deformities

QUANG NGAI, Vietnam - Some 15-23% of babies in southern Vietnam are born deformed due to chemical defoliants dropped on the land by the U.S., a Canadian doctor said recently.

Claire Culhane, a former hospital administrator with the Canadian anti-tuberculosis hospital in Quang Ngai in 1967, six miles from Songmy, where over 500 people were massacred in March 1968.

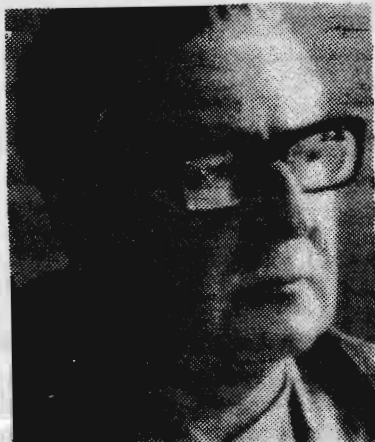
According to Dr. Culhane's report, the hospital was used as a military base by the Saigon army during the Tet offensive. "I soon found that in effect we were butchers' helpers," she said.

She also charged the U.S. is committing biocide on the Vietnamese people, killing all life and ruining the soil.

The People Win in Chile

SANTIAGO - The election of Dr. Salvador Allende as president of Chile was assured last week when the Congress voted overwhelmingly to support him as Chile's first Marxist President.

Amid right-wing attempts to assassinate Allende and his supporters in the Army, millions of peasants paraded throughout Chile's cities in jubilation over Chile's turn to the left.



SALVADOR ALLENDE

Brazilian Bishops Blast Their Dictatorship

RIO DE JANEIRO - "Arbitrary arrest, detention and torture of opponents of the regime is the way of life in Brazil," claim religious leaders in this South American dictatorship.

The Episcopal Commission of the National Brazilian Bishops Conference recently issued a statement protesting the arrest and torture of two Roman Catholic clergymen by the Federal police.

"Church and laymen," added the statement, "are working to improve people's low standards in spite of being charged as subversives, Communists and agitators by local conservative politicians and landowners."

Thousands Rebuff Soviet Anti-Semitic Hoax

MOSCOW - More than 15,000 Soviet Jews sang and danced last Thursday night in front of the Central Synagogue here, blocking Arkhipova Street in the city's center. Observers remarked the absence of police supervision of the merry-making, contrary to the practice in the U.S.

Inside the temple, more than 2,000 gathered to sing "Havah Neranenu" ("Let us rejoice!").

The celebrations of Simchat Torah mark the completion of one year's reading of the first five books of the Jewish scriptures.

One Million Japanese Strike Against War

TOKYO - More than one million workers went on strike last Wednesday, Japan's anti-war day. The strike was called in protest against U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, and against the U.S. Japan Security Treaty.

Those who took part in this huge Asian mass action included the General council of Japanese Trade-Unions, SOHYO, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Independent Trade Unions' Council, the Communist Party of Japan and several other organizations.

The National Federation of Motor Transport Workers went on 24-hour strike, shutting down the trucking industry. Thousands of dockers stopped work. Employees in printing houses and radio and TV workers also went out on strike. A student strike emptied dozens of schools and colleges.

American sources in Japan gave no reason why this awesome event was hardly reported to the American people.

Canadian Students Fear Impending Fascism

Special to the Wagnerian

OTTAWA--The crisis that the Canadian government is facing today is one that should not be so surprising as the government would have us to believe.

In 1966 the United States Army sponsored a series of studies on possible areas of revolution in the western hemisphere. These studies were designed to formulate plans for blocking or reversing such revolutions. One of the areas studied was Quebec. It appears that the Trudeau government is taking advantage of the situation in Quebec to rid itself of all the cumbersome extra-parliamentary opposition in this country. Underground newspapers have been wiped off the map; in many cases all their equipment has been confiscated and they cannot afford to buy more. In Montreal draft-resister organizations have been busted and occupants taken into custody.

It is necessary that we try to put what is happening in Quebec today in some sort of perspective for Canada, so that we can all relate to the recent events and see them as actions developing logically from a history of oppression in a nation defeated in a colonial war over 180 years ago.

Some of the answers can be found in the press every day. It was no coincidence that most papers Wednesday (Oct. 14) ran front-page stories announcing the government plans "to consider" the Wartime Measures Act together with all sorts of denunciations of the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ), at the same time as finance minister Benson's announcement that "joblessness is now our biggest threat."

Many people in Canada are facing economic depression that is not unrelated to the kidnappings in Quebec. Nor the fact that hundreds of youths at a hospital in Vancouver refused to cease their occupation of that building. The people have no place to go, there is no work for them, and they have no money.



—United Press International
Demonstrators form in Parliament Hill in Ottawa to protest suspension of civil liberties and to demand release of hundreds arrested in Canadian government's roundup of opposition forces.

Double Standard Bourgeois Democracy

Democracy means one thing for the government and another for the majority of the people living in Canada, who have long had their rights taken from them by the brute force of an economic system which they are powerless to change. These are the people who are beginning to rise up--like the FLQ--to demand their basic rights: the power to control their own lives.

Such things as the right to food and lodging, and unimpeded leisure time are rights that no man should be denied.

The FLQ is only one of many groups which are seeking a change to the status quo which oppresses them. There are tenants' groups and workers' groups all over the country which are fighting for similar causes. And they see themselves as having a common enemy: the federal government supported by big business.

Now that the liberal facade has been discarded we see that the Prime Minister of Canada has the same things to say as Nixon and Agnew of the United States.

We must have law and order to protect the people from "terrorist" activities.

But the essential fact that has been left out is that the members of the FLQ are workers dedicated to freeing the other workers in Quebec. They are not fighting the people as the government would have us believe.

With our liberal upbringing, the fact may be hard to digest. But when we try to understand the bank robberies in the context of who owns the banks, and who uses them the most, it is difficult to see how the average Quebecois would be harmed by a bank robbery. It is the businessmen who are threatened by the FLQ, not the workers. It is finance company "robbery" which robs the people, not the kind of "robbery" that the government is now denouncing. When the FLQ called their comrades in jail political prisoners, they realized who makes the laws and who they protect.

Why are people hungry and why are so many people unemployed if the government is giving the people real protection for their rights?

Not all Canadians are affected by economic protection. Only most of them. It seems obvious that those who benefit most from the laws eat the best and stand to lose the most by all the activities taking place in Canada today. These are the ones who are so strongly calling for law and order.

The only people who have been affected by the actions of the FLQ are members of the ruling class. The people of Canada, the workers, have never felt threatened or terrorized by the actions of the FLQ.

In Canada, then, there is presently no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of the press, and little protection of private or public property.

Canada is not at war. What has happened in Canada is one murder and two kidnappings which were committed by an undetermined number of people who are members of a group which opposes the present government. In reaction to these crimes, the government is detaining hundreds of citizens without bail or speedy trial, enacted a law which makes hundreds or perhaps thousands more criminals by association, and has effectively cancelled the liberty of all Canadians.

(continued on page 5)

'SAVE ANGELA DAVIS' COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 - The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis was formed last night a short time after attorneys won a delay to Nov. 5 for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus after Gov. Nelson Rockefeller signed extradition papers to let California officials seize the Communist professor.

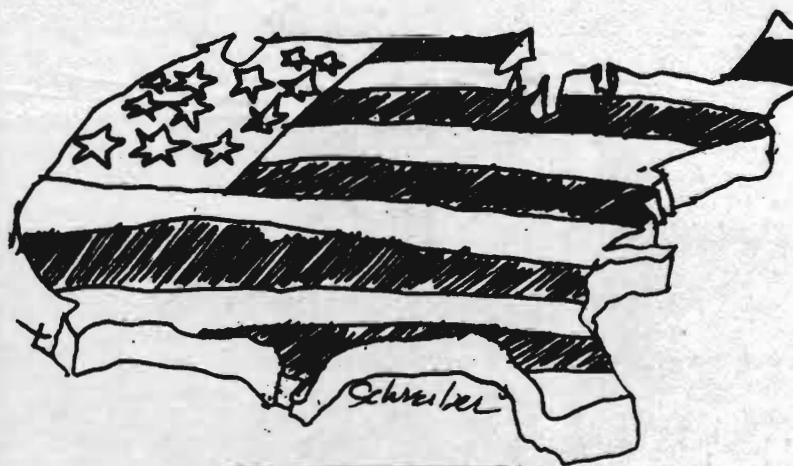
The quickly assembled group elected Jose Stevens chairman of the committee. Stevens linked the fight for Angela Davis to the swift moving assault of the Nixon-Agnew Regime on the working people of America and its allies.

He announced plans to involve trade unions, community groups, churches and every type of people's organization to join the committee's efforts.

The committee has asked all those interested to call 929-2010.



ANGELA DAVIS



IN THE NATION

Angela Davis Supported by Harlem Press

NEW YORK - The New York Amsterdam News, Harlem black weekly, last week suggested in its editorial on the Angela Davis case that its readers "compare Miss Davis' dedication to justice and freedom to former revolutionaries such as Patrick Henry who is hailed in our history books."

"It is the case of estrangement of Miss Davis from the American society that gives us pause," asserts the Amsterdam News, adding, "Here is a good-looking, brilliant and eloquent woman who became so alienated from what this country offers that she became a committed radical, a dedicated member of the Communist Party (no crime in that) and, as one newspaper put it, a 'symbol of academic freedom, youth, emancipated woman and black militancy all in one.'"

Army Workers Sue Lead Corporation

ST. LOUIS - Three hundred and fifty workers at the Air Force Aeronautical Chart Center have filed an \$8.5 million damage suit against the National Lead Company. The Chart Center is located downwind from a titanium plant operated by National Lead. The workers blame the company's high sulfur dioxide and other emissions for such irritations as itchy eyes, rashes, and aggravated bronchitis and asthma.

The Army workers resorted to suit after letters and petitions to city officials and the management of the lead firm brought no results.

Republicans Rip Spiro's Witch-Hunting

HARTFORD, Conn. - The influential Republican research organization, the Ripon Society, warned Republican Senatorial candidates not to rely on Agnew's tactics of smearing opponents as "radical liberals" because of their opposition to reactionary Nixon policies.

In the November issue of its magazine, The Forum, the Ripon Society warned Republican Senatorial candidate Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., that he "would be well-advised to leave the state unless the Vice President agrees to eschew personal vindictiveness for discussions of governmental policy."

The Ripon Society warning was prompted apparently by unfavorable reaction to Spiro's attack on Rev. Joseph D. Duffey early in October as a "revisionist Marxist."

Rev. Duffey is the Democratic candidate and Weicker's main opponent.

Where Have All the Jurors Gone?

EUGENE, Ore. - There were eight jury trials at one time at the Lane County Courthouse, and the courts ran out of jurors. It seemed that all the jurors were drafted at the same time.

So sheriff's deputies went into the downtown area around the courthouse and issued summonses to citizens to report for jury duty.

Gay Liberation Conference

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. - Nearly 150 members of homosexual organizations met near the campus of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis Oct. 9-11 for a national conference on the oppression of homosexuals.

The university, which denied permission for the conference to be held on campus, was recently ordered by a federal court to rehire a male homosexual who was fired from a job as a librarian because he and a male law student applied for a marriage license.

Episcopal Bishops Oppose War

HOUSTON, Texas - The Episcopal House of Bishops voted 86-37 to approve a resolution asking that the Nixon regime "cease immediately and finally the bombing of the people and country of Vietnam" and that it withdraw support from the South Vietnam puppet government because of its "undemocratic foundation."

Agnew Wants Newsmen Interrogated

CHICAGO - Vice President Spiro T. Agnew has proposed that major newscasters, such as Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith and Frank Reynolds, submit to televised questioning by government officials to discover their opinions and prejudices.

Spiro said he would be happy to participate as one of the government panelists.

MASS ANTI-WAR DEMO SET OCT. 31st

WASHINGTON (CPS) - The first large-scale mass anti-war demonstrations since the U.S. invasion of Cambodia in May will take place in at least 31 cities on October 31.

The action was called by the National Peace Action Coalition (N-PAC) a group formed at a June "Emergency Conference on Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam" in Cleveland. The major organizers of that conference were from the Student Mobilization Committee.

The action, which is being planned by many of the same people who organized the large anti-war Moratoriums last fall in Washington and other cities, will resemble those mass actions. The call to action is very similar: "We, the undersigned, call for massive, peaceful demonstrations throughout the country, in every major metropolitan area, on October 31, to demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia."

Organizers have stressed the importance of drawing large masses of demonstrators at the Oct. 31 action in order to show

the response of the American people to the Administration's latest move: the so-called "stand still cease fire" which Nixon announced Oct. 6.

