

Faculty Approves Strike 86-8

The Wagner faculty voted Monday, May 11 to approve the following proposal. The official vote was 86 in favor to 8 against.

Many Wagner students have declared their desire to participate by active involvement in the nation-wide action protesting national and international policies of our government. Many students desire, as part of their responsibility, to continue regular class schedules to the end of the semester.

The Wagner Faculty recognizes the wide diversity of views and deeply held feelings on issues that are of great consequence to the nation. Moreover, it respects non-violent expression of these views.

In the current situation, it seems proper that a number of options be offered to students for the remainder of the semester in order to allow them to follow the dictates of conscience and responsibility. These options are:

1. Class attendance and final examinations in the normal manner.
2. The immediate cessation of their class work, with final examinations optional, for individual students who apply to their instructors for this option, with grades to be assigned by the instructors as:
 - a. Letter grades
 - b. Pass or fail (modifying the current policy only to the extent that pass-fail may be chosen at this point in the semester.)
 - c. Incomplete (under existing policies for the incomplete)

(Responsibility for applying for any divergence from normal class procedure rests with the student. Students are urged to consult with their teachers immediately.)

This action is taken as an indication of our concern for all of our students. Individual faculty members are encouraged, in this semester, to use as flexible a policy as seems appropriate in light of their responsibilities to their students.



The reaction of the administration and faculty upon first hearing of students' wishes to go on strike.

Strike Summary

by Jane Primerano

Wagner College joined the National Student Strike, unofficially on Wednesday, May 6, after a student vote at a convocation held in front of Main Hall. The proposal voted upon presented the strike and a means to handle final grades this semester. Under the student vote, the strike would begin Thursday morning, but in a vote later on in the day, the faculty voted 50-42 against the strike proposal. One faculty member was quoted as saying "we were railroaded."

Eleven hundred students crowded the cafeteria later that night for a formal balloting on the proposals. There were four in all: the student proposal and three submitted by the faculty. Combining this resident vote with the commuter vote which was recorded Friday morning, the proposal to strike won overwhelmingly.

Friday was the first day of action on the Grymes Hill campus, beginning with a memorial service for the Kent State victims. At the end of the service, President Arthur O. Davidson cancelled classes for that day and Monday, and called for a faculty meeting at 1:00 Monday to reconsider the proposals.

In the meantime the students have been engaged in many strike activities. Immediately after the chapel service, they joined with SICC and Notre Dame for a march to Borough Hall where they met Richmond College, high school students, and S.I. Peace Coalition. After the rally, part of the group returned to Wagner, while the rest marched to Congressman Murphy's Office.

Saturday was a day of discussion and organization. A student convocation was called at 1:00 P.M. followed by a small group discussion with members of the steering committee. At 3:00 P.M. a large group of students met

for a discussion of the history of the Viet Nam War since 1945. An outline of the history had been prepared and duplicated by a group of students for this purpose.

The plans for Sunday centered around the return of the students from Washington and the rally concert in the gym. The rally started at 9:00, and continued to about 3:00 a.m. Six bands alternated with speakers for the attention of the large audience. Jenny Richter read a statement from a Kent state student, which is printed elsewhere in this issue; Jenny also summarized the activities on other area campuses. A report from the Washington rally was given by Steve Swanson, followed by a commentary by Rubin Colon. Curfew was extended until 3:00 by Dean Kusistuu, and many of the students slept in the oval, a practice which is scheduled to continue all week.

On Monday, Wagner students participated in a Memorial service and march on the draft board organized by Richmond College. There was also a rally on the oval to attract people to the announcement of the faculty vote.

Throughout the week teams of students will be going door to door with a form letter. The groups, in teams of two, will go to homes talking to the people of Staten Island and soliciting signatures for a form letter to be sent to Nixon, Javits, and Murphy. This had been done as an experimental program on Saturday, along with an experiment of setting up tables at shopping centers with a petition. Both proved successful, fifteen pages of signatures have been obtained so far.

Wagner has made a deal with WKCR-FM, the Columbia radio station to broadcast all Wagner events during the strike. There will also be reports in the Staten Island Advance daily, and the WAG will keep the campus up-to-date on all strike events. Daily convocations have also been scheduled to enable the student body to be informed first-hand by the people involved and to ask questions.

More Acts Of Vandalism . . .

Four windows in the Communications Center and two in Science Hall were broken by rocks last Monday at approximately 1:35 a.m. The identities of those responsible have not yet been discovered. There was also an attempt, unsuccessful, to break four other windows in the same buildings by taping cherry bombs on the glass. The bombs went off but were not powerful enough to shatter the windows. The cost: \$500 for each window in the Communications Building and \$250 for each of those in Science Hall.

Last week, a window was broken by a cherry bomb in the Union building on the entrance level near the john.

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Repartee The Gay Community Report

By a Wagner Student
May 8, 1970

I came upon an interesting group of people last Friday night; a group of sincere fellows who have the same wants and desires as everyone else.

One is attending college, one is a fine professor, and the other is a knowledgeable person about travel and the theatre. They responded to my interview without hesitating from any of my queries and spoke what they had to say in a forthright manner. Their "beef" is that they want freedom; a term all too familiar these days but which to them up till now has been underground but which this reporter considers valid. Today we hear of Black Power, White Power, Student Power, People Power, Love Power but what of the community that wishes to express love in their own way, i.e., Gay Power.

At first I had reservations about interviewing this group because of unpreparedness on my part with the topic at hand, namely, the Gay community. But I decided to try my luck at an interview with gay people who happen to be like me in the respect that we are college students. Up till now I have encountered about five college students who prefer this kind of love. My task is not to question why but rather to present their interesting side of the coin and leave it up to you the readers, the students to make up your own mind about this controversial topic.

I spoke with them on several issues and found many of them to be well-read and alert and at the same time "straight" in their appearance. I then reevaluated my earlier apprehensions and that is why you are now reading the following articles. I reiterate that the purpose of this column **Repartee** is to present and not to sway or convince you of their persuasion nor to seek sympathy for these people but rather to express empathy for the points they wish to get across.

In my interviews I have found that there are athletic, artistic, religious, and wanton people in the gay community but at the same time I have found these same type people in the "straight" community. I bring this up only for the purpose of presenting my research of the facts about this group to you in the best possible way I know how. This reporter found that this group which I interviewed goes by the shibboleth HI! In fairness to those whom I interviewed I will present their side as expounded by their founder Craig Schoonmaker:

"Homosexuals — demand respect! And earn it.

"Homosexuality deserves respect, but at present not all homosexuals do. Some are ashamed of themselves. They are ashamed of homosexuality. And they are superficial and exploitive in their homosexual relationships. Enemies of homosexuality point to these unhappy people to justify condemnation of homosexuality and continued oppression of homosexuals.

"But their argument stinks. Because it is straights who have made homosexuals feel bad about being gay.

And because, indeed, it is straights who have made certain people with low self-esteem into practicing homosexuals against their choice. (Such unwillingly homosexual persons can perhaps be "cured" — and frankly a lot of us happily homosexual people wish to hell they would be!).

"**Homosexuals Intransigent!** is an organization of young people who are glad we are homosexual, because we know the part of homosexuality the vicious-minded bigot assumes does not exist, and the self-destructive faggot fails to find: the beauty, the gentleness, the warmth and consideration — the love — one (or woman) can show for another. And we will not allow idiotic slander against homosexuality any more, from **anybody**, either haughty heterosexual or self-despising homosexual.

"**You're not queer** just because you're drawn to people of your own sex. Because homosexuality is not queer, but common: Kinsey found that 1/6 of U.S. men are at least predominantly homosexual, and 1/4 of those (some 4 or 5% of all men) are exclusively homosexual. And that's just the men! With 1/8 of women being mainly homosexual too, another 12 1/4 million people, we get a total of some 31 1/2 million predominantly or exclusively homosexual people in the U.S. alone! So if homosexuals are queer, then blacks are outlandish, and Jews unheard of.

"You don't believe that so many people — one of every seven — are homosexual or bisexual-leaning-toward-homosexual? Well, we didn't make up these ratios. Dr. Kinsey's investigations found that this is what people have **admitted to doing** — he didn't even include what people have **thought** about but not **dared do**.