"It's extremely important for students and others to get out and show the world their opposition to these actions," said Jerry Gordon, a national coordinator for N-PAC. "Nixon's speech proposing a 'standstill cease fire' in no way changes the administration's basic war policies in Indochina. Nixon still supports the Thieu-Ky military dictatorship;

still continues U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Indochinese; still refuses to bring the troops home; and still refuses to set a date when they can be brought home."

N-PAC has also attacked Senate doves who have hailed Nixon's cease fire and who have called for a moratorium against war protests. "As far as we are concerned there will be no moratorium on the fight to end the war until it is, in fact, ended" an N-PAC spokesman said.

NYC WOMEN

NEW YORK - Some 350 women, including representatives of several women's groups, formed a women's coalition in New York City last week.

They agreed to use the three main demands that were put forth on Aug. 26: free abortion on demand and an end to forced sterilization; free 24-hour community-controlled child care; and equal opportunities in jobs and education.

The meeting was chaired by Cynthia Cantey, a black woman who is a member of the Phoenix Organization of Women, an institution for former drug addicts, prostitutes, and alcoholics.



Dr. Benjamin Spock stops enroute to speaking engagement at University of Arizona to talk to demonstrators in front of Tucson hotel in which Vice President Agnew was making fund-raising speech.



ON THE CAMPUS

The Coffee House

All that noise that comes out of the basement of New Women's Dorm is rumored to be turning into a coffee-house. It is, in fact, just that, and its builders George Gallaway and Walter Carey expect an opening within the next two weeks.

No People

The dance that the Student Government threw Saturday night of Homecoming at a cost of "over \$400" drew a maximum of 45 people (not including the band). There was a food fight which lasted well over an hour that seemed to be the highlight of the evening. SAGA put out such goodies as sandwich spreads and salads, along with non-alcoholic beverages. Why was there no beer?

Notre Dame Changes Sex

A high-placed source has informed the WAG that St. John's University of Brooklyn will establish the old Notre Dame College of Staten Island as an extension campus of St. John's. This will mean that the Island will once again have four institutions of higher learning.

Housekeeping swept out

On Tuesday the entire Housekeeping staff was released due to a lack of proper supervision. As an economic move the International Maintenance Corp. has been contracted to take care of and supervise all housekeeping duties. This move does not affect the Maintenance Dept. See page .

Senators to Show

Six Senatorial candidates and/or their representatives will be on campus Thursday in CCF-2 at 2:00 for all students to listen to and discuss their viewpoints.

Trustees Meet

The Board of Trustees held one of their three annual meetings here Wednesday. They were seen eating in the cafeteria and talking with students briefly before returning behind closed doors. The administration will release a digest of the proceedings in time for next week's issue.

The bottom of the barrel

...And on Friday night, after the Freshman show, there was supposed to be a free Beer Bash. Well over a hundred and fifty people were there and the crowds would have gotten bigger as people came by to check the place out...but the beer never showed up. The band, fulfilling its contract, played on and on....

Guards fired

The entire Security Force on campus was "let go" on Monday in a move by the administration "to give the campus better protection." The problem cited was the college's inability to recruit enough men to take care of the college's needs. The Interstate Security Service was contracted and their men move in as of Nov. 8th. One of the advantages promised is complete protection of the parking lots. For further details see page 5 for the full story

Stude at Frat Parties

Football games and Campaign Hea

The paper has received several complaints from students that professors were giving mid-terms this past Monday and Tuesday. This was considered very unfair for two reasons: The majority of students who were here for Homecoming weekend had little or not time to study, and those students who are participating in campaigning this week could not pursue their political aspirations. In the official Administration--Faculty publication "Communication" of Oct. 9 was a notice to every professor and head of department on campus which asked "that faculty give special consideration to the requests of students who are participating in the Fall Political Campaign for a postponement of assignments and examinations scheduled during the week."

In spite of both factors the following professors gave mid-terms on the first two days after Homecoming: Hensley, Amer. Lit. 21, Mon. 11:00 (anybody with a hangover didn't stand a chance!!) Dr. Kleban, Introd. Soc., 11:00, Monday; Schaeffer, Soc. St. Methods, 4:00 Monday; McNatt, West. Civ. 12:00 Tuesday; Thiang, Soc. 11, 6:00 Tuesday; Normandy, Shakspr. and his contemp. 4:00 Tuesday; Garcia, Spanish 11, (test, no mid-term) Tuesday. Hats off to the above for making things so pleasant.

Students Score Victory

Four students were seated at the Faculty meeting Friday, October 23. Jim Fox, President of the Student Government, approached the Secretary of the Faculty Council requesting a motion be made at the beginning of the meeting to allow attendance by students. After a short discussion, the motion was voted upon and the students -- Jim Fox, John Cook, editor of the Wagnerian, Tom Gibbons, last year's Student Body President and Ed Cortez, member of ALMA -- were allowed to attend. This marks the first successful entrance by students (several attempts last year had failed).

The students maintain that student attendance at all full Faculty meetings is vital because some issues discussed there directly relate to student welfare and also because the faculty (and administration) have long been granted attendance at the College Council meetings (the Student legislative body). John Cook and Tom Gibbons, both College Council representatives, plan to introduce a proposal for Council acceptance to provide for permanent attendance by students to all Faculty meetings. If approved, it shall then be given to the Faculty Council and the Faculty meeting for their acceptance.

First priority of the meeting was a proposal introduced

jointly by the Curriculum Committee and the Academic Development Committee. Dr. Wendell stressed at the beginning of the discussion that the proposal was to be a start toward involvement and improvement of the effectiveness of the college, and not necessarily a revision of curriculum. The proposal as it read, would re-organize the basic curriculum into three divisions -- humanities (a required 27 credits), social sciences (a required 12 credits), natural sciences (a required 11 credits). The existant list of required basic courses (i.e. Economics, Music/Art, Sociology, Religion, etc.) would disappear and in its place would be just these three divisions with stipulated credits. The student could derive the credits required through any combination of courses within each division. This would require 78 credits to be distributed through one's major department to be composed of major course: as well as "related courses," all arranged by the individual department.

During discussion of the proposal, many questions were raised which prompted the body to vote to send the reform back to committee. A subsequent motion, requiring faculty workshops relating to this reform, was passed so consideration of the revised

reform is slated for the January meeting. In private conversations with individual faculty members it was learned that there is a group of faculty wishing to pass a reform which would go further than the one considered Friday. It was hinted that this group felt the 78 required credits for the major was too high and limited the students' freedom as much as, or more than, the present system.

Among the other issues discussed was a reform of the student court system. The reform places the Faculty Council as an appeal body, with a Student-Faculty Hearing Board. This board would be composed of four students and five faculty. The document stated the board "shall be the final hearings from all disciplinary actions resulting in suspension or expulsion instituted administratively by the Personnel Deans and/or the Dean of Students and the Dean of the College." This board would not have jurisdiction over any ruling of the College Court. Also discussed were proposals relating to faculty promotions and the Faculty Research Fund. The concern for promotion reform was with equalizing the criteria, because the past criteria of the Ph.D. has been inadequate as a promotional measure.

WAGNER SHOCKED

BY MAD BOMBER

On Tuesday, October 22, 1970, at about 12:55 p.m., the 120th Police Precinct received a phone call warning that a bomb had been planted in Cunard Hall.

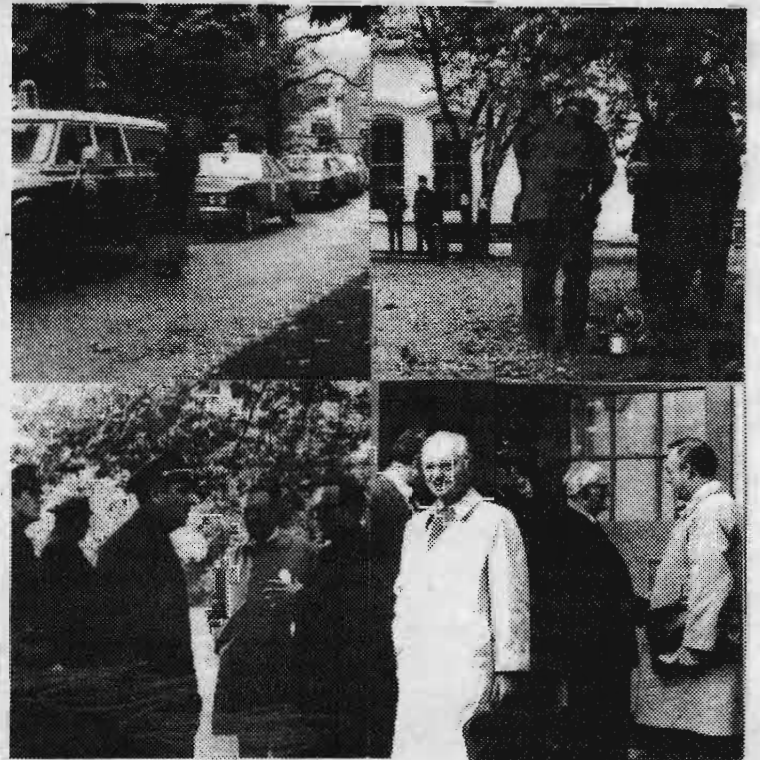
About five minutes later, Wagner College received a call from the Precinct which informed them of their peril. The bomb was set to go off at 1:55 p.m.

Immediately, Cunard Hall was evacuated and security guards were posted at all doors. A group of administrators proceeded to check the building from top to bottom in search of the bomb.

The police finally arrived about five minutes later; however, they waited another five minutes because of a hassle concerning admitting them on campus. By the time, they finally shuffled on in, the bomb would have exploded. It was learned in future, the police would not have to wait for the O.K. to enter campus in the event of a bomb scare.

About half hour after the scare was reported Wagner President Arthur Davidson arrived while the police were searching the building.

At about 2 p.m., the all clear sign was given and people went about their business as though nothing ever happened. The case of the mad bomber was closed.



Police check on Cunard bomb scare

photo: JOHN JAMES

BLACK SOLIDARITY DAY - Monday, November 2, 1970

BLACK CONCERN PRESENTS - "The Mystery of Black"

12noon - 1pm - Lunch

1pm - Films

(1) Growing Up Black

(2) Black Revolution

Debate to follow

1-5pm - Meditation: D-1 lounge, on poetry and speeches

1-5pm - Art Show by Faith Ringgold in Music Room

1-5pm - Information Desk, Union Lobby

3-5pm - Lecture by Black authoress Sonja Sanchez

5pm - "Soul Food" Dinner

7pm - Special Guest Speaker

Black Concern invites the entire Wagner College Community to participate in our day for group unity. We would like to share a learning experience about our culture and our people with you.

HOUSECLEANERS CANNED!!

New Security Force Announced



photo: JOHN JAMES

Housekeeping Personnel Informed of the New Order

The 42 housecleaning personnel were told at a meeting in Cunard Hall on Tuesday that they were being "let go" in favor of an outside Maintenance firm. The reasons cited by Mr. Charles Dold, Business Manager, were that it presently costs too much for supervisory personnel and that the new firm will be able to supply equipment that the college could not afford to purchase.

The new organization which will commence in 2 weeks, is International Maintenance, and employs over 2000. The present

workers were told that if they wished to continue working they would be given the opportunity to apply to the new firm for a job. They face the possibility of being transferred to a new location if given a job. The scholarship program for the children of staff members will be continued for the duration of the academic year.

Mr. Silverman, who will be the head of the housekeeping Department, doesn't foresee any problems. Mr. Silverman said "I would like to see Wagner the showplace of all colleges."

Feeling insecure? Wagner College intends to do something about it. The damage and destruction to student and college property this year has been enormous. The security guard as it is presently set up, cannot cope with the increase in damage and destruction. So... in order to cope with this problem a new campus security force will become effective this coming November 9th.

The new security program was outlined in a meeting this last Tuesday, in which members of the Wag staff, Jim Fox, Dean Maher, Mr. Demaria, Mr. Dold,

and the Vice President of Interstate Security Services, Mr. John Wentworth, were present. The number of guard posts will be increased to seven. There will be guards on duty in the West and Tiers parking lots from ten o'clock at night until six in the morning. The guards on patrol will be in radio communication with the main guard station. In addition, there will be a station wagon outfitted as an ambulance which will be a "patrol car" and double as an ambulance in case of an emergency on campus. The new guards will carry no guns or clubs. They are not authorized

to arrest. In short, they will have the same authority as the present guards.