"Sure it seems incredible — until you look at yourself and realize how powerful an attraction homosexuality can exert. If our society didn't campaign so hard against homosexuality can exert. If our society didn't campaign so hard against homosexuality, there's no telling who would be in bed with whom!

"So don't feel bad about your homosexual desires. You're not alone. You're not queer. You're not queer. You're not immoral. You're not inferior.

"You are homosexual, at least in part, and you can be happy. Let us help you find yourself and your self-respect.

In conclusion then this reporter wishes to express thanks to those who submitted to this interview and to you the readers from whom comments will be appreciated. For this column **Repartee** intends its articles to be thought-provoking and non-biased.

Repartee No. 2 : The Lost Coin; and The Way Word.

A Radical's Guide to Economic Reality

Usually, the most exciting occurrence in economics textbook publishing is that **You Know Who** might be printed upside down in his forty-seventy revision. Now, fortunately, there's more to be excited about.

A RADICAL'S GUIDE TO ECONOMIC REALITY has made the scene and economics publishing will never be the same again. The understanding of real economic theory is an inevitable outcome of reading the book, but don't let that stop you from picking it up. Professor Black brings his message home with such timely items as the California Grape Strike and the economics of drugs (not the aspirin variety), told in some of the most pungent — and funniest — language never to appear in a dictionary. It shouldn't stop anyone, either, to discover that his economics aren't all that radical. Of course, if you get your jollies from **The Thought of Chairman Mao**, maybe you'd better forget it. But pick up a copy anyway, just for the heck of it. Thumb through **Big Business or Screw the Customer and Full Speed Ahead**. Hop over a couple of pages to **Hope for Dope**. Then, on to **Higher Education or Robin Hood Freaks Out**. If, by then, you aren't interested enough to read on to **Why Can't I Be a Rainmaker, Too?** (Chapter 14), perhaps you'd really be happier at Peking University anyway. But since you may have to take Eco 1 to graduate, why not make the very best of marginal analysis, maximization, scarcity, general equilibrium, supply and demand, and all the rest of that — ?

Your Grateful and Living Son,

Moment Poems

MOMENT POEMS — written by students in English 2 classes this spring . . . (These are Americanized versions of the Japanese 17-syllable poem known as the HAIKU. Some of the student's poems meet the 17-syllable requirement, but some do not. They were asked to write a three line poem containing at least one image. If they wished, they could keep within the 17-syllable limit.) In the teacher's estimation, these are the best poems submitted; but others might well have been included had we unlimited space.

A yellow flame burns —
Black wick bending in flame's heat
Forms a wax puddle.

— Jack Helfgott

Raindrops falling . . .
Night is cold and wet
And I start to cry.

— Faye Baldinger

The peacock,
Spreading out his tail
In the spring breeze. . . .

— Teddy Rodriguez

White snow is blowing.
Crystal forms on the window pane —
Do I have to leave?

— Richard Hittinger

Funeral casket —
It brings tears to many.
She doesn't weep along. . . .

— R.L. Smith

Sleepless night! even
The dog cannot sleep for the
One cricket calling. . . .

— Catherine Teskey

Comfort brave dead on windy days:
Crackle and whip —
Old Glory!

— Donald Harlin

On the powder slope
The lone skier executes
a royal christie.

— Donald Utter

Were I a bird, I'd fly through the trees
And never come down,
Not even to eat.

— Myra Sanchez

I still have a love
Deeper than reality —
Unexplainable.

— Simone Marino

The snow fell softly . . .
I stood with mouth open wide
and tasted heaven.

— Frank Ferlazzo

Majestically
Microscopic mountains move
Miraculously

— Kathy Leary

A Young Marine's Thoughts

Submitted by the cafeteria women.

Take a man and put him alone
Yes 19,000 miles from his home
Make him live in mud, sweat and pain
With no loved one's near him, to call his name,
Yes this my life from dawn to dusk
And I pray to God, as everyone must.

"War is Hell" so they say,
And I'm finding it out day by day
It's even harder when back home you hear
Youths are protesting and growing their hair.
They take their drugs. And burn their card,
While I'm over here fighting so hard
They would say no more and be real calm.
If they could spend but one day in Viet Nam.
But enough for them, theirs' will come
And I'll be home, and They'll carry the gun.

I often sit and say with a sigh
I paid the price but what did I buy?
But in the future it will be worth while
To tell them how I've seen all the action
And the looks on their faces will be enough satisfaction

It makes you proud and gives you nerve,
To know in the Marine Corps you did serve
And after living a year through this
I'll be able to enjoy life to it's fullest and
See things I would normally of missed
And now I'll close with a little phrase on how I feel

It feels good to have some self praise
And be real, man. Now wherever I go I can be praised.
But remember Mom, I'm the child you raised.

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Interview: Dr. Borah

Background: A native of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Dr. Borah considers Minneapolis his hometown. Born in 1932, he attended public school only sporadically, due to illness, until fifth grade. As a teenager, he lived in Cokato, Minnesota which has a "population of 1500, including the cows." He attended the University of Minnesota where he earned his B.A. in psychology with a minor in English. His M.A. in psychology with a minor in speech correction was earned at the University of Washington in Seattle. He returned to the University of Minnesota with an interest in counselling psychology. His Ph.D. in social psychology with a minor in speech pathology was granted by the University of Minnesota. After teaching for one year at Fairleigh Dickenson University's Madison campus, Dr. Borah came to Wagner in 1962. Wagner's major attraction for him was its relatively small size in such close proximity to New York City.

Interests in and View of Psychology: "In some ways psychology is fractionated with great rifts between the clinic and the experimental psychologist. From another aspect it is becoming a unified body, more so than in the 1940's. What aspect are you looking at? What will it become? — Pure speculation. I would like to see greater tolerance, emphasis on facts, less distortion of experimental data to support one's own position, greater willingness and tolerance on the part of psychologists to recognize the limitations to knowledge, and a greater tolerance of divergent views. This, of course, would presuppose that the thinking of people would be less authoritarian, and this decrease in ethnocentricism would have to run throughout the entire spectrum of our currently ideologically rigid, non-thinking population which ranges from Spiro to our flaming liberals."

View of Psychology Department: "We're all beautiful!" (seriously) "The Psychology Department is clearly not appreciated by the administration. The

Dr. Kapostins — Interview

by Jane Primerino

After climbing the seemingly insurmountable three flights of stairs to the top floor of Main Hall, and turning left, you find yourself in an office dominated by the chairman of the Psychology Department, Dr. Eli E. Kapostins. Dr. Kapostins is a native of Latvia, where he attended teachers college and taught until forced to leave by the new regime in WWII. After escaping his homeland, via Germany, he came to the U.S. and attended Williamette University in Oregon for two years. His Masters and Doctorate came from Columbia. Five years after he came to the U.S., in 1951, Dr. K. joined the Psych Department here at Wagner; he became chairman in 1962.

Although he describes himself to his students as a "pigeon psychologist", Dr. Kapostins' interests in his field are wide-ranging; they even include handwriting analysis. He explains this diversity by the fact that once a person enters a field he becomes exposed to all aspects of it. The Pigeons happened to fit a question he was working on and he became interested in their relationship to humans.

Dr. Kapostins' original scholastic interest was in math, but with the onslaught of WWII, bringing with it a complete reversal of ideologies, he began to question "how do you know what you know". After experiencing four different ideological systems, he found that it was simple to invert the truth. Finding no answers after reading philosophy, he turned to psychology. Actually, he admits that he found no answers there either.

The direction of psychology is a question in many minds today; Dr. Kapostins was asked his opinion on this topic. He thinks it may "got the route of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology in its steps toward exactness". It is just now starting to get a grip on certain Phenomena, but all sciences start with many misconceptions. Perhaps soon a "Newton" of psychology will come along, followed in three or four centuries by an "Einstein".

Of the department itself, he says "it's pretty good", even though it doesn't have all the facilities it might have and it isn't a large department in "faculty and student power". The strong points of the department, Dr. K. feels, are that the faculty is dedicated to teaching and student interaction, and that the students are willing to examine their own views.

There are, of course, improvements that can be made in the department. Physically, Dr. K. would like to have an observation room. Human resources in the way of both faculty and students should be expanded, he feels, and the department is endeavoring to find better ways of learning from each other. There is a problem with an expanded department; however: the faculty can

facilities are far from adequate. One half of the courses taught here need observation rooms (Child, Adolescent, Social, Industrial, and Testing). These were requested two years ago. Not having this facility means not giving the education we should give and the faculty is capable of giving. The faculty is well qualified and concerned. This is why it is so distressing not to have the facilities. Many schools do not have them, but they are not giving this kind of education. Other schools giving these courses have the facilities. The rooms which house the Psychology Department have heat when the weather is warm and none when it's cold. Experimental animals die. We climb three flights of stairs and it looks like the basement! This indicates a lack of appreciation for what we are doing. The students are painting a room. We have requested for a week to have a light in a classroom fixed (M 31) They need to look at priorities. We do the best we can under the circumstances."

View of Wagner as a Whole: "It's a good school. I wouldn't be here otherwise. I am annoyed by faculty and administration who apologetically and defensively act as if we're second rate. You don't need to apologize for good schools". Changes in the Last Year: "Not too many. Officially students are represented on all committees and in the departments. Many don't attend. Students haven't behaved as responsibly as they could have, but there are some administrative causes which make the student's behavior normal and understandable. The Psychology Department has always been free and flexible. I hope the students in the department don't feel intimidated. I hope they feel they can approach us at any time about any thing and certainly we do have many who feel this is a place where they belong, as they should feel and we hope they do. The Psychology Department has always had meetings with seniors to discuss courses and content. There has been no real change other than the student's right to vote. Students in general have changed very little since 1950. Some are interested, others don't care, the majority just want an education."

Robertta Gleason

no longer just talk to their students. The psych teachers tried coffee hours and even yearly picnics, but they find it difficult to reach the freshmen and sophomores in the department.

One area where the department is expanding is in curriculum. They are presently looking for a fourth full-time member of the department. Two courses are being reinstated into the department, Quantitative Psych and Physiological Psych. Dr. K. also wants to introduce the students to clinical psychology, even though such a course isn't really accepted on the undergraduate level. His plan for the course is to expose the students to counseling psychology in a number of different institutions.

Two other areas which Dr. Kapostins would like to treat are motivation and individual differences. A course in motivation would deal with new discoveries in physiological and psychological motives, and the relationship of motivation to learning. Individual differences would examine the relationship to characteristics of various factors such as genetics, membership in a minority group, and poverty.

Moving from the department to the school as a whole, he says, "obviously, I like the place". He adds "what pertains to the department pertains to Wagner as a whole". He clarifies that by saying that there is a climate of personal education which was evidenced by the strike, when the communication between faculty and students was fairly open. He goes on to say that he hopes Wagner grows no larger because even if the physical facilities aren't always adequate, the climate makes up for it.

When questioned on the problems of the youth of today, he says he feels the major difficulty is that they are pulled in so many different directions by society and themselves. He approves of student involvement, but he feels students should be given the time to think things through. The solution may even be to give them a taste of the cloistered life that once took place on college campuses in order to give the students time to formulate their ideals.

Since drugs are so much in the news recently, Dr. K. was asked to comment. He believes that the problem involved is in having a new factor introduced into the human physiological system. Since they are fairly recent in this culture, and not as widespread as alcohol, it is hard to tell someone how to counteract the effects. He feels that, in a sense, pot is no worse than alcohol, but we have less experience with it. When enough research data comes in, we will know whether or not it is harmful. The effect of hard drugs is obvious, but Dr. K. says he's not sure how widespread they are on campus; he feels that, like with sex, there's a lot of talk.

The walk down the steps from the psych

Mrs. Wollney

by Robertta Gleason

Background: Of the present members of the psychology department, Mrs. Kaye Wollney has been on the faculty for the greatest length of time. After earning her B.A. from Douglas College of Rutgers University with honors in 1947, she worked for two years as a junior tester in New York. She became extremely disenchanted with the business world, feeling that psychological testing had become the tool of the employer. In 1953, three years after her marriage, she earned her degree, also with honors, from the New School for Social Research. She came to Staten Island the following year and, after the birth of the oldest of her three children, she joined the faculty at Wagner, in 1955, as a part-time instructor, teaching Psychology II, she is still part-time. While at Wagner, she became involved in the developmental aspect of psychology, which is her field here. She is currently teaching Child Psychology (21) and Psychology of Adolescence and Senescence (22). She pointed out that Wagner is one of the relatively few colleges to offer a course in senescent psychology.

Aside from her activities at Wagner, Mrs. Wollney is preview chairman of the Staten Island Children's Theatre Association which attempts to sponsor four good plays a year for children.

Interests in and View of Psychology: Since her background has been in classical Gestalt theory and her master's thesis was in the area of perception — why we see certain stimuli as grouped together, what is learned, what is native — Mrs. Wollney feels it has been an easy step to personality and the development of the person. She says she has grown with developmental psychology which is interested in why behavior occurs and in what the important vectors in human development are.

In Mrs. Wollney's opinion, the general trend in psychology is toward strict behaviorism. "A pure Gestaltist is an anachronism these days although there is a reviving interest in cognitive theory and movement in terms of humanistic and existential psychology."

View of Psychology Department: The psychology department, according to Mrs. Wollney, will continue to emphasize the experimental approach and seek ways of reducing human behavior to a laboratory situation. They would like to expand the laboratory facilities in terms of an observation room which Mrs. Wollney and Dr. Borah feel is greatly needed. She pointed out that the department is about to hire a fourth member and will be offering several new courses in the fall.

Of the department Mrs. Wollney said, "Ours is an excellent psychology department. Our students score above average on graduate record exams, partly because the members of the department have different orientations." The introductory psychology courses here, said Mrs. Wollney cover in one semester as much as many such courses cover in a full year and many of the higher numbered courses are comparable to graduate school courses.

View of Wagner as a whole: Mrs. Wollney was happy to see the "Wagner apathy" shattered by the strike, but, she said, to what extent the "average" student participated is hard to say. It is equally hard to say how many students realized that following up the demands made during the strike would require active participation in "establishment" procedure. She feels that, although students have slipped back to a degree of apathy, it is not as severe as prior to the strike. However, Mrs. Wollney felt it was difficult for her to make comparisons, since she has never taught at another school.

Comments on Specialty in Psychology: In the field of developmental psychology there are question of: To what extent can one control or redirect the behavior of an individual and who is to say which behavior pattern is good or better?

What is the Most Serious Problem Among College Students Today? To Mrs. Wollney it is as though we are entering a romantic age as opposed to a classical one, as indicated by growing anti-intellectualism. The attitude of students in some colleges is to destroy the system because it is unfair to some. She also cited the idea of "Revolution for the Hell of it". To destroy the system and start over at times has appeal, said Mrs. Wollney, but it doesn't solve anything. That which replaces it is equally bad; rigid in its own way.

department is much easier than the walk up, and not only in the gravitational sense. Dr. K., known as one of the nicest Latvian on campus, is also one of the best teachers to talk with.

Wagner Union Room 221
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Office Hours: Mon.-Fri. Noon To 9 P.M.
Sunday — Noon To 8 P.M.

The WAGNERIAN, operating out of the Wagner Union of Wagner College, is published every Thursday during the Academic Year except the weeks of Final exams, Graduation, and Vacation periods by the students of Wagner College.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Wagnerian, Wagner College, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, New York, 10301.

Signed columns, reviews, and letters to the editor represent the personal views of the writers. This includes syndicated new services.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters to the editor should be typed, triple-spaced, and no longer than 500 words. Longer letters may be printed upon the editor's discretion. The editor reserves the right to edit all letters submitted. The Wagnerian welcomes contributions to the letters page. We will not, however, print any letter that is not signed. Address or phone number or both must be included so that the writer may be contacted for confirmation. Names may be withheld upon request. Deadline for letters is Monday noon.