Dean Maher and Mr. Demaria said this new system will have several advantages. It will be cheaper in the long run, because if the college were to increase its own guard to the number required to man additional posts the expense would be more than it would be hiring an agency to do the same job. Also, if a man does not work out the school informs the agency, and that man will be replaced. Mr. Wentworth stated anytime a guard is not courteous or is too "overbearing" the student may report the guard to Mr. McNamara, Mr. Demaria, or Mr. Wentworth and the guard will be reprimanded or replaced.

Dean Maher assured us this is a security "move" to protect the students and the college property from "outside" vandalism. Also, Maher stated, "we are trying the system out." The contract has a thirty day clause whereby if the school is not satisfied with the guard or vice versa, the contract can be broken. So... if there are any complaints with this new system, or if you have any ideas which may be helpful, Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Demaria assured us that they would be more than willing to meet with students and "talk it over."



Security Guards and Mr. McNamara After Hearing the News

Canadian Students (continued from page 2)

It is becoming increasingly clear that the tactics legitimized by the War Measures Act are being used not simply to stamp out FLQ activities, but to crush a movement. And this movement, which has grown increasingly stronger in recent years, is not one of terrorists, but of citizens who feel that the Canadian government is not responsive to their needs. Up until October 15 the majority of these citizens operated within the law. But with the enactment of the War Measures Act, many of their activities and beliefs have been rendered completely illegal.

The Regulations imposed in Canada serve the government in two important ways. First and most obviously, it allows the government to arrest and silence those who it feels are an immediate threat. But by also cancelling the civil liberties of all Canadians, it creates an atmosphere of fear, hostility and confusion throughout the country. The government, of course, has tried to channel this hostility toward the separatists and their sympathizers. Trudeau appealed to all Canadians "not to become too obsessed by what the government has done today in response to terrorism."

This statement was made as if the enactment of the War Measures Act was the only possible alternative at the government's disposal, when it should be obvious that other, less drastic measures might have been used.

Quebec nationalists kidnapped two men, but it was the Canadian government, not French separatists who cancelled all civil liberties in that country. In the race to arrive at facism (law and order), Canada has unexpectedly surged ahead of the United States - for the time being anyway.



FOR INDEPENDENCE. Mass meeting of 5,000 Quebec students October 15 gave enthusiastic support to demands for freedom of Quebec from Canadian rule.

The WAG Staff

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Richard Sowa, senior, and member of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity died in an auto accident on the New Jersey Turnpike en route to Wagner last Thursday. Funeral services were held in Old Bridge, New Jersey on Monday morning.

Occupant

Second Floor:

by ERIC C. PAPPAS

The focus of talk today centers upon the explanation of what is mentally and morally polluting our country. Besides the fact that the country itself is destroying itself: this being caused by the fact that democracy just doesn't work anymore, the main destructive force in America is the news-media.

I wish not to isolate the blame to any one particular field, as many aspects of the media are contributing substantially to our destruction. The "Daily News" is a good example of how a group of half-wit sensationalists can print a paper with no value at all, to anyone. The trash found in this paper knows no limit what-so-ever. This exposition in human inadequacy is primarily aimed at the non-intellectual and the down right illiterate, who happen to be the people most easily influenced by this propaganda. Therefore the "News" is their only source of information.

The rest of the people in New York probably read the "Times," a "big-word" paper that employs the same methods of perversion as the "News." Ever since its founding, it has been considered a "quality" newspaper. Now that the "Times" has the reputation needed, it can print almost anything, and have it "sponged-in" by the so-called "intellectual" classes.

Now we enter the field of visual diarrhea: the television. By the use of television, the media can verbally and visually implant their notions in watcher's heads. Moving pictures can be shown to distort the reality of any situation. A good looking newscaster with a charming smile can get behind his official-looking desk and have an almost captive audience really believe what he is saying, whether it be right or wrong. The "official" air surrounding a handsome and well-dressed news-caster can be devastating on viewers. In light of the millions of television watchers, the television news media controls and manipulates the beliefs of millions of people. But the whole process doesn't stop with television.

Radio adds substantially to this display of sensationalism. After listening to an hour of music you enjoy, you don't really want to hear a boring news broadcast. Therefore the radio station will try to make their news broadcast exciting and interesting: this, in favor of losing listeners to another station or to the kitchen. What is exciting to the normal listener? Death, destruction, war, riots and dissent, along with any other blood and guts "news." News in the form of peaceful and constructive topics just doesn't make it in America anymore.

The whole problem of the newsmedia's controlling the thoughts and beliefs of the American public can be narrowed down to one interesting point. If you consider the normal American; striving for more money and overt material and social status, you can see that this is the area that dominates most of his time. His spare time, if any, is spent watching television, listening to the radio, or reading the newspaper. In this manner, these factors have the major controlling interest in his mind. Although many Americans spend some time reading

Love, Wagner Style...

by PAULA SENFT

The second part of the show was a Commuter Skit entitled, "What A Way To Go." Credit must be given to the poor kid on his way to school, - beat on by hoods, children, fathers, and policemen; trampled over by protesters and peace demonstrators; kissed by gorillas; and um, um, "bothered" by dogs on their necessary morning walk - all to find in the end that his class has been cancelled. A special, very touching highlight in this skit was when Bingo, the gorilla, sent the newly appointed queen a congratulatory kiss.

The next part of the show was Brotherly Love, in which a slight mistake concerning roommates occurred. The acting was good and the skit in total was very funny; but the material was not really relevant to this school. A MISTAKE on the part of the administration, and then an IRRATIONAL punishment given? Never happen here.

If one deep meaningful drama could be singled out, it would most surely be the Romeo and Juliet skit, depicting "freaks" vs. "college rah rahs." "What is in a name (Montague)? That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell sweet." Shakespeare's own language was skillfully and seriously adapted to fit contemporary life! "What is in a name (a "hippy freak")? That which we call the

food in the cafeteria, BY ANY OTHER NAME, would taste as gross."

Under the theme "Love and Tradition" was a skit "The Watchmaker." Knowing that her mother is depending on her to start the clock on main hall, and knowing that if the legend about the clock is true she can not start the clock, a Wagner coed implores an old German watchmaker to try and fix the clock before she graduates. Verrrry interesting, but ist de legend zo vunny?

The Closing consisted of a synchronous Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band Dance, a sing-a-long, introduction of Class Officers and Directors, and a tribute sung by our talented and dedicated class president to the queen.

I can only reiterate the total satisfaction of all with the show. The audience's total captivation, fascination, and energetic acclamation of the players' side-splitting comedies was surely indicative of the professional quality of the show. But even if, (understand that I am only SUPPOSING such an absurdity), yes, even if the show had not been such a phenomonal success it would have been a worthwhile production as far as those freshmen who participated in it are concerned. How the audience reacted we really cared about. We had fun together. We felt benefited. What else mattered?

by MARK EDEN

Now giving Preview performances at the Ambassador Theater on 49th Street west of B'way is the most charming thing to come to this city in years. One often wants to regard everything he views on the theatrical stage as THEATER, but one seldom has the opportunity to do so.

In these times of money for B'way shows, this one came to us via small or no budget at all, simply dressed, unset, and just presented by the most talented group of people you will pay to see do their thing, and the Author's thing, and a wonderful thing it is. The evening is quartered in sections of rhymes, tales, and small stories. . . . THE GOLDEN GOOSE . . . HENNEY PENNEY. . . . TWO CROWS. . . . THE WOODEN COW. . . . THE ROBBERS. . . . The opening started slowly with Hamid Hamilton Camp (and what a camp he is)

singing one of his many songs that graced the inbetween galops and story-telling; in the style of a Seeger enthusiast he is silver-throated and clear in his diction, small and kind-faced looking more like a Rumpelstiltskin who falls in and out of any part or character and does it well.

There is one scene that casts an ASS, DOG, CAT, and ROOSTER. . . . Paul Sand taking the part of the DOG, and so convincingly, I was rolling about the uncomfortable seat third row orchestra, laughing my head off. ENTER ROOSTER: Richard Libertani, you may recollect seeing him in the OUT OF TOWNERS. . . and as the Priest in the embassy in DON'T DRINK THE WATER. . . . Fabulous! They are all so beautiful in their roles that it would take too much time and paper to cover it all, you owe it to yourself to see them.

To sum up the evening, I'm sure the only fitting word would be outstanding. The show was really exceptional.

The evening began with the crowning of the queen, Maria Modica. Judith Midthussel and Linda Hoddinott made up her court, and the crownbearer was adorable little Collin Drier. Then there was a short presentation by Wagner's cheerleaders, and a deserved commendation of senior football players.

THEN began that performance which the teachers, upperclassmen, friends, and relatives had to agree was by far the most organized and well executed production put on at Wagner College, and over which I'm sure many an alumnus shed a tear in sweet nostalgia. But then again, such a grand exhibition was more or less expected, taking into account the abundance of time the freshmen were given in which to write, cast, learn, direct, rehearse, and supposedly have approved the numerous skits and songs.

The theme of the first part of the show was WAGNER LOVE. The first number set an example of Wagner's awareness as far as life and times go; a Jitterbug Dance was performed. After that, there was The Tease, which suprisingly was allowed to be put on - the sexy and provocative gyrations of those seductive freshman bunnies! Two songs exemplifying school spirit were sung, "Don't Wanna Go" and "Fight Wagner."

books, this area seems to be dominated by sexualism. Very few Americans read important documents and books written by real intellectuals: a point which is vital to forming mature opinions. Even better than this is personal involvement in an issue when possible. This way, one must seek out the facts before forming an opinion.

The last two methods must be deemed "out of the question" for the normal American as he is too damn lazy to look past his nose, and if he does it is only to watch television or to read the newspaper. He finds it much too hard to seek out the truth of the matters, so he consciously and enjoyably believes any shit printed or telecasted by the news media. Why should he bother to take the time to find the facts when it is much easier for him to change his personal philosophy and beliefs.

It is about time that America stopped submitting themselves to the biased news-media. Unfortunately, there is no immediate answer. But there is a partial solution to the problem: Americans must realize that there are some definite disadvantages to having the news spoon-fed to them. This is asking alot, but if this advice were followed, maybe we would stop hearing regurgated views that were found polluting the television or dirtying clean white printing paper.

Believe it or not, America does print some newspapers that are worthwhile reading, but unfortunately these require a tiny bit of intelligence to read. This fact, I guess, eliminates most of my readers. You might also try a book that has more than 120 pages and no pictures, and is concerned with some important issue. Or would you like to continue having your beliefs formed for you by some impersonal aspect of the news-media?

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TO RUSSIA

WITH LOVE

Fed Up with Israel, A Jew Returns to the Soviet 'Homeland'

A few years ago my mother-in-law, who lives in Israel, began insistently begging us to join her. She said that in the 'promised land' every Jew leads a happy and carefree life. In the spring of 1969 we emigrated to Israel with our daughter Svetlana. Our sons refused to go. The El Al plane took us to the airport near Tel Aviv. Each family received 50 Israeli pounds (\$14.50), two bottles of wine and two packs of matzos.

My mother-in-law and her husband occupied one room with a kitchen, and there our troubles started. My wife got a job washing dishes in a cafeteria for the aged. She left at four in the morning and came home at ten in the evening. She collapsed every night from fatigue. My specialty -- I am a viticulturist -- was not in demand. After a long search I found a job as a common laborer in a paper factory. Then I managed to get a job at a soap factory in Tel Aviv. One day the

foreman spoke to me: "What's the matter, Abram, why are you so sullen? You have an apartment, you have a job and you are not going hungry." "Yes, they gave me a flat," I said, "but I pay 150 Israeli pounds (\$43.50) a month for it plus electricity, gas and water. I pay 30 Israeli pounds (\$8.70) a month for medical service, and 80 Israeli pounds (\$23.20) for transportation. That adds up to over 300 Israeli pounds (\$87.00) and I only make 500 Israeli pounds (\$145.00) a month."

We had barely landed in Israel when my daughter Svetlana was put on the draft list and issued a military identity card.

The Israeli immigration service lures people to the 'promised land' by trickery and deceit. The officials find people with relatives in the U.S.S.R. and other countries. They provide money for sending packages to the relatives. The

Abram L. Cherches' first-person narrative was featured prominently in the newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva

packages are followed by invitations to Israel. Whoever falls for that bait arrives only to find that his relatives are barely making ends meet. When he becomes indignant he is told: "All Jews are brothers and should live together in the State of Israel." But I did not meet a single rich Jew who emigrated from, say, the U.S.A., England or France.

Once you have bitten on the Zionist bait, it is not so easy to get off the hook. Every immigrant is issued a special booklet with a number. Into the booklet are written all sums spent for the bearer's reception and resettlement. Not before he has paid all of this back to the last penny will he be allowed to leave Israel.