To the Editor:

Although I agree with the New York abortion law, the article concerning the abortion law in the April 30th issue had an analogy that was irrelevant to the title of the article.

Elizabeth H. Collura

Friends of Greece,

"Z", the award-winning film, has brought home to Americans the fascist nature of Greece today. Besides exposing the government-run assassination of Lambrakis, leader of the Greek peace movement, the film ends with a list of banned artists, people assassinated and arrested since the April 21, 1967 coup d'etat. Included in that list is Mikis Theodorakis, the composer of the film's musical score, who has recently been released by the fascist regime.

But Mikis Theodorakis was not alone in prison. There are thousands and thousands of Greeks who are imprisoned and are being tortured. These people, who have been jailed, represent every shade of the political spectrum and come from many walks of life: professors, farmers, trade unionists, students, etc. The families of the prisoners are without financial support because,

in most cases, they have lost their primary breadwinner. Fellow Greeks are forbidden to give any kind of assistance to these families. Those who do offer help are threatened by the police and later jailed. Members of the prisoners' families are barred from employment. And when a prisoner is released, he, too, is not hired.

Now, in this third year of the colonels' coup, the North American Greek Relief Fund asks you to do something concrete: contribute money for the prisoners' families. Any money you can give shall go far.

See to it that the Greek people know they have friends across the sea in America. Make checks or money orders payable to the North American Greek Relief Fund, 346 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Freedom for Greece,
Jo-Ann Demas,
Dr. George Pappas

Wagner, you finally have a chance. A chance to get up and crusade for an issue. Not a controversial campus issue, a universal issue: peace. Students and faculty you are fools if you don't realize that you can unite, and even include the

administration, in this campaign for peace.

There are three points involved in this strike:

1. The United States Government must cease its expansion of the Viet Nam war into Cambodia and Laos unilaterally and immediately withdrawing all forces from South-East Asia.

2. The United States Government must end its systematic oppression of political dissidents.

3. The universities must end their complicity with the U.S. war machine.

There are many attitudes that may be held on each of these points, and many reasons for holding any one of these attitudes. A person truly believing in peace must support these issues. And if he supports them it is his duty to actively show it. This doesn't mean leaving to play golf just because his classes have been canceled. Even those in the community who don't support the issues must make their feelings known. Too often there are three sides to an issue at Wagner: pro, con, and too damn apathetic; But the only intellectual position one can take is to support the strike.

Dr. De Leon - Interview

Originally attracted to Wagner because of its New York location, Dr. George DeLeon has been a member of the faculty since 1962. A native New Yorker, Dr. DeLeon attended Columbia University where he received his B.S. in 1958, his M.A. the following year, and his Ph.D. in 1962.

The only member of the Psychology Department to have a practice, he stated when questioned that he felt his teaching and private practice were not separate entities; but part of an integrated role of "a teacher, a person who talks with other people". He feels that part of the role of a "teacher" is to listen and in that way it is quite similar to his practice.

Encouragingly, Dr. DeLeon feels that Wagner students are more challenging than when he first began instruction at Wagner. He said that he feels more of an intellectual and experiential demand being placed on him as an instructor in more recent years. When speaking of the educational systems and their roles Dr. DeLeon said that he believes that there has to be a change in our systems if we expect them to continue; people have to stop playing roles and interact more freely and honestly when being educated. This would be true for all role players — students and faculty as well as administrators; and in this air of grass-roots honesty a whole new collection of educational values would be constructed formed on the charismatic wiseman sought out by his students to share experience and in particular to clarify the relationship between experience and knowledge, for example, why science can be a way of exploring experience. Dr. DeLeon questions the merit of many ideas now held as true which deal with the concept of the educated man and he feels that core requirements are in many ways useless, imposing a concept of what one should know to be educated. Dr. DeLeon emphasizes the distinction between exploring, learning, and training; the latter referring to the acquisition of specific skills.

When dealing with the whole question of the current American situation Dr. DeLeon expresses a belief that many of our movements are part of a continuing problem of people not being honest with themselves and in turn lash out at the society or escaping from the reality of the society. Drugs are an escape, Dr. DeLeon feels, when used without the idea that the user is either escaping psychic pain or seeking social conformity or sensation. This idea of facing the true self also confronts women's liberation activists who Dr. DeLeon completely supports insofar as their legitimate complaints against such things as job discrimination are

concerned, but he feels that many of the women involved are nervous, bored, or personally unsure of themselves. Thus, they lash out at society and in actuality are frustrated people striking out.

Basically for Dr. DeLeon there is great hope of bettering the world through a move towards more honest interaction between people. As a beginning, the teacher must show himself without role masks and demand the same from the student.

Comments on Drugs: "I'm really not that inflamed about it. I have my own position. Basically anyone who has worked in counselling sees problems which are caused by and/or exist concomitantly with drug usage. It's not a very pretty picture: very high ability students leaving after six years without a degree, failing courses which will have an effect upon them the rest of their lives because they spent too much time drinking or they were too placid as a result of other drugs to make the best use of their lives. It seems to me that we, basically must live in the present, but you're going to have any sort of life in the future since most people would like to have a normal life span, enjoying all of it, a certain discipline, sense of responsibility, and forethought is needed to maximize the enjoyment over the entire life. The culture today is such that I pity many of our current students when I think what they will be like when they're forty."

Raven's Matrices: "There are no norms on the test for the United States. We are trying to develop norms. It is possible an intelligence test of an entirely different type. It looks to me from the test as if we have a large number of students at Wagner who have very high ability but because of personal/social/emotional problems (which may include drug usage) are underachieving.

Most Serious Problem Among College Students: Their parents. Parents do not accept, understand, comprehend, or tolerate their children. They have forgotten what they were like in the "flaming '40's" with spur-of-the-moment wartime marriages and so forth. They have forgotten what it is like to be twenty. They haven't provided proper guidance with love and acceptance. Parents today are functioning with no greater insight than their parents did. I only hope the current college students do a better job and break the cyclical process (doesn't that sound pompous?).

Comment: I don't like the questions. Isn't anybody interested in my travels around the world, what you can learn about human life from music and opera. Doesn't anyone want to ask me what I thought of "Child's Play" on Broadway which I thought was outstanding. The

things having to do with our profession, students get from us anyway. What they don't get are some of the things apart from our work which also make living so much fun.

Who is my favorite painter? Monet, then Turner. I spent a day in the Orangerie in Paris with eight Monet waterlilies. Turner's only second. I don't care for modern art. Post-impressionists are fine, some Picasso — Guernica, Finiger, as for Kokashka — "Dr. Borah doesn't like him." "I don't think I've seen more than two paintings done by students at Wagner that I like and if I never see another martyrdom of Saint Sebastian —

My main avocational interest is opera. I discovered Beverly Sills nine years ago. The general public discovered her one year ago. My favorite opera, excluding all Mozart, is *The Ballad of Baby Doe*. I couldn't pick a favorite Mozart. My second favorite is *The Crucible*. I'll never sit through *Parsifal* again, sheer tedium, unbearable. I couldn't say what my most memorable experience in opera was, but in theatre, the original cast — Laurence Olivier and Maggie Smith — production of *Othello*. I didn't speak for two hours afterward.

In non-operatic: *The Pines of Rome* by Respighi, *Death and Transfiguration* by Strauss, Brookner's 7th Symphony, and a Salzburg performance of *The Book of Seals*, Tchiakovsky's 4th in the Royal Hall in London — the Hall reverberates — fantastic. The Metropolitan is probably the poorest place to see opera.

Sports are not my thing. I love walking, cycling, hitchhiking in Britain. On May 2 I'm going mountain climbing for the first time. I enjoy tobogganing, love to play bridge. I don't ski, ice skate, or swim. I don't approve of hunting, would rather walk than play golf, can't play tennis.

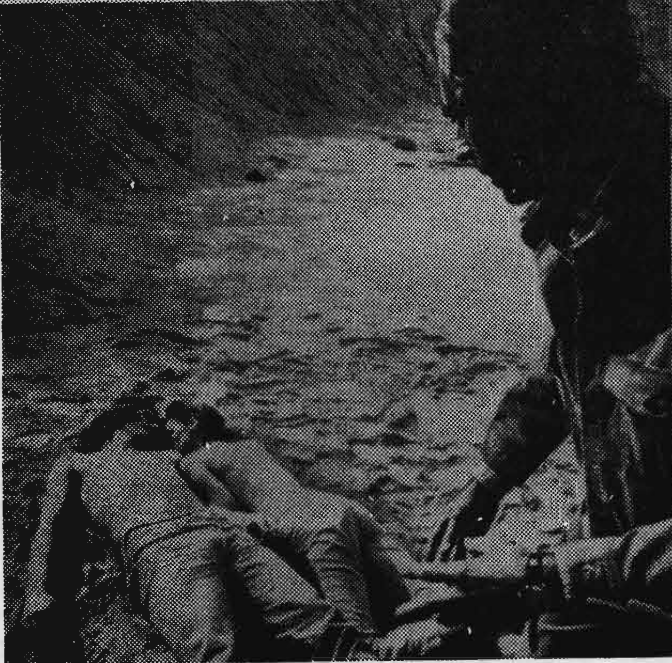
Books — Dorothy Sayer, Phoebe Atwood Taylor, and John Creasy; mystery stories, some biography, some history, Dickens, Willa Cather, Durrell's *The Alexandrian Quartet*. *The Tropic of Cancer* was so dull it turned me off. *Fanny Hill* was nice and erotic. A very poor book, but it was fun. *The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner* was just a bad book. I want to read *Candy*.

Sunrises are terrible, but I like sunsets. Hate temperatures over 85, like snow. I love England, except the big tourist resorts. They're ghastly, like Coney Island. My favorite cities are London and Vienna. The Orkney Islands are glorious — bleak.

This summer I'll be in Japan for a month, then England.

- Toni Ann Fiore

ANTONIONI'S ZABRISKIE POINT



the Great American Hump

Due to lack of space the following review was severely edited. If more money were available to the Wag we could present more comprehensive reviews. Warning! Sex is mentioned in the review in a manner unacceptable to many people. If sex were not a major theme in the film there would not have been a necessity to talk about sex. This review does not use words that one can not hear on the screen. Any Wagner student can see films that millions of other people see and we do not consider them less mature than most adults.

Zabriskie Point is a movie that reviewers enjoy writing about. There is so much one can comment upon: Antonioni as rebellious artist; the young hero, Mark Frechette, as an extra-ordinary man; Antonioni's unusual use of color; the Death Valley background; etc., etc.

Some reviewers have criticized Antonioni's view of America as he presents it in the film. Others agree that, psychologically speaking, he presents the right feeling for America. Very few refuse to acknowledge the excellence of his photography.

For our review, however, we will assume that everyone will want to see Zabriskie Point because it is one of the best to come out of Hollywood. We are more concerned with a particular scene — what United Artists calls the *Love-In Vision*.

Visualize ten thousand people making love across the desert. And as they make love they stir up clouds of dust and wind. Picture lovers covered with gray, death-like dust romping and tumbling across white, dried-up river beds, canyons and sand dunes and you are visualizing Antonioni's view of American sex. This

surrealistic, cinematic metaphor of love-making in a barren wasteland is the central point of the entire film. The political asides before and after this portrait of the *Great American Fuck* are merely prologue and epilogue.

Very much is made of sex throughout the film, especially of sex as the young in America view it. In the G.A.F. scene we see the two stars engage casually in a screw in the desert. A shameless and liberated type of screw, with the heroine on top more often than her lover.

Nothing else comes off as well in the movie. The commentary or loneliness in America, on violence, on pigs, on the movement and other things is weak in comparison.

Despite all the drawbacks, Zabriskie Point comes off as a very enjoyable few hours.

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Kent

The Story of the Massacre

by Ann Weatherson as told to Jenny Richter

THURSDAY, April 30th 1970

Nixon's speech committing United States military troops to Cambodia

FRIDAY, May 1st 1970

Rally held where students expressed their demands - a rally was to be held later if the demands were not met. Former SDS members met Downtown and incited a "riot". A curfew was imposed for the following night.

SATURDAY, May 2nd, 1970

Rally held, The ROTC Building was burned and more National Guardsmen were called onto campus.

SUNDAY, May 3rd, 1970

Guardsmen now on campus in full force - everything on campus was calm and no one expected open fire. The demonstrators separated into factions. The first group met at the front campus where they held a sit-in to see the college President. He never came. The second group held a March and rally. They were asked to leave and told they would be arrested if they did not break up. A demand was made for the National Guard to leave the campus.

MONDAY, May 4th, 1970

A rally was held on the Common at 12:00 A.M. The Guardsmen were surrounded. Then the Guardsmen surrounded the demonstrators and discharged tear gas. The Guardsmen fired; the volley lasted for 15 seconds. The Guardsmen got up and walked away. A half-hour later, the first ambulance arrived. One hour later, classes were cancelled; and a half-hour later they were cancelled for the rest of the week, students being asked to leave the campus. Two hours following the gunfire, a mass evacuation was called. The FBI called about possible sniper fire. The telephones were out - over-loaded. Rumors were everywhere. Shortly after 4:30 PM, the names of the dead and injured were released. No one was allowed into the city of Kent, even if they lived there, without being asked for their reason for being there.

Letter to a Father

Dear Dad,

I got your letter today. It was good to hear from you again. I'm okay been getting plenty to eat but not much sleep. A few things have changed since the last time I wrote you, I'm sure you're aware of most of them. I probably won't be coming home when I told you I would be, we have a lot of work to do around here and it will take a lot of time.

I'm sort of curious why you chose to send an editorial to me from Plain Dealer that condemned a news commentator, Dorothy Fuldheim, for reacting emotionally to the slaying of four Kent students. I know you like to send me clippings, brochures, and magazines that present the "other side" as you have said, and that you don't necessarily agree with everything they espouse in them. you said in your letter, "I hope everybody will cool it because this is just plain ridiculous." Well, let me give you my "other side" as seen from a student's viewpoint.

The students, innocent by-standers in this case, were gunned down for protesting against Richard Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia. We are all protesting that decision, that is our right and responsibility as Americans and human beings. The time has come when we can no longer allow ourselves to be convinced by Nixon that his master plan for IndoChina is going to bring peace either in Southeast Asia or in this country. At the same time we can't let ourselves be misled into thinking that the murders at Kent were justified because some students were throwing rocks. First they tried to rationalize it by claiming that there were snipers on campus - that turned out to be a lie. If Dorothy Fuldheim became emotional when commenting on the massacre in Kent then I say three cheers for her. At least she is not so callous and hardened to news of political dissenters in this country being shot by our own National Guardsmen - Americans shooting Americans - that she can no longer respond to it as a sensitive human being who feels that this was a crime against the very principles and ideals on which this country was founded. They are the same principles and ideas that you brought me up on. If now we find that way of life we felt was worthwhile can not be "lived" then we have all wasted our time, but, if we still feel that there is validity to it then we must fight for it.

It seems to me that the American flag that the people in power have been waving around so much is beginning to resemble the flag that was flying over Germany as that country sent troops into the Sudentanland. Just as Hitler played on the authoritarianism of the German personality, so Nixon



"there had better be trouble I didn't get dressed up like this for nothin' "

Someone in the afternoon had been quoted as saying, "Don't run, you can walk, they're only firing blanks".

TUESDAY, May 5th, 1970

Reports of no sniper released.

Kent State is officially closed until Thursday, May 14th, at which time it may be re-opened, however, there is no official word to this effect.

The final outcome of the Kent State Massacre was: 12 hospitalized

2 National Guard injured - one fainted, one had a heart attack.

4 DEAD - JEFFREY G. MILLER
ALLISON KRAUSE
WILLIAM K. SCHROEDER
SANDRA LEE SCHEUER

uses the "silent majorityism" of the Americans to manipulate this country so that his scheme can be put into action. I was appalled when I saw newsreels of a peaceful demonstration at City Hall yesterday where a phalanx of vigilante construction workers charged into the crowd with wrenches and pipes carrying our flag" and beating young people like myself on the head. They finally made their objective - the front steps to City Hall - where they sang "Der Vaterland" and had the flag, which had been lowered to half mast in mourning for those Kent students, raised to the top again.