Frankly, what is happening now in Israel is very similar to what went on in Nazi Germany. There is a whole system of racial discrimination. The population is divided into ashkenazi, or white Jews, and sefardim, or black Jews. These, in

turn, are subdivided into sabra and non-sabra. A man is assigned work and paid according to which group he falls into.

When the U.N. learned of my letter to the Soviet government asking for restoration of my Soviet citizenship and permission to return, the Zionist newspapers began to persecute me.

At first the Zionists tried to buy me off. The boss of the plant I worked at called me in and said: "Abram, a man came from the Knesset and said to tell you that you are being offered 50,000 Israeli pounds (\$14,500) to start your own business. Just don't go back to the U.S.S.R." Then a rabbi began to work on me.

Now I am back in the homeland, and happy to be a Soviet citizen once more. I warmly thank our dear Soviet government for humanitarianism and magnanimity.

From Atlas Magazine

Reflections:

R. W. APPLE

The problem with revolution is that it must succeed, at least in some limited way, or the wrongs revolted against are likely to increase rather than decrease. In a relatively primitive or relatively small country, that may be too large a price to pay, because the revolutionary impulse may well carry the day the second or third time. In some African countries, in Algeria, in Cuba, repression followed the first risings, but the repressor was too vulnerable to maintain control. But the United States is a wealthy, technologically awesome juggernaut, not an increasingly remote colonial power or a fragile national government with no real roots among the people. That is why the guerrilla warfare on the streets of American cities and on some American college campuses cannot succeed in righting the painfully real injustices that tear at the souls of black people and students and so many others in this society. The revolutionaries can bomb and they can shoot policemen, and it will be as hard to keep them from an occasional score as it is to keep the Vietcong from dropping mortar shells into Saigon when they really want to; but the American people, for the moment at least, are unprepared to follow them. Indeed, the evidence suggests that a vast majority welcomes the use of whatever tactics and whatever weapons may be thought necessary by the indelicate police chief to put the revolutionaries out of business. A consensus still exists in this country for the proposition that the black man has been ill-treated and must be liberated; but every shoot-out and every bomb weakens it at a moment when it needs strengthening.

That is the pragmatist's view. It was nicely stated this week by Pete Hamill, a young New York journalist whom most people would describe as a radical. Shooting a policeman, he wrote, is not a revolutionary act because revolutions are not therapy. Someone on the left has to begin to make clear that killing cops from a coward's ambush and blowing up buildings in therapeutic protest have nothing to do at all with making real changes in this society. But there is so much more to it than that. I am not prepared to argue that all violent acts -- or all murders -- should be placed at the same precise point on a moral spectrum or that all are irremediably evil. The assassination of tyrants can have a special kind of glory. But surely those of us who



"Let's take one can of mixed Woodland and two cans of 'sea air' for Sunday."

have argued so loudly against the right of the state to kill a man who has killed, and who have condemned the hubris of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon in dispensing freedom to the peasants of South-East Asia in the form of air-delivered napalm canisters, must recognise the risks inherent in the 'right,' glibly self-conferred, to seek justice through sniperfire. I am no more prepared to grant that right, in 1970, to the black militant or the white revolutionary than I am to grant it, retroactively, to Oswald or James Earl Ray or the man who shot Malcolm X.

These thoughts are prompted by a week that reeked of violence. As a prelude, there was the bombing of a mathematics laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, presumably in protest of military research carried on there. A man was killed, and only a miracle prevented further deaths. Only a lunatic would describe Wisconsin as a haven for fascists, and only a mindless zealot would expect any benefits for anyone to flow from such an explosion.

On Saturday evening, the mindlessness was in the other camp. Struggling to control a disturbance in the Mexican-American section of Los Angeles, the police fired a teargas projectile into a tavern -- not an ordinary gas container, mind you, but a ten-inch, bullet-shaped projectile that bore the inscription: 'For driving out barricaded persons, not to be used against crowds.' Fired through an open door, the projectile smashed into the head of Reuben Salazar, a Mexican-American journalist whom I knew in Vietnam as a rational and patient professional. He died almost at once.

In Philadelphia, we have had three days of gun-battles between the police and black militants, some of whom were members of the Black Panther party. Six policemen have been wounded and one killed, beginning with an attack on an isolated police guard-post and ending with a police raid on three Panther headquarters. Whether the Panthers were involved in the initial incidents is not

On Violence

from New Statesman

known, but reporters who accompanied the police on the raids testified that they were fired upon as they attempted to break down doors. The police were armed with search warrants and found caches of arms. No Panthers were reported injured.

The Panthers are among the most interesting and in some ways most promising of the quasi-political organizations that have arisen in the ghettos in the last decade. The sense of pride and purpose that they have instilled and felt stands in splendid contrast to the hopelessness of many slum blacks. Their breakfast programme for black children is far more relevant than most of the government sponsored aspirins that pass for aid to the Negro. They have undoubtedly been persecuted -- not only by American society in the broadest and most historic sense, but by such as the Chicago police. In a raid on 4 December last year in which two militants were killed and four wounded, the police fired 82 shots and the Panthers only one, according to a grand jury report. In the moments when they are appealing to the public at large, the Panthers emphasise their good works; they tend to dismiss as rhetoric the comments of their chief of staff, David Hilliard, who has said: 'We will kill Richard Nixon, we will kill anyone who stands in the way of our freedom.'

Perhaps they are only rhetoric, that comment of Hilliard's and others like it. But as Mr. Agnew has reminded us, rhetoric can be dangerous and misunderstood; it can lead to action. At the time of the Chicago shoot-out, which coincided with several similar events in other cities, the Panthers argued that there was a national conspiracy by law-enforcement agencies to blast them out of existence. Perhaps. As I write this, Frank L. Rizzo, the police chief in Philadelphia, is on the television screen, stating flatly that there is a national conspiracy by black revolutionaries to kill policemen. Perhaps. More likely, we are witnessing an unpremeditated escalation of violence, in word and deed, on both sides, that can only produce more violence. It matters who started it, but that is not possible to sort out now; what is needed is some kind of cease-fire so that we can all think a little bit, and realise that not every cop is a brute who delights in pulling triggers and not every black militant spends his time plotting police-post ambushes.

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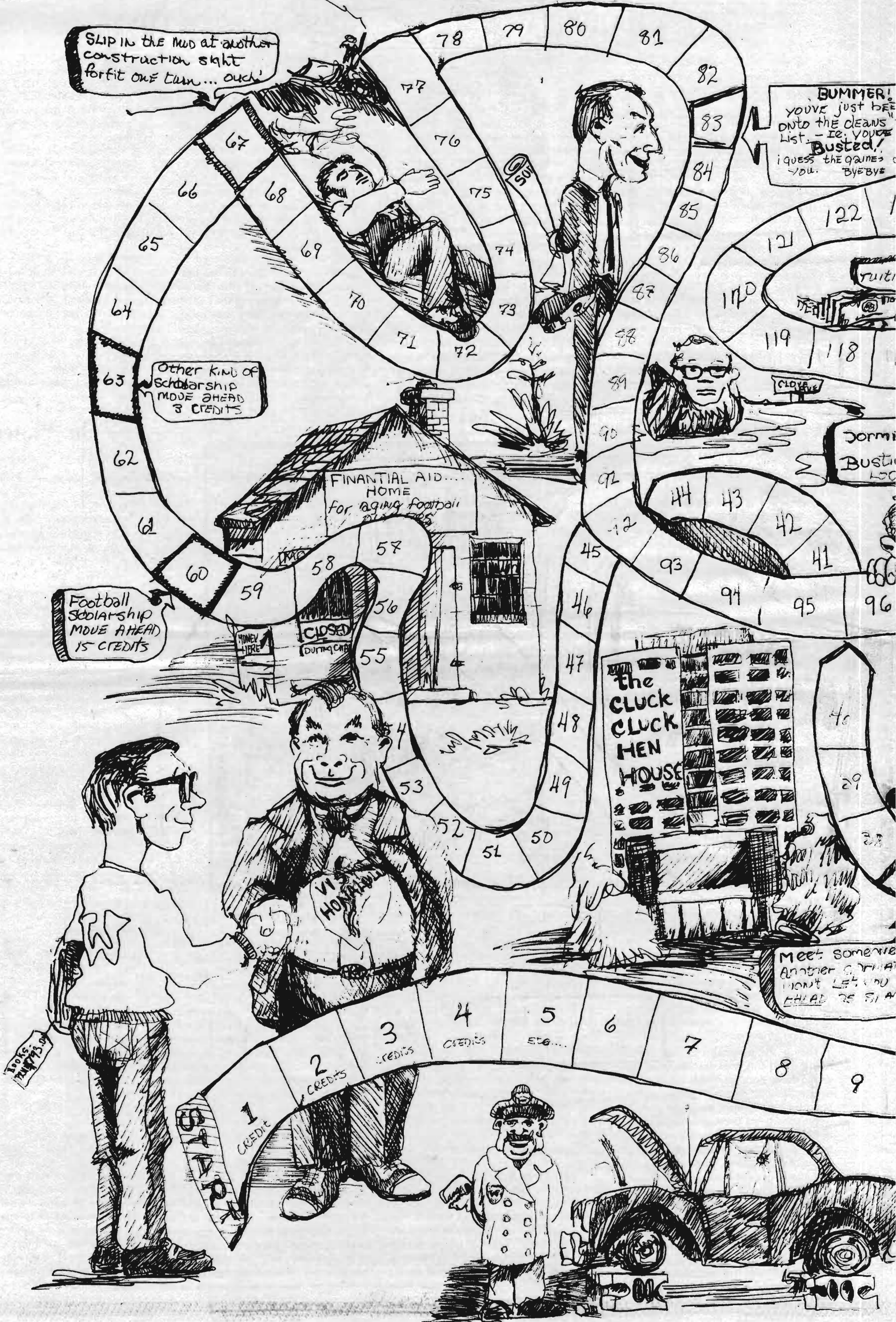
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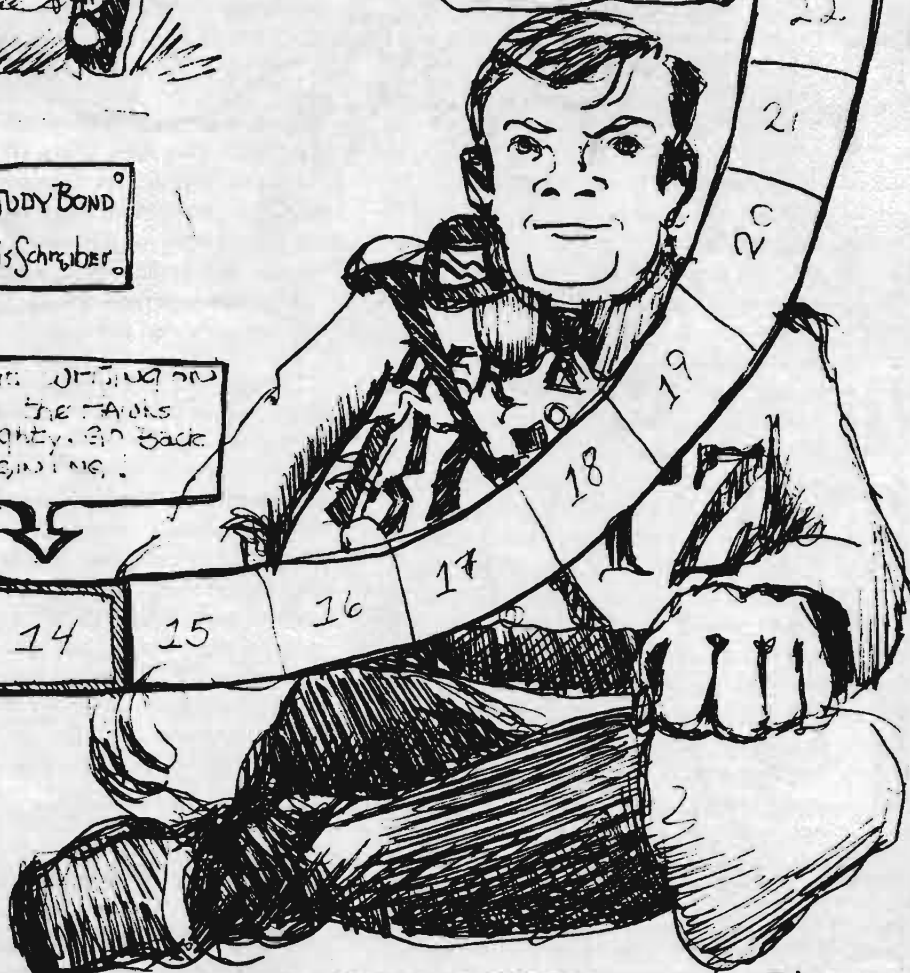
by JUDY BOND
AND
CHRIS SCHREIBER

Get Cadets writing on
a table in the FAIRIS
11555. Naughty. go back
to the BEGINNING.