The blood of the dead in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Orangeburg, and Kent is on the hands of every person in this country unless we actively oppose the people and the policies that are responsible for these killings. More than that we must take positive action and set forth alternative ways, new methods, new outlooks so that we can build a New America. That is exactly what we are trying to do now. Nixon has set the precedent by sending troops into Cambodia. We must respond to it and we must respond now, not by protesting but by stopping this war, this political repression, and this war machine.

I hope you see what we are talking about, I hope you understand. Thanks for writing. Hope to hear from you again soon.



DEAR SPIRO AGNEW

It takes one to call one.

TRULY YOURS
SUSAN B.

A New Note from Washington

by Doug Petersen

On Saturday May 9, over 100,000 people converged on Washington to voice their protest over the continuing escalation of the Vietnam War. The tone of the gathering, however, was far different than the atmosphere of the November moratorium meeting. The Yippies, SDS Weathermen, and other militant factions seized the opportunity to promulgate their "any means necessary" philosophy and to continue their sporadic "teenie bopper" guerrilla warfare tactics much to the chagrin of the New Mobe. On Saturday night Dupont Circle became, once again, the "confrontation circus." At least one hundred students were arrested, and hundreds of others gassed. George Washington University was the scene of near halocaust as students burned cars, threw rocks, and practiced hit and run tactics with the police. An unofficial count reported at least two hundred students arrested and thousands of others gassed and clubbed. All of this followed the massive gathering in front of the White House earlier in the afternoon. The message was clear. From now on Panther trials, welfare strikes, and a more lenient position on

QUOTES FROM

THE GREY FLANNEL DWARF



"OUR PURPOSE IS NOT TO OCCUPY THESE CAMPUSES. ONCE ENEMY FORCES ARE DRIVEN OUT OF THESE SANCTUARIES..."

* PARAPHRASED FROM NIXON'S CAMBODIA SPEECH APRIL 30 1970

dissent radical factions, are to be incorporated into the anti-war coalition. The "big boom" and "burn baby burn" have slipped onto the tongues of former "peaceniks" and "non-violent soldiers." Spock, Palmer, and other mobilization leaders have stressed the necessary, but perhaps untimely, interconnection of domestic and international oppression.

The three general themes stressed at the rally were: 1. Bring the message of "end the war now" to the community at large 2. Close down offices and factories by encouraging a general strike of America's working force 3. Stop the Panther trials and begin a systematic drive to shut down draft offices and agencies contributing to the war effort by a series of mass confrontations, while encouraging a general G.I. revolt within the military.

Although I agree with the thrust of the "new movement." I am unclear as to the viability of serious revolutionary dogma becoming the ultimatum as presented to the American public. The American community is not willing to swallow a Marxist polemic in the same gulp as a T-bone steak. The Great Depression should serve as a practical lesson of the tolerance and apathy of the American public. Nebraska has passed a "shoot your neighbor" bill, which gives every Nebraskan citizen the right to shoot anyone who trespasses on his property or threatens him in any way. Most of the Midwest and South is strong "law and order" country, where the policeman is delegated as defender of the status quo. The "new movement" is grounded in a rather tenuous belief that power in this country truly belongs to the people. It is, perhaps, the only remaining faith left to the proselitizers of peace. If so, the message which is carried into the middle-class community at large must of necessity be sprinkled with moderation. The typical middle-class American still finds it hard to accept Martin Luther King, much less the Black Panthers. The typical middle-class American must be made to feel that he will benefit from the ending of the war. The typical middle-class American must be made to feel that Presidents are politicians, and do not always act in their best interests.

In the next three weeks and throughout the summer, the drama will slowly unfold. If non-violence ends in futility, many of us will have to make a serious choice. It will have to be a political choice not a moral one, where efficacy replaces hope.

The McGovern-Hatfield Amendment To End The War

Remarks by
Senator George McGovern
(D. - S.D.)
Washington, D.C.
Thursday, May 7, 1970

The amendment I introduced with the co-sponsorship of Senator Hatfield a week ago today — Thursday, April 30 — to end the war in Southeast Asia now has the co-sponsorship of 13 additional Senators.

When I first conceived the idea of an amendment to the Military Procurement Bill to limit further funds for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to the amount needed to withdraw our forces safely, I did not at first think there was a chance of getting more than a handful of co-sponsors. But that was before the invasion of Cambodia and the shocking events at Kent State and other developments, which I now believe will, with hard work in the Senate, produce enough co-sponsors and votes to carry this amendment. It is the hottest and most hopeful article now sweeping the campuses, concerned churches, and peace-oriented groups in America.

From the beginning, I was determined to seek the broadest possible bipartisan base for this effort, and asked Senator Hatfield to join me as a Republican co-sponsor of the amendment. He readily agreed to do so.

Then in quick order, Senator Goodell of New York, the Republican Senator who had earlier proposed cutting off funds for U.S. military forces in Vietnam, joined as a co-sponsor with two highly respected Democratic Senators — Hughes of Iowa and Cranston of California.

The modified amendment which I introduced on Tuesday, May 5, with the co-sponsorship of Senators Hatfield, Goodell, Hughes and Cranston, drew as co-sponsors that same day Senators Inouye, Mondale, Metcalf and Young of Ohio. Then on yesterday, Senators Bayh, Nelson, Harris and Gravel joined as co-sponsors, with Senator Hartke joining today. Thus, a

total of 14 Senators have joined as co-sponsors in seven days' time.

The dynamics that are unfolding in the Nation and in the Senate lead me to believe that before the Senate votes on this amendment in approximately 30 days, we may have enough votes to carry it. In any event, every Senator will at long last be required to stand up and be counted for the American people and for the historical record on the all-important issue of whether he wishes the war to continue or to end.

Under the Constitution, Congress has no control over this question except by this method of either granting or withholding funds. That question will be voted on in this amendment.

No longer will we just make speeches lecturing the President on what we think we should do. No longer will we ask him to bear the risk and the opportunity alone of ending or continuing the war. Rather, we will force the

Congress to share that risk and opportunity on a broad bipartisan basis. If the president is fearful of the political recriminations of either continuing or ending the war by withdrawing our forces, this amendment is saying: "Mr. President, we are now going to share that risk with you."

But this amendment does more than that. It seeks to reclaim the Constitutional power of Congress over issues of war and peace. It seeks to prevent the arbitrary decisions of the Executive by restoring to the Congress as elected representatives of the people the power the Constitution intended.

It provides, too, a constructive alternative to citizen powerlessness and despair and violence. For it says to outraged students, and disillusioned G.I.'s and worried parents, and concerned Wall Street brokers, and disturbed clergymen and other citizens — here is the way you can work your will and lift your voice in an orderly, effective way. You can write, telegraph, telephone or visit with your Senator and Congressman asking their support for this amendment. You can take a piece of paper and ask your fellow citizens to sign it in your neighborhood, at your club, in your office, at your school or college, in your church, or labor hall, or elsewhere — pledging their support for the amendment

to end the war and their willingness to urge their Congressmen and Senators to vote for it. Already petitions embracing over a hundred thousand signatures, including 50,000 names by students and faculty at Columbia University, have come to my attention. Let us get 20 million signatures and let us call or write every Congressman and Senator, and we will pass this amendment.

Instead of wringing our hands, or tearing our hair, or throwing bricks, or blocking traffic, or cursing the system, let us go to work on our Congress and Senators and our neighbors and friends and make constitutional government serve our needs.

This is a prudent, carefully drawn amendment. It cuts off funds for military operations in Cambodia 30 days after passage. It begins the cutoff requiring withdrawal from Vietnam and Laos, effective December 31, and concluding with all forces out by June 30, 1971 — unless a joint and specific declaration by the President and Congress can demonstrate the need for a specific, publicly recorded reason for an extension of time. In addition to permitting funds for the safe and systematic withdrawal of our forces, it permits funds to arrange for the exchange of prisoners and for asylum in friendly countries for Vietnamese who might feel threatened by our withdrawal.