NICE!!
for the
visit. MORE
SAY!

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

uhoh!
your car has been
stripped in the parking-
Lot. You may reduce
your speed by forfeiting
3 turns.... Sorry!



The Bad Pipsisewah

CHAPEL-SPRING 1970

by PROF. DRIER

What I would like to consider this morning is the "possibility" of reflecting theologically in the present context. In order to attempt this I chose this particular text because it represents one of a number of traditional pictures of grace in the scriptures. And you will notice that it does not represent the popular notion of grace, there is no "pie in the sky" involved in the story. There is, to be sure, a blessing and a promise, but there is also a wound! And this is the case in almost all of the depiction of the mediation of grace in the dramatic stories of the Judeo-Christian tradition. There is always a dimension of pain involved in these stories because what happens in the mediation of grace is that man's false sense of security, dignity, identity and authority are torn away and new possibilities are opened up to him. On the basis of this paradigm I would like to make some quasi-theological observations on the present situation.

Anyone who has been an observer of the United States in the past decade cannot help but be concerned about the increasing prominence of protest and demonstration, especially among the student population. One of the puzzling ambiguities is that the student discontent has been voiced by a group that is enjoying opportunity and affluence never before experienced by the younger adults of our society. How is it possible to make sense out of this concurrence of affluence and discontent? I think the dominant theme in this discontent is participation; or perhaps better the deep ambiguity in the experience of young Americans between participation on the one hand and the increasing domination of their lives by compulsory structures. The first to experience this ambiguity and to give voice to it were the blacks, especially the black students involved in the early years of the civil rights movement. But this experience of ambiguity has spread to all young people and it has spread primarily, I think, because of the war in Vietnam. The right to participate in decisions which affect our interest is probably the most deeply founded political right in American experience and yet many, if not most, of those who serve in the war under the Selective Service have no voice in governmental decisions. Moreover, the South Vietnamese for whom the war is ostensibly being fought have had no voice in their affairs, and the United States and its satellite governments in Vietnam have presumably represented these unrepresented people. American foreign policy is becoming a post-colonial colonialism, implementing its military rule through the conscription of young adults who are without voice or means of protest.

The awareness of this same ambiguity has spread into other areas which are less significant than the racial question or the question of foreign policy, but which give expression to the same kind of issue and which I would content are directly related to those issues. I am thinking here of the desire on the part of students to participate in decisions which affect their personal mores for speech, costume and conduct, class attendance and curriculum. Again, these issues are of less significance than some of the more pressing issues of the moment. But any of these lesser issues can serve as a paradigm for the same ambiguity between the desire for participation and the feeling of being dominated by compulsory structures. And because some of these issues are less complicated than those that face us on the national and international level, I think they can help to clarify this

situation at a level of seriousness that so much of the discussions of the problem misses. Most of the objections to student demands on the part of faculty and administration could be described as functional whereas the student's demands are ideological. This means that most of the conversation between the two groups doesn't really make contact.

What the students are challenging is the tradition of *in loco parentis*. The real question is, do we as faculty and administration really want to defend that? Can we defend that? The parent today, as well as their traditional surrogates, no longer represent time-honored forms of stability, wisdom and order. The parent and the traditional surrogates are rather the "troubled negotiators" (Robert Jay Lifton) between elements of the past, some good and some that have failed miserably; and that which is new, dangerous and threatening as well as being ameliorative. Could it be that in this situation we as faculty and administration are being threatened with challenges that endanger our sense of security, dignity, identity and authority and yet which also open up new possibilities for all of us? Is there not at least an analogical relation to the situation of grace as depicted in the dramatic stories of the Judeo-Christian tradition?

What else can be discerned in this situation? I think all of us have lost sight of some rather basic realities in the complexity of the human predicament or condition; realities that the very traditions upon which we stand have articulated for us. One of these is that a distinction has to be made between the interaction that takes place between individuals and the interaction that takes place between groupings of individuals. And here I could turn to Martin Luther, but instead, let me suggest, fully realizing the frivolity of such a suggestion, that one of the authors of a book a group of students and I read in class this semester has a certain relevance to our present situation, and to make matters even more incredible, this particular author is a Christian theologian. The author I am referring to is Reinhold Niebuhr, and the book is *Moral Man and Immoral Society*. In this book Niebuhr makes the point that it is conceivable that an individual is capable of acting morally in a given situation. In a given situation it is possible that an individual might be capable of "turning the other cheek" or of responding to the demand for his shirt by also giving his coat as well, and thus proving that he is not hung-up in the importance of personal possessions. It should be obvious that Niebuhr's understanding of a moral act is that such an act is an altruistic act or an act that does not have an element of self-interest in it. Of course there are those who would challenge that understanding of morality, however it is not a bad definition if you have the New Testament in the back of your mind. His point, however, is that once an individual has joined himself with another individual, or individuals in a contractual agreement, it becomes impossible for him to act morally. And this is the case no matter how small or large the group involved in the contractual agreement, or how noble or ignoble it is ideologically, whether it be a marriage of two, or the Kremlin, or the Lutheran Church in America. The giving of my shirt and coat is at least a possibility for me if I am responding as an individual and willing either accept or even celebrate the consequences, but if I am responsible to another on the basis of



The sermon appearing below was written and delivered by Professor James Drier of the Religion department as part of a chapel service of the Spring semester of 1970. It appears in the *Wagnerian* this week, because we feel that its contents are still of major importance to students and faculty alike.

a previous contractual commitment, and if such giving threatens that contract, then my altruistic act becomes complicated. And, the complications become geometrical when my contractual agreements involve more and more people, as is the case in institutions, political parties or national policy. According to Niebuhr it is categorically impossible for such groups to act morally. For any group, from the smallest to the largest must first of all base its actions on the premise of self-preservation, i.e. self-interest, thus it can only act immorally, given Niebuhr's definition of the moral act. Therefore Niebuhr is against those who see this kind of self-interest capable of being checked by reason or religiously inspired good will. According to Niebuhr the only avenue to use with groups is power and it cannot be resolved until the disproportion is cancelled out. And how does this occur? When you are dealing with groups the most effective way of moving men and women is to work on their non-rational emotions, emotions such as admiration, envy, hatred, etc. Propaganda is as essential to solving political or social problems as is advertising for mass production. The political organizer sells the leader or the candidate to the voter by the same methods used to sell refrigerators or under-arm deodorants. And this does not seem so incredible to those of us who recall that some of the most important political commentators told us that, that which turned the tide in the political race between John F. Kennedy and Nixon for the presidency was not Kennedy's capacity to reason more correctly on political or economic issues, but rather that Kennedy had a better make-up man for the first of their famous television debates.

What I am suggesting by all of this is that students should not confuse categories. Be as strident and vociferous in your rhetoric as your conscience deems necessary but remember when you speak in the political arena that there is a distinction to be made between individuals and groups. You can talk about "pigs" and "facists" and "racists" in a political context, but you are closing yourselves off to new possibilities if you think that there is no distinction to be made between groups and individuals. Every cop is not a "pig" and every institution is not "racist" when broken down to its individual members. Conversely, "juvenile delinquents" or "bums" or "effete intellectual snobs" might be appropriate rhetoric for raising campaign funds in the midst of a certain kind of political constituency but not every one who is opposed to present

administrative policies, and is involved in effecting change does not qualify for such nomenclature. I think students also should reflect on the meaning of contracts and what they mean for the complexity of the human condition and the social fabric.

The same is true for those of use who are faculty and administration. We are compelled to attend to our contracts but we must also remain open to the challenge of moral imperatives, or we too are guilty of closing ourselves off to the meaning and excitement of new possibilities. And, we too must avoid the consequences of confusing categories. When challenges come, even when they come in what we would consider the most derisive language and bizarre conduct we must avoid category confusion. Remember it was Isaiah who walked naked around the walls of Jerusalem in order to draw attention to his message and it was Hosea that married a prostitute for the same reason. We now call that prophetic hyperbole in order to domesticate the affront. Unless we as faculty and administration avoid making that kind of category mistake we too will be incapable of the most meaningful of new possibilities, i.e. the possibility of reconciliation.

Once again, is there not at least an analogical relation to the situation of grace as depicted in the dramatic stories of the Judeo-Christian tradition?

Finally, it seems to me that there is one thing that all of us must avoid at all costs, especially at this time. There is a graphic illustration of what I want to describe in the reaction of Billy Graham to the riot in the Watts area. Billy Graham was concerned about these events and took a helicopter ride over the Watts area during the riot. He had a bullet-proof seat and hovered about 800 feet over the riot area, according to one report. In later comments on the riot, Billy Graham noted that the Watts area really was not a slum. The houses and streets were not those of a real slum. In the light of this observation, Billy Graham concluded that the riot was the work of disorderly hoodlums who did not deserve the sympathy of decent people. This was also the general reaction of most outsiders to the Watts riot. We do not have that luxury, none of us! We cannot hover over the scene by 800 feet in a bullet-proof seat. We are engaged in this community which we are creating; such engagements mean change in our sense of security, dignity, identity and authority. At least this is the case if there is an analogical relation to the situation of grace. Such engagements are at the heart of the biblical heritage and are at the beginning of our task.

SHOULD WAGNER BE

A CHURCH AFFILIATED COLLEGE?

by CHRIS LAUNER

In my first article for the WAG, I stated that I was asked by several clergymen, what makes Wagner a "religious institution?" Since then I discovered there is a related question which, in the past, has evolved into an "issue" here on campus, namely, why should Wagner be affiliated with the Lutheran Church? Several times I have personally been confronted with this question, and I must confess, I didn't have any perspectives other than those which I briefly explored in my first article. So, I decided to do some research, not only for the sake of my own curiosity, but also because I felt a responsibility since I have been approached as a person who might have some insights into the issue of, should Wagner be affiliated with the Lutheran Church, or should Wagner disaffiliate.

My research took me along the path of finding several articles about the history of Wagner's affiliation with the Church. Also, I came across an article by Dr. Schurr, a philosophy professor at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, who probes the question of colleges affiliating with churches. In addition, I had interviews with Dr. Davidson, Pastor Heil, Henry Heil, Dr. Bock the Director of Church Relations, Mr. Jensen the Director of Admissions, and Mr. Graham

Director of Development. Also, the Lutheran Church in America's office in New York City was contacted and arrangements were made for an interview with Dr. Alemn, the Executive Secretary of the Board of College Education and Church Vocation. After collecting facts and opinions from the interviews, plus the numerous reports and printed matter I read, I sat down and wrote a rather lengthy article.

I finished the article and met with John Cook. John sat down and read the article with a thoughtful eye while I propped my chair against the wall thinking I had adequately probed the issue of affiliation versus disaffiliation. John finished reading the article and slowly looked up at me and said, "Chris, you have done a lot of writing, but haven't said a thing." After I recovered from the initial shock, John and I put our heads together attempting to find out "why," in such a lengthy article, relatively little had been said. We came to the conclusion that the issue was much too broad for one article and the amount of research which one person could do to meet a deadline.

After looking through my article times, we pinpointed two large areas of concern which are at the heart of the affiliation versus disaffiliation controversy. The first area of concern in the funding of the

school. The up-coming columns will deal with questions of the Church's support of Wagner as well as what part of Lutheranism is concerned with Wagner, and can we get "more" money from the state than we are getting from the Church as present? Also, the question of how much money we get from alumni and other sources will be probed. The second area of concern is centered around the questions and controversies of Wagner College having a Board of Trustees which is composed of a majority of Lutherans who set policies for the college when Lutheran students are in the minority, and would having a board not church orientated mean "more freedom on campus?"

The various articles written will not be by one writer, nor will one particular point of view be pushed. The purpose of these articles will be to open clouded areas of the controversy so that the student body can gain a deeper perspective into the issue of affiliation versus disaffiliation based on factual information. Any opinions which will be given in any article will not be an official statement from the Lutheran Church or the College unless otherwise stated. I would also extend an open invitation to anyone wishing to contribute an article, pertaining to this subject, to contact either John Cook or myself.

THE FACE OF THE ENEMY

by KEVIN BOOKER

It is amazing and sad to note the number of Afro-Americans who are still not sure of the position of European Americans in relation to themselves. There are ever increasing arguments among us about the sincerity of the so-called liberal Europeans and the Europeans with seemingly similar political objectives. Those who consider themselves Black Nationalists find that because of their own lack of conviction about the principles of Black Nationalism that they are being forced to intellectualize about the merits of white participation in the movement. The primary element, when considering the incorporation of anything (man or idea) into the movement, is the ability to recognize the enemy.


It is sometimes difficult to recognize the enemy. The enemy may have color. The enemy might be white. The enemy might be black. The enemy might be an army. The enemy might be me. But the enemy is most often YOU. We cripple ourselves by not seeking to understand the nature of those things in this racist society which are detrimental to our struggle for survival. Most of us talk so much we never have a chance to listen, to observe and understand the enemy's moves against the struggle.

There is no time to debate the qualities of the European. We (Black People) must: act in the best interests of our group; act to protect our own; and act to preserve our race. The European has demonstrated his ability to protect his own kind and act in their best interests. When we understand that the "Law of self (group) preservation is (and will always be) the first law," the face of the enemy and his ultimate goal will become very, very plain.

Leon Trotsky
on the Jewish Question
 Introduction by Peter Buch

These interviews, letters and articles analyze Zionism, Birobidjan, and anti-Semitism in both the imperialist countries and the Soviet Union. 50c

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At twelve o'clock Tuesday night many resident students were startled by the sounds of sirens and bull-horns, and the flash of emergency beacons. At first some people thought there was a fire, and others quickly spread a rumor that there was a bust. It was the first real excitement the campus has seen this year, and at the time no one was willing to quash everyone's "fun."

At about 11:30, a group of about 15 students were playing a "game" out in front of the Student Union. One student, Richard Blau, fell and hurt his knee, whereupon a girl went into the Union to telephone the nurse in Freshman Dorm. The nurse asked if the student couldn't be carried over. The students located two ten-foot planks from the construction area to form a stretcher and proceeded to carry him over to the nurse. There was some fan-fare, including chanting and funeral tunes. The "body" arrived safe and sound and was inspected by the nurse, who immediately allowed that Mr. Blau should be brought to the hospital. She called for an ambulance. A police car showed up first, and after the two patrolmen wandered into Towers and were redirected to Freshman Dorm, they began to take notes from the "cripple."

The Coronary Unit from the Staten Island Hospital quickly arrived and after some jokes and a lot of milling around the patient was carried up the stairs to the ambulance. Everyone, including the police, were having a good time. The "fuzz" went to turn their machine around and were persuaded to put their beacon and siren on. The coronary unit followed suit and the young driver turned on his megaphone and yelled out "alright, everybody clear out." The cop car followed with "stand back, stand back" on their sound system. About 50 assembled students were cheering them on, and the entage of "official vehicles" left in a blaze of lights and sirens.

For a moment there was silence. Harbor View Hall was a wall of girls screaming "Is it a bust?" "Fire," and "What's going on?" Men were running out of Towers in their pajamas. R.A.'s went around trying to get "official stories."

...Richard Blau returned from the hospital in the wee hours of the morning after having x-rays taken of his leg. He is resting comfortably in his room and we welcome his future ambulations on our campus.

Get Screwed ???

Two weeks ago the WAG ran an issue devoted to campus grievances. One of the major problems concerned dormitory regulations for women. The WAG sincerely hoped that its constructive criticism would enlighten the dormitory authorities to the fact that they have under their charge **women** not infants. Obviously, this was not the case.

Last week at a dorm board meeting in Harbor View Hall a motion was passed requiring girls to turn in their ID's when they sign men into the dorm. The reason given was that this would require the girls on sign-in duty to take the job more seriously, thereby preventing men from sneaking in or giving phony names. Frankly, as a woman student, I would hesitate to entrust my ID to anybody for several hours, considering the fact that the sign-in duty changes every hour, and therefore, many girls would be handling the cards.

This however, is a minor objection, the major objection is: the proposal doesn't make any sense. For one thing, how is a girl supposed to spot a phony name? No girl can possibly know every man who comes into the dorm, so unless he signs an obviously ridiculous name like "Micky Mouse," she won't catch him. (Then

there is the case of the overcautious girl who questions anything that looks phony and may find herself embarrassed when she questions someone's real name.)

The second asinine point about the new rule is that it creates such a hold-up in signing in and out, that there will be an even greater temptation to sneak past.

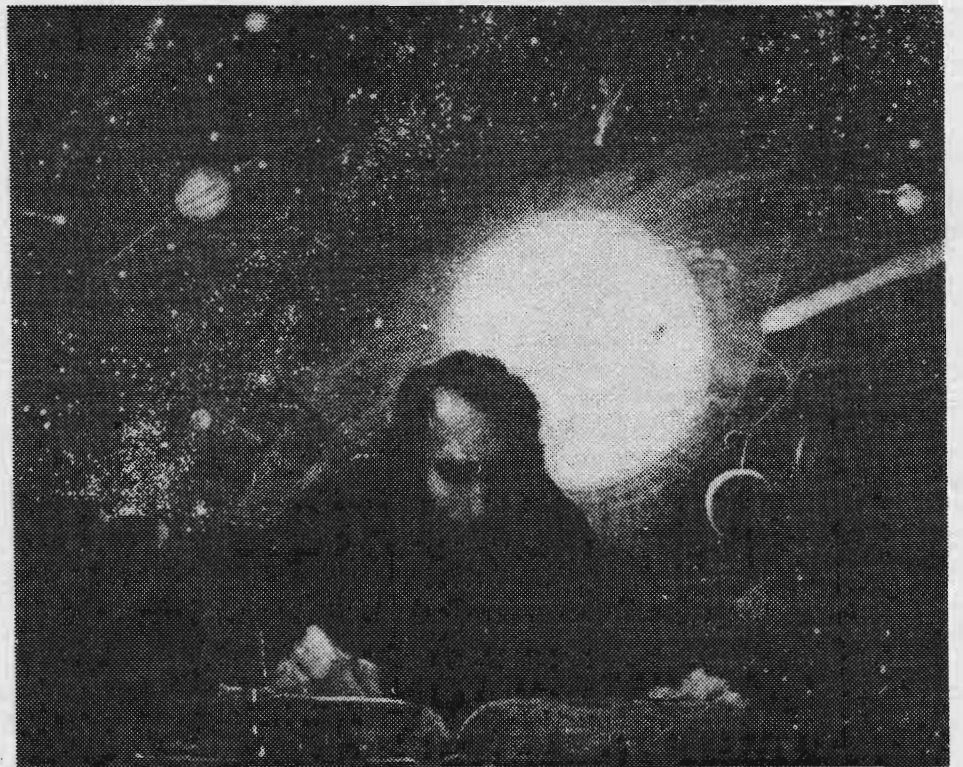
By far the worst aspect of this new rule is that the residents of Harbor View were not consulted in this decision. It was brought up by the President of the Dorm Board without any mention of letting the girls vote on it. This defeats the purpose of a Dorm Board. It is supposedly a representative organization, made up of girls elected on each floor. These girls are supposed to carry the wishes of their elections to the Board; it is a contradiction for the Board to have any power apart from the wishes of the dormitory residents.

In closing, I would like to examine the reason this rule was passed - not the reason given - the underlying reason. I cannot be positive, but I think it's a fair assumption that the dormitory procedures have become more strict in keeping with the traditional Wagner policy of cracking down whenever there gripes. This policy is dangerous at best and in view of the overall situation on campus, the administration is not going to get away with it.

DRUG USERS

There are rather characterisic behavioral changes in drug abusers which may have been noticed by others and may be brought out if the appropriate questions are asked:

1. Change in the usual pattern of person's life?
2. Change in attendance, discipline, work performance?
3. Decline in physical appearance and dress?
4. Shift in use of language?
5. Signs of an opposite personalisty emerging; that is, a hostile or withdrawn person becomes friendly; a friendly person becomes depressed or hostile;
6. Rejection of old friends and secrecy about new ones?
7. Stealing?
8. Use of sunglasses to hide pupils and long-sleeved shirts to hide needle marks?



by JOAN KELLY

October twenty-fourth began the reign of Scorpio. This group of people is a little more difficult for me to discuss because I do not know any Scorpios very well. But in the true spirit of journalism, I shall endeavor to bring the truth and light not only to my readers, but also to myself. Scorpio's symbol is the scorpion - that's pretty basic. I have learned that the people of this sign are comparable to their symbol because they are martyr-like and often inflict self-injury. It is said that a scorpion will sting himself to death when surrounded by a ring of fire. (Well, whatever turns you on.)

As this example indicates, the main attribute of Scorpio is strength. In addition to the destructive tendencies, there is a powerful constructive attitude. This brings up the problem of the dual personality. For this reason, Scorpio people are either loved or hated, but are very seldom tolerated and never ignored. Speaking of being loved, Scorpios are one of the lustiest signs of the zodiac. Physical passion plays a tremendous role in their lives. At times, it takes all of the self control the Scorpio can muster to keep sex from being the main "raison d'etre." It is pure speculation to try to

decide which group is happier; the ones who conquer this drive, or the ones who do not.

Since this overindulgence in sex is coupled with an overindulgence in food and drink, it ia amazing that so many Scorpios survive. Needless to say, a weaker person would not be able to tolerate the demands the Scorpio native expects his body to meet. But this "eat, drink, and be merry" attitude is exactly what makes the Scorpio native so dynamic and intense. They live life to the fillest, unconcerned about what other people may think. Judging by their libertine nature, this seems to be the most realistic attitude to adopt. This intensity accounts for the tremendous physical and moral courage exhibited by members of this sign. Scorpio natives are at their best in the face of trouble, and love the battles which ensue from such adversity.

Well, from my research I have learned a great deal about the Scorpio breed. The physical strength demonstrated by these people is phenomenal. Their moral courage is unequalled by any other sign. And they are the perfect people to invite to your friendly, neighborhood orgy.

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Rebirth of the Rock

Impressions of the Goldberg Campaign

by EUGENE BIGGIO

"I am," the candidate said, staring at the unsuspecting jaws of the Republican faithful, "an underdog in this race." It would be, he added moments later, a long hard road to victory. That said, Nelson Rockefeller proceeded to summarize the many reasons he should be reelected: New York State gives more of its tax dollar - 63 cents - back than any other state; 2.5 billion will be spent on mass transportation; 7,400 new businesses added to the state since Mr. Rockefeller took over twelve years ago; New York is a recognized leader in the fight to save the environment; and it is doing more than any other state in curbing drug addiction. After more blurring figures, and more superlatives, the New York Governor left and podium; the final leg of his fourth race of the chair in Albany was under way.

It was late in June, and Mr. Rockefeller, although astounding the audience with his admission, was indeed well behind Democratic candidate Arthur Goldberg. A full fifteen percentage points was the best estimate. There were other factors rising against Rocky as well. A national figure who had campaigned three times for the governor's chair, and twice for that of the presidency, Mr. Rockefeller's ability to interest or entertain an electorate seemed to be suffering a fate politicians have in common with show business celebrities: over-exposure.

The gravel voice, once the symbol of modern urbane toughness, that appealed not only to the reformer who wanted progress, but to others who desired more believability, now seemed dimmed to a whine. He could be annoying now, his voice grated with the problems that he couldn't resolve. The taxes that were always rising, the poverty in some areas, the housing shortage, the drug addiction, and the resultant crime rise, were all problems that had to be blamed on those holding responsibility. Rocky's political horses prevented from gaining national office may have slowed just enough to be taken at the state level as well.

Truly expert public figures, however, do not fall prey to the predictions and death bells of others. As Nelson Rockefeller entered a campaign considered by many in June to be a lost cause, the spark of past performances returned. It is said that politicians live by virtue of their own fiction, and so it was with Governor Rockefeller climbing off the ropes, after acknowledging publically his vulnerability, and then pushing aside the thought of defeat to devise a plan of attack.

In the ensuing months, the Governor had the sustaining power to come away from potentially bad incidents with hostile crowds with his demeanor and respect intact. His cool handling of rough questioning was exemplified when a Goldberg aid was forced to heckle and badger the Governor after receiving answers abundantly clouded with figures. The Governor got favorable coverage in the press from the incident, and even managed to elicit an apology from Mr. Goldberg himself, something that can be very expensive in the latter days of the campaign.

Rocky's mettle has quelled earlier trouble with unfriendly audiences. He can now walk in Brooklyn crowds, signing autographs, patting bobbing heads, more as a Governor and celebrity, than as the incumbent candidate. "It's a pleasure," he says gripping an elderly hand in a quick yet powerfully personal motion, "How are you?" he asks a black man with

Christmas card cordiality. Even the hard hats salute him as one of their own by virtue of his conflicts with Mayor John Lindsay. The rallies have all the flavor of a return home of a favorite son, forgotten in the heat of the summer, but now definitely back to stay.