Let us not talk about Nixon's war or Johnson's war or the Pentagon's war or the CIA's war. Let us take hold of this war as citizens and as elected representatives and let us vote to end it.

The alternative to ending it is more death and devastation in the civil strife of Southeast Asia, more violence and disorder in our own society, more damage to our own economy in wartime inflation, a jittery skidding stock market, and more erosion of our material and spiritual strength by wasting on war what we need to fight hunger, and answer the crisis in agriculture, housing, unemployment, health care, pollution and crime.

Many years ago, the ancient Biblical prophet wrote: "I have set before you life or death, blessing or cursing; therefore, choose life that thou and they seed may live."

Let us choose not cursing, but blessing. Not death, but life. Let us pass the Amendment No. 609 to the Military Procurement Authorization, H. R. 17123, to be voted on in the Senate in about 30 days. That amendment will emancipate us from a war we never should have entered, that we cannot win, and should not want to win. It will save the lives of our troops, stop the incredible destruction of villages, homes, rice crops and people in Southeast Asia, heal the divisions of our society, nourish our shaky economy, and restore constitutional government to America.

Following is the list of co-sponsors as it presently stands: George McGovern, Mark Hatfield, Charles Goodell, Alan Cranston, Harold Hughes, Lee Metcalf, Daniel Inouye, Walter Mondale, Stephen Young, Birch Bayh, Fred Harris, Gaylord Nelson, Mike Gravel, and Vance Hartke.



The Panther, The Bulldog, The Hawk and The Dove

By Dick Gregory

Two events recently competed for newspaper headlines: the invasion of New Haven (Conn.) and the invasion of Cambodia. The May Day celebration on the campus of Yale University brought together thousands of students and other sympathizers gathered in New Haven to protest the arrest and upcoming trial of Black Panther Party National Chairman Bobby Seale and seven other Panthers. Two days before the May Day festivities, President Nixon announced in an address to the nation that he had sent several thousand American troops and some Vietnamese troops into Cambodia.

There was an odd relationship between the two invasions from the very beginning. President Nixon's first announcement spoke of some 2,000 American troops headed for Cambodia while he was authorizing some 4,000 for New Haven. It seemed to be a tacit admission that the real battleground is at home and

certainly wider Asian conflict is escalating that domestic front.

The President's action in Cambodia came as a surprise to hawks and doves alike. And watching and listening to the President that night one got the feeling he was less the initiator than the victim of "Operation Total Victory." He seemed to sense the possible personal consequences of a Pentagon gone mad. The President spoke of possible political damage to his party and of his own potential one-term presidency. To an older viewer, President Nixon seemed to be reliving another national TV appearance, when he was first listed on the Republican ticket as Vice-Presidential candidate. Only Checkers was missing, but a dog's life is shorter even than a politician's.

So candidate Noxon had been the victim of fund misappropriation before, and perhaps it was no real surprise to President Nixon to have to sign the Pentagon's expense account this time. The New York Post reports that the Cambodian drive, originally termed Operation Prometheus, was devised by a "Washington special action group" of senior officials. The President's authorization came at the end of an intensive four day meeting of the National Security Council in late April.

President Nixon's "one-term fears" were quite justified. A wider Asian war could well mean a tax increase for the American people whose wallets and bank accounts are already reaching the point of no returns. And if the Cambodian situation develops into a civil war, like that in Vietnam, America will be in the conflict much deeper than Operation Total Victory envisions. To pull out of that civil war would justify doing the same thing in Vietnam, and to stay... well, we all know what that means.

Meanwhile, back at Yale, justice was on trial on the New Haven Green. Yale students had been striking for some time as a show of support and sympathy for the Black Panthers. Yale President Kingman Brewster had

expressed doubts that Black Panthers could get a fair trial, a statement which touched off yet another of Vice-President Agnew's attacks on intellectuals.

But the Chicago Conspiracy Trial is a good indication that Mr. Brewster's observation was sound. At one point in the proceedings, Abbie Hoffman said to Judge Julius Hoffman, "How is your war stock doing, Julie?" Quite some time ago, before the Chicago trial began this column spoke of Judge Hoffman's stock holdings in the Brunswick Corporation — a corporation formerly involved in manufacturing sports equipment which has now turned its interest to the manufacture of war materials. It is indeed a sad day in America when those arrested for peace demonstrations are presided over by a judge who is the financial benefactor of the manufacture of war equipment. That is like being arrested for assaulting a prostitute and ending up in court with a pimp for the judge!

Mr. Brewster undoubtedly had Bobby Seale very much in mind when he made his statement concerning the legal system's ability to produce justice for black militants. And his statement is further corroborated by the transcript of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial. Repeatedly one finds Bobby Seale asking the court, "May I defend myself?" And repeatedly he is denied that right.

Justice? When the white man accused of the Sharon Tate murders asked for the same right it was granted. Of course he was accused only of violating human life, not property. The accusation leveled against Bobby Seale threatened the city of Chicago and all of the capitalistic interests thereby involved.

So President Nixon asked us the other night to support "our brave men fighting tonight half-way around the world, not for territory, not for glory but so that their younger brothers and their sons and your sons can have a chance to grow up in a world of peace and freedom and justice."

The same, of course, could be said of those brave young folks — black and white, male and female — struggling on the domestic front.



QUOTES FROM THE PLAID FLANNEL SHIRT

Prof. Anderson's Speech

Speech Given on
Steps to Borough Hall

The following statement was written before the announcement by the President of Wagner College that classes would not be held from Friday May 8 through Monday, May 11. While this nullifies some of what follows, it does not change its general thrust.

On a normal Friday at this time I would be conducting a class in American History in room No. 6 in the main building on the Wagner College campus. But this is not a normal Friday. We are in the midst of a deepening National crisis and our response must suit the circumstances.

Wagner College stands officially on the sidelines under the banner of "business as usual" — at least as of now. But many of us from that College are impelled to a different course. We believe that at this moment in history our obligations to our students, to our profession, to our college, to our fellow Americans, and to the family of mankind requires something more than "business as usual". We have **not** left the classroom. We have brought the classroom to the community.

As a teacher of history, it is my natural inclination to look for the past in the present, the present in the past, and to project both into the future.

That segment of the past that has weighed most heavily on me recently has been the history of Germany in the 1930's. I have often warned my students against the pitfalls of false historical analogy, that is, against accepting the simplistic notion that "history repeats itself". The United States today is **not** Germany in the 1930's. Yet there are some awesome similarities.

In 1935 German troops occupied the Rhineland. In 1936 they were dispatched to fight in the civil war in

Spain. In 1938 they occupied Austria and the Sudetenland. And through all of this the German academic community, for the most part, silently "went along", if they did not openly approve these actions.

I will not attempt to make a list of similar actions on the part of American troops. It is enough for now to restrict ourselves to "the Cambodian affair".

At this time, in this place, some will follow the example of the German academic community in the 1930's. But a large and growing host of us are determined **not** to follow that example. We are determined to write a page of history for ourselves today that we shall be proud to teach tomorrow.

Now, I would like to teach a very brief and simple history lesson — one that even Mr. Nixon can understand — and one that Mr. Nixon might even be able to make Agnew and Mitchell understand.

On Thursday, April 30, 1970, by order of Mr. Nixon, units of the American forces stationed in South Vietnam crossed the border into Cambodia. They were dispatched without the approval or prior knowledge of the Cambodian government and people, without the approval or prior knowledge of the United Nations or our allies in SEATO or NATO, without the approval or knowledge of our elected representatives in Congress, against the advice of his own Secretary of State and his own Secretary of Defense. And, not only without the approval or knowledge of the American people, but also in betrayal of his promises to them.

These are the bare, salient facts.

And now, the key sentence to be underlined.

The weight of the evidence points to the inescapable conclusion that in ordering American troops into Cambodia, Mr. Nixon has acted illegally,

FRANKLY SPEAKING

by Phil Frank



unconstitutionally, undemocratically and immorally.

That is the message we must bring home to the American people. And we are not intimidated by the disparaging and inflammatory rhetoric of certain national leaders, not by the act of violence at Kent. Rather, the deaths of those four students serves only to intensify our commitment to ending violence at home and abroad.