For those who never share in the spectacle of a public rally, there are the television spots. Spending four times more on TV time than his Democratic rival, Rockefeller's assault on the tube watchers echoes his complete mastery of the situation. "He's done a lot," one ad says, "and he'll do a lot more."

But despite all his merits in the public relations aspect of the election, nothing has been more instrumental in the resurrection of his public stance as the delicate game he has played in balancing both the support of the right and the left. By appeasing conservative democrats by advocating stronger crime measures and drug controls, while increasing aid to education and supporting Senator Charles Goddell for the benefit of the liberal wings of the Republican party, the Governor has managed to stay out of the infighting left and right that has marked many elections across the country.

In short, Nelson Rockefeller's political demise has been forestalled. A local newspaper poll puts him well ahead of Mr. Goldberg with one week left in the election race. Although polls are frequently inaccurate, momentum is frequently the decisive element in close elections, and it is momentum that the Governor has in abundance.



NELSON ROCKEFELLER



ARTHUR GOLDBERG

When former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg was first being mentioned as a possible contender in the 1970 race for Governor of New York, it was generally conceded that he would be confronted with some unique problems in campaigning. Mr. Goldberg was not, after all, a politician, it was argued, but rather a judge who would be more at home in the quiet chambers of a court house than on the back of a sound truck. Even if he could find, in his early sixties, a trace of that audacious hucksterism that politics demands of the individual, he would have also to look to at least 50% of New York's voting populace like he was enjoying it. In view of the incredible burden and small return of urban administration today, the effort would hardly seem worth it.

Nonetheless Mr. Goldberg was undaunted. He leapt into his new career as if all his previous experience had been mere apprenticeship. Playing the role of the political candidate in its most obvious and established sense, the one time U.S. ambassador to the U.N. equivocated for months as to whether he was actually going to run. The technique was old but it worked as long as it made news; first there would be the offering of a casual little non-hint to be blown up into a headline by an anxious press, and then in the next edition the candidate with an air of judicial impeccability would be outraged at how his words had been twisted. In the mode of many modern milkers of public curiosity - as for example Mr. Rockefeller himself - the Judge was weaving a fine net of innocuous statements into a substantial source of interest. After refusing the Democratic nomination in convention to avoid the potentially damaging charge of machine politics, Mr. Goldberg won a primary contest from Howard Samuels with a fine blend of political knowhow, and credibility.

But the excitement created by that auspicious start in June has proved to be short lived. Although it is still too early for the polls to be of any value (that is if one considers them of any value in the first place) there is little anticipation of a Goldberg victory in November. Local pulse takers like Jack Newfield of The Voice see a Rockefeller victory by as much as 250,000 votes.

What has gone wrong with the candidacy which started off so well, Mr. Rockefeller admitted to be far behind at the beginning of the contest? Aside from the obvious answers that Mr. Rockefeller will, until his retirement, have a plurality in the race for the Governor chair against anyone, and that his effectiveness is further enhanced by the crest of popularity the Republicans are currently enjoying, there have been some hints of trouble in the Goldberg camp for some time.

There is first the matter of the candidate's television performances. In a medium that constantly strives to attract the average attention span as it slowly drifts into the night, the candidate has committed, on many occasions the cardinal sin of taking his time before giving a response to a question. This, of course, derives TV of one of its main weapons - sound - and has the additional danger of giving control of the set back to the viewer. In such instances the interest of what Mr. Goldberg is going to do about polluted air, the urban crisis and what not, becomes secondary to the multifold opportunities presented by a person having his own slice of dead air. As the answer slowly comes, it is

unnoticed as laughter has already erupted in the living room, the broccoli sprouts are finished in a flourish and someone has already switched to a station that has sound.

But Goldberg's biggest flaw it seems becomes evident when he does speak. His speeches, though written with plenty of allusions to the spirit of the Kennedys, and promises to bring the government to the people and so on, are delivered like a verdict, quietly, passively, with just enough informality to show the candidate's unease with it. When he does attempt to intensify the message he fails because the elastic coordination of a good speech is lost in to many somber interludes; banners and buttons hang loose and limp, all enthusiasm broken. Recently, perhaps aware of drooping heads, Mr. Goldberg pledged a landslide victory for his ticket in November, and received a standing ovation for it. Unfortunately bribes of this kind demand a higher offering, if one is to elicit the same reaction again.

Somehow though these problems seem tied to one pervasive dilemma; the candidate's incongruity. Mr. Goldberg simply does not look like a man running for office. The gray hair appears to have all the flexibility that one finds in a sculpted bust; when it does become mussed (or is mussed, it is impossible to assume anything to be spontaneous when hordes of aids constantly attend the man), it looks more like a piece of stray hair that has blown momentarily into the candidate's face. He may spend hundreds on his suits, but somehow there is always the aura of a large black cloak covering him, clouding his personality further from the eyes of the voters.

The problem of incongruity has lead Mr. Goldberg's campaign managers into some embarrassing maneuvers. Several weeks ago in hoping to demonstrate that their candidate was after all "a people" they planted him for photographers in a subway car, sitting next to a black woman of about the same age. The theme acknowledging the usual Madison Avenue taste in such matters might have something like "all men are victims of poor transportation, Rockefeller why are we late?" or "underneath the skin any person breathing New York air may get pulmonary emphysema." The thing however never came off. Mr. Goldberg sat there hands politely in his lap, feet firmly planted on the floor (looking like perhaps as if he had expected seat belts), eyes fixed on the birdie, while the woman stared blankly ahead, a little shocked at all the lights. The result was a photo of two separate people united by nothing more than the sterile sweep of a lens; it was exactly the sort of picture that leads sceptics to cry "fakery."

While Mr. Goldberg can hardly help appearing incongruous, since it is apparently the result of him being himself in one way or the other, he too seems at times to be conscious of it. He remains, to a degree unusual among politicians, crowd shy, incapable of being home enough among street walkers to become gregarious and aggressive. When he is forced at times to kiss a baby, he does so as if he were sealing an envelope instead. The demand of large crowds forces him to resort to prepared statements. When he does get into a dialogue, it is in small groups, probably the only honest way of getting a message across, and yet, unfortunately, limited for the requirements of modern stumping.

A NICHOLS WORTH



by Frank Nichols

Late in the summer I went to see "Childs Play." I am not going to review the play here, but I want to point out one of its somewhat mysticized plots that has been hanging heavy on my thoughts ever since. The two protagonists are a teacher who WANTS to be popular with his pupils and a teacher who HAS respect for what he teaches. Essentially, the play pits popularity against respect. The respected teacher is destroyed, but not before exposing the evil of the teacher who wants popularity.

I believe that one can be respected for integrity to one's "knowledge" and be popular also. But FOR MYSELF, the play made it clear that IF I had to choose, I would rather be a respected bastard than a popular nice-guy. In a sense I find that I must now choose. Last Friday the faculty voted to sent to the board of trustees a set of guidelines for the evaluation of faculty for tenure and promotion. They EXPLICITLY INCLUDED the use of the student evaluations taken at the end of each semester.

Don't pat yourself on the back--the role the evaluations play is guiding AT BEST, it is not power. But still they are now, on the concurrence of the faculty,

accepted as part of the evaluation. I will be honest, I think that this is WRONG. I do NOT think that anyone, friend or foe, on the faculty should be evaluated on his popularity with the students and in the heat of the quest for the grades rather than knowledge--for the "serious business" of education is grade getting, not learning--I believe that "nice guy-ness" gets more points than respect. A REAL teacher MUST often be frustrating to the student, constantly challenging parochialism, egoism, and apathy. In doing so it is fairly easy to become UNPOPULAR. I think it can be done without being so, but I, personally, would rather be unpopular and TEACH than be popular and ineffective.

The is not an attack on student evaluations--I have been using them since I began teaching. They do help me to locate aspects of my "methodology" which are either not working or are impeding my efforts. BUT, teaching is the name of the game, not personality. The methods I can alter and experiment with, the personality is me. Not only is it difficult to change, but basically it is irrelevant to "knowledge."

So--? This is the last column. No, no one is forcing me to stop. There is NO conspiracy to get Nichols to stop sounding off that I am aware of. It is simply that I want to be evaluated by students, peers and administration on what I accomplish in the classroom, not in the WAG. I undertook this column in good faith and I leave it in the same way--but I want no special advantages, or disadvantages, over my colleagues on the faculty.

Tracking System: Unfair

by RUDOLF JONES, GWEN ELCOCK, LARRY HARDY

Educating children of minority families today with truth and quality is a grave problem all minority parents face upon sending their children to school. There are the problems of inequities, double-standards, lack of knowledge, and just plain lack of dedication in dealing with these children. There needs to be a complete overhaul in the educational system that will relate truthfully to these children.

An indepth study led by Jim Wooten, chairman of the Staten Island Afro-American Affairs Committee is being conducted concerning some serious faults of the New York City school system. Although the study is being conducted only on Staten Island schools, it pertains to the entire city. This article serves as an introduction to the material that will be covered in a future issue in an indepth report. The study, which has just been completed and is now being analyzed, seeks to gather statistics on the Tracking System and how it leads to things like a higher drop-out rate in minority families, Title One, an academic supportive program which supports the staff and administration and not the people who need it and the hiring of professional and non-professional personnel.

In practice, the tracking system stems from the white man's ignorant assumption that the black man is genetically inferior to the white man. So with ignorance as his chief weapon, the white man devised yet another method of keeping the black man down. The

Tracking System in theory is a classification of students according to their ability. But ability to do what? The ability to recognize white middle-class values doled out by remedial instruction. How can a black or Puerto Rican child excell in something he or she can't relat to or understand?

So these children now need remedial instruction. An academic support program is instituted. Title One is such a program. It is supposed to give so-called "underprivileged children" the necessary extra help to achieve realistic goals of life. First the people hired to institute and head these programs are appointed through political deals. The salaries of the directors and their staff are so extravagant that by the time all monies are allocated for salaries, very little money is spent on tutoring and remedial help. The next problem is the staffing of these programs and schools in general.

The inequities in hiring professionals and non-professionals are very real. The people that can really relate to the children and help them don't have that picce of paper with a BS on it. The result is that they either don't get hired or they get sub-standard salaries for the jobs they perform. Would you tolerate this?

This article was designed to inform you of the serious and deteriorating conditions concerning the New York City Board of Education and the education of minority students. In a future issue, we will back each of our statements with analyzed evidence.

Killing the minds of children

by JACK TURCOTT

Danny is eight and he is stupid. He isn't really stupid but his teacher calls him that by all sorts of fancy nicknames; his schoolmates talk about him as that, and even his parents have resigned to the fact that he's stupid because the school told them he was.

Danny is in the third grade at P.S. 92 on West 139th Street in Harlem and since he started school there four years ago he's been called stupid or some synonym of it. It isn't limited to Harlem though -- it affects Mike in New Dorp and Dan in South Beach, too.

This labeling is the result of the "tracking system" used in the New York City schools today. It's that system which labels a child either stupid or smart.

As a result, Danny Hill, eight-year-old son of a part-time dishwasher, acts, thinks, feels and believes he is stupid. Some of our kids in West Brighton think the same way.

Tracking refers to the grouping of children according to their alleged intellectual ability.

In theory, this would result in homogeneous groupings. It would place the kids who need help together in one one group and the brains in another group for excellerated work.

However, in practice, this isn't the case. Usually a student dubbed "slow" maintains this catagory until high school, if he makes it that far. It is kind of discouraging when everyone tells you you're stupid.

The word stupid might be made funny, under-achiever or something like that but it still means stupid. Everyone knows and thinks that. The child, the teacher, the parents and the friends in higher tracks.

Psychologically, any system that tells a kid that he's stupid soon will develop what sociologists call the "self-fulfilling prophesy." This means if you tell a kid he's stupid and treat him that way, pretty soon, and it doesn't take long, he begins to act that way.

You can condition a kid for anything. They do it in school every day.

As a child enters Kindergarten in New York, he is tested. The score on the test is used as a basis for grouping him in the first grade. There are anywhere from three to six tracks, track one being for the "brightest students."

The tests are called intelligence tests but what they really do is measure how middleclass the children are. They are designed by middleclass persons; the standards of achievements are measured by middleclass persons; graded by middleclass persons; and words and objects used are from a middleclass world.

For example, a child may be asked to identify a collie. This may be easy for a kid from the middleclass background, collies are favorite pets of the middle class. However, it wouldn't mean much to a child from a lower economic group. This is called middleclass bias. An illustration in the opposite extreme of bias would be to get middleclass children to identify a numbers runner.

The middleclass child would flunk that test just as the child from the lower economic group would, and usually do, flunk the first one. This is what's happening to the non-middleclass black, white and Puerto Rican children in our school system today. And it isn't hurting the system; it's killing the minds of many of our children, from all walks of life.

Ironically, the teachers who teach the lowest tracks aren't the best ones with experience as the theory calls for. They are usually the most inexperienced teachers in the school. The teacher is told that he has to teach the "stupid kids" therefore goes into the classroom

thinking that the children aren't capable of learning anyhow and then doesn't teach them anything. This is the reason you find kids in high school today who can neither read or write.

Another point. Some parents have spoken to the school principals and protested about the tracking when their children were in the lower tracks. Usually they got their offspring placed in a higher track and were told a "mistake" had been made. The kids proved to be quite intelligent.

My question is how many parents know what track their kids are in? If those previously mentioned parents hadn't caught the "mistake" their kids would have stayed in the lower tracks. If a principal can place a child from the sixth track to the first upon the demand of a parent, then what was the reasoning of placing the child in the sixth track from the start, besides the test which has been proven biased. Did the kid become brilliant overnight?

Recently James P. Wooten, chairman of the Staten Island Afro-American Affairs Committee and director of community relations at Staten Island Community College, made a study.

Jim went over some statistics in the Staten Island Board of Education office and noticed that white students were primarily in the upper tracks and that blacks and Puerto Ricans were primarily in the lower tracks. You can see the same statistics in District Superintendent's office.

This means that in a school where from 30 to 40 percent of the student body may be black, you can get a segregated class in an integrated school which happens to be in violation of the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

So by and large about 30 percent of all children in general, and about 80 percent of all black children in particular are told each day that they're stupid. This only can kill creativity and initiative in the early learning years. By Junior High school time comes around, the kid is going to hate education and school-all school.

Whites are not immune to the effects either. If there aren't any blacks in the school white children can just as easily be put into the lower tracks and receive the same designation by their peers and it has the same effects.

The people in this country have been proud for years that we don't have the same educational discrimination over here that they have in Great Britain--testing the students at 11 after tracking them for six years and then deciding what their lives are going to be like after that test.

Don't feel so damn smug. It's happening right in New York. It can happen to your child Do you want your kid to be called stupid?

The tracking system has been outlawed in Washington. By a Supreme Court decision no less. It can happen here, if people protest enough.

Nixon's new America is made up of the silent majority, supposedly. If they keep silent, things like tracking will continue. However, if you get involved, contact Jim Wooten at the Afro-American Committee at P.O. Box 400, S.I., N.Y., 10301 and fight to have this abolished we can build a new America. With new priorities too. If you keep silent, like Nixon's people, we'll create a new America all right. It will be a "New America" with victims like Danny in Harlem, Bob in New Brighton, and Pete in Mariners Harbor; narrow-minded systems like tracking to keep people like Danny, Bob, and Pete in their place so they never learn what a collie dog is.

If that becomes the "New America" to hell with it.

SPORTS

WAGNER SEAHAWKS

CAPTAIN

GUERRIERO

SEAHAWKS UPSET KINGS POINT.

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. - The Wagner Seahawks, to a man, may feel about 10 feet tall after Saturday's upset of highly rated Kings Point, 19-0. And as Coach Hicks said after the game, "No matter what kind of season we are having, a win over the Marines is always most gratifying to the players. We've had a long and distinguished rivalry with Kings Point and it was a homecoming game for us before 8,400 fans. That makes the victory that much sweeter for the players."

Although Wagner had 19 points on its side of the scoreboard, it is the big goose-egg on the opponent's side that probably most tells the story of the game. As predicted, it was a battle of the defenses - the Marines, whose average yield was 22.2 yards against rush, and Wagner's 4-4 set up, which had intercepted 14 passes in four games.

The Wagner defensive line seemed to have the big play when it was needed to beat back Kings Point's assaults on the

goal. The line held the Marines to 32 yards on the ground; reached the quarterback nine times for 69 yards in losses; beat back at least two goal line assaults. Indeed, it was an interception return of 27 yards that put Wagner on the scoreboard in the second period.

Although the Seahawk offense did click through the first three periods, costly fumbles and two interceptions stifled each drive.

In the fourth period, quarterback Jim Fagan engineered two scoring bursts, one a 54-yard run around the right end by Jack Kachadurian and the other a 37-yard pitch to end Bill Piper.

It seems like a perfect prelude to Wagner's trip to Springfield, Mass. next Saturday to face the still-unbeaten Chiefs.

It was only the sixth win for Wagner in 22 games with Kings Point. There was one tie. The score equaled Wagner's previous biggest win over the Marines in 1957. Wagner now has a 3-2 record; ditto Kings Point.

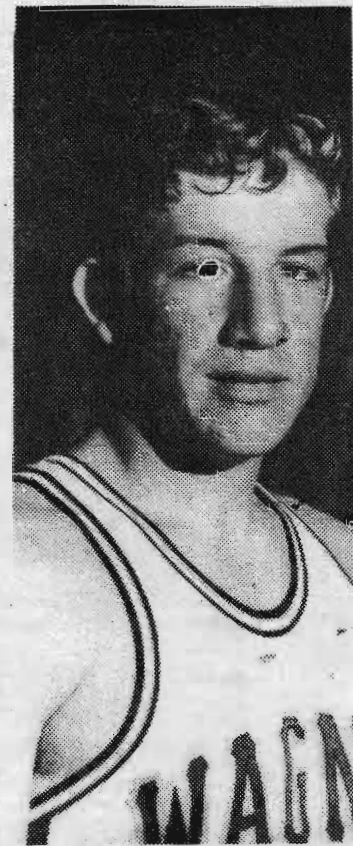
Gene Guerriero, a player whom coach Chester Sellitto calls "as fine a ball player as I have ever coached in 20 years," has been named captain of the 1970-1971 Wagner College basketball Seahawks.

Guerriero, 6'4 forward from Staten Island, N.Y. is the veteran of the squad this year. The 205-pound senior averaged more than 14 points last season as a full-time starter and was the team's leading rebounder. He cracked the starting lineup midway through his sophomore campaign and turned in a 10 point per game average.

While not a spectacular player, Gene is considered to be highly consistent as a scorer, rebounder and team player. He has numerous 20-point-plus performances to his credit in two years of play.

In the spring seasons, Guerriero is the ace of the college's pitching staff for coach Ralph Ferraro.

Sellitto said, "Gene represents everything that I strive to have my ball clubs stand for. He's steady, composed and a mature influence on his fellow players. His greatest asset is his consistency as scorer and rebounder. He's truly a student of the game. I'm proud to have him represent the club."



GENE GUERRIERO,
WAGNER COLLEGE
FORWARD

WILKES WINS

3-2

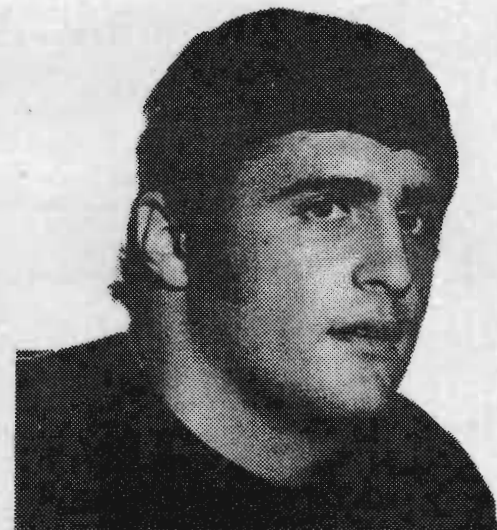
by JERRY LAZZARA

Wilkes on a comeback goal in the final minutes by Ed Garabedian, squeaked past Wagner 3-2 in a game which saw the lead switch three times.

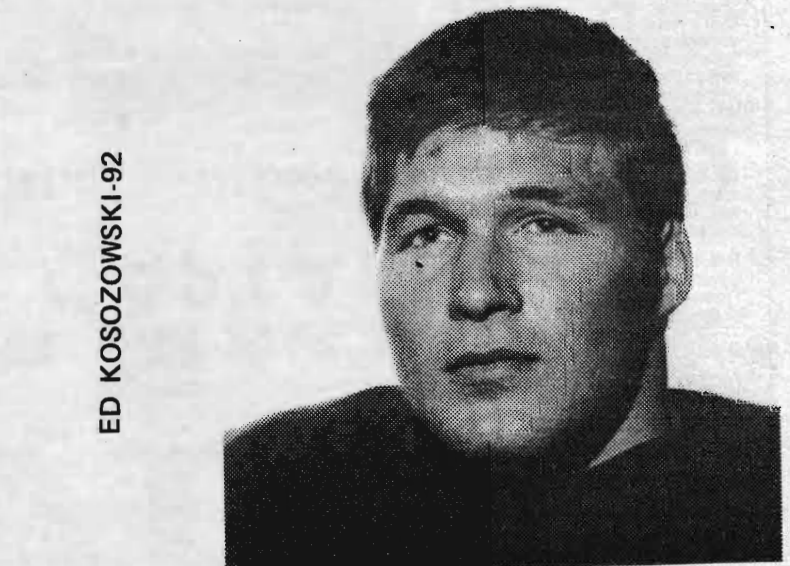
In the first period of this see-saw battle, Hawk Ed Brewster put Wagner in the lead 1-0 with a goal past Wilkes Goalie Eaton. Wilkes on a score by Spence, tied the game in the second quarter, 1-1, as Seahawk goal-tender Ed Reitenback tried in vain to stop the Wilkes Goal. Later in the period, Bob Schenbel scored on a hard shot past Wilkes Goalie Eaton to again jettison the Seahawks to a 2-1 lead.

In the third period, the tenacious Wilkes team again tied the score on a goal by Ed Garabedian. The Wilkes defense did not allow Wagner to score as the third quarter ended in a 2-2 deadlock.

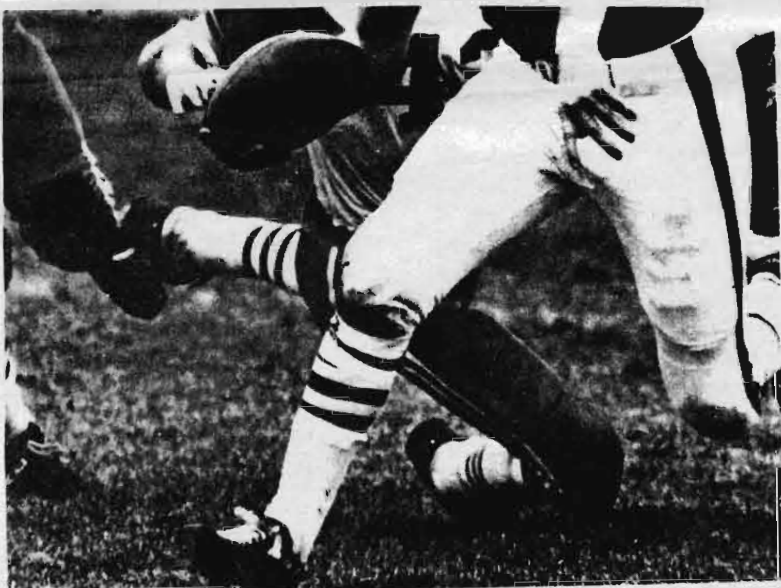
In the final quarter, Ed Garabedian booted in his second and the winning goal as the Wilkes defense held Wagner scoreless. The Seahawks went down 3-2 at the hands of the Wilkes. The soccer team shows a record of 1-6-1 as the second half of the '70 season began.



JACK KACHADURIAN-25



ED KOSOZOWSKI-92



MANHATTEN TROUNCES HAWKS

The Manhattan College soccer team rolled over Wagner's Seahawks Wednesday defeating them in a convincing 7-3 victory.

Manhattan got off to a quick start when John McDermott blasted a close range shot past Wagner goalie Dan Reitenback. A few minutes later Manhattan again scored on a running kick by Nick Brozyna who tallied three goals for the day. The score at the end of the first period: Manhattan 2, Wagner 0.

Brozyna of Manhattan again scored with 12 seconds of the second quarter elapsed when the ball caromed off both posts before going in. The Hawks' Dan Dudde put Wagner on the scoreboard when he converted a

penalty kick into a goal as the quarter ended leaving Wagner trailing 3-1.

In the third quarter, McDermott again put a close range kick past goalie Reitenback and with 3:10 left in the period, Manhattan's Modafferri scored. Wagner was again held scoreless as Manhattan led 5-1 at the end of the third quarter.

Brozyna and Shints scored for Manhattan in the fourth period. With the score now 7-1, Bob Schnebel rushed a shot past Manhattan's goal-tender Doherty and Hawk Ed Brewster followed with a blast into the net. Wagner's burst ended there and the final score was Manhattan 7, Wagner 3.