But What About Wilt, West, & Baylor?

by Armin Laszlo

The Knicks were marvelous, overpowering, and just too damn good for the Lakers in the final game of the series. After Inspirational Reed hit his first two shots, it was all over for the Lakers and for my \$5 bet on the Lakers. I had the feeling that Willis would be stale and that the momentum would naturally be in Los Angeles' favor. But let's face it, I was wrong . . . very wrong. And to top it all off, Marv Alpert, the radio play-by-play man was really rubbing it in. That man is a fine announcer, rapid-talking, that is, but too pro-Knick. Everytime a Knick scored . . . forget it. I thought my transistor was going to explode. If a Laker put in a bucket, you had to turn the volume of your radio up-full blast. If it weren't for the announcer giving the running score, I was almost positive the Lakers weren't scoring one single point.

Oh that Marv Alpert. My ears are still ringing with, "Frazier at the frontcourt, behind the back dribble, he goes up, . . . YES!!, Knicks now lead by . . ." (please, I'm embarrassed to give you the score). That man, Walt Clyde Frazier is A-nnoying and good. Too good, sometimes.

Oh yes, Dave Debusschere cannot be forgotten. That no good, lousy . . . etc. He always comes up with the big rebound. Just when I thought the Lakers were slowly chipping away at that ever-ballooning Knick lead, Mr. Debusschere decided it was time to snare the ball off the boards. Tell, me why couldn't the Knicks keep Walt Bellamy and leave Dave in Detroit? Agony.

By now you may have wondered what the heck a N.Y. boy like me is doing rooting for a West Coast team. No I don't have stock in their organization. Basically

(alkalinely, for the chem majors), I'm a Wilt Chamberlain fan from way back; yes as far back as when he played for the San Francisco Warriors and dumped in 50 points per game. That's a lot of points son. And when I was a young tike growing up in the sticks of Staten Island, I didn't want to hear it. No "ifs" or "buts", Wilt was my man.

But now its 1970, and I'm "a mild-mannered reporter for a great Metropolitan newspaper" and frankly I'm becoming dis-encharnted with the "Big Dipper." Fifty points or no 50 points, he can't bring a championship flag to the club he plays for. He's proven that. Or as Cassius might say, "If Wilt doesn't hustle around, Reed's gonna put him down."

That's what happened gentlemen. If not by physical, he did it spirit-wise. And now it's a hard day's night for Mr. West, who has lost out for the 7th time in a playoff championship. Elgin Baylor is less fortunate. He was playing in his 8th championship series and he too took the apple. But the biggest apple was to be found in Wilt's esophagus and boy did he choke on it. (Sports editor's note — notice how this writer chops down his favorite player. I like this writer.)

It hurts my insides to admit it, but Wilt the Stilt is a born loser. I hope he never reads this article, for Laker Coach, Joe Mullaney, informed the Wag staff that Wilt is an avid Wag subscriber. With a yearly salary of \$250,000, wouldn't you subscribe to the Wag? I know I'm taking my life into my hands. I just hope Wilt doesn't dunk me.

Seriously, I wonder what's running through the minds of these 3 basketball greats. They have recieved everything but the satisfaction of being on a true winner.

They are getting old and if the desire and the need for a championship is there, the ability may not be. That's a fact. I'd hate to think that this was the last time Wilt, West, and Baylor were to play in a championship contest.

In the frenzy of N.Y.'s big win, the fans and sports followers tended to overlook or ignore the dejected looks and downtrodden hopes of each and every Laker, especially those of the 3 superstars, as they dropped into the locker room.

Has there ever been a greater all-around player that Jerry West? You say Oscar Robertson. I say Bull. You say Cousy. I say he was a better coach. And was there ever a forward with more moves and class than Elgin Baylor? Cmon, of course not. And was there ever a worst foul shooter than Wilt Chamberlain. I told you so. I knew you couldn't disagree.

Lakers in '71.

Wouldn't it be nice if:

— Professional wrestling was for real. I'm tired of Arnold Skoaland, the Golden Boy, losing all the time, and Ray Morgan making a fool of himself interviewing guys like Wild Red Berry and Gorilla Monsoon.

— Howard Cosell got laryngitis.

— Jack Twyman stopped thinking that every person that watches the NBA game of the week is a beginner, just learning what a basketball is. Goodby Jack.

— Somebody read my articles.

— just once, Phil Rizzuto said, "Holy shit!", instead of "Holy cow!"

— we got rid of the old double-play combination saying in baseball: "Tinkers to Evers to Chance" and changed it to "Nixon to Agnew to Hell."

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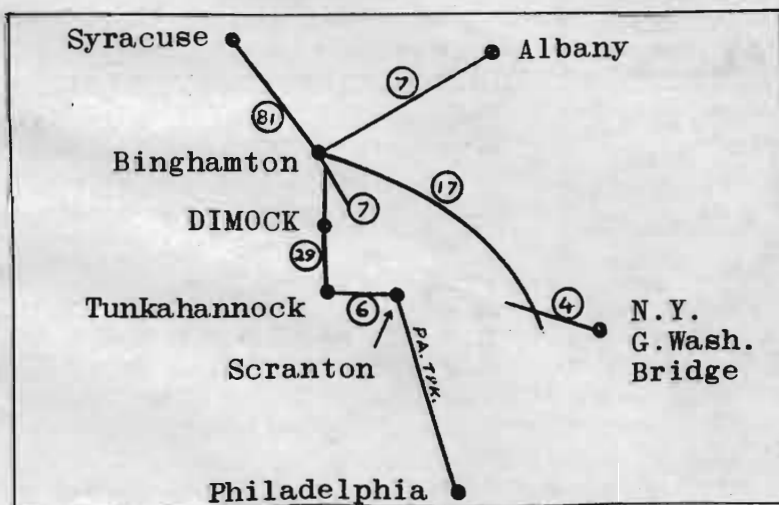
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Resurrection and Death

It is written in John 3:16: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life." These are noble and wonderful words, but in our world today where life passes by so quickly and unnoticed, what can they say to us? It is obvious that they say very little to most Americans whose fear of dying is evidenced in such things as transplants, satin-lined coffins, and "stay-young looking" skin and hair formulas.

To the early Christians, these words meant so very much because to them, the kingdom of God was at hand. They were living in an Apocalyptic time, when man was looking around for the signs of the times. Christ had predicted that He was the first fruits of those who sleep and that soon God would come in a mighty wind and fire, and judgement would be upon man. Those who had confessed their sins, and led a good life would be saved, but those who had been un-Godly would be cast into the fires of hell.

Obviously, none of this has taken place and people are no longer guaranteed the eternal life in heaven. As a result, many Americans have tried to hide from death, hoping that something will come along and save them all, whether it is a device for growing duplicate bodies from a scrap of human tissue or a miracle drug that would prevent tissue from growing old.

How do we face death when we are surrounded by it? Although we attempt to hide it by placing old people in homes and by creating terminal wards in hospitals, we are constantly

bombarded by it through the media. One such example would be the famous photograph of the massacre at Song My with the question, "And babies?" The overcrowding of American cemeteries tells us that we are running out of room for all the dead in the United States. On April 22, Americans gathered together in an effort to teach each other about the diseased and dying environment. Murder and suicide are common occurrences on the streets of America. Robert Lowell sums up the prevailing mood in his sonnet written after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, "At this point of civilization, this point of the world, the only satisfactory companion we can imagine is death." itself.

Perhaps because I am a Christian, I have a certain bias to religion. It seems to me that the question of death cannot be solved by the creation of a new Political and Economic State. It is the prevailing mood of the Left today, that by replacing our government we will solve the question of, "Why do children die?" Throughout history it has been proven time and time again that revolution (in a Political sense) by the oppressed will eventually bring the oppression upon another group. This can be seen in the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, and several of the revolutions in Latin America. The political and economic will not be the salvation of the world. The revolution lies within the cultural. Probably the best example of this would be in Red China. Although the power of the State is still visible, there has been a distinct change in the Chinese peoples' way of thinking.

Culture influences the way men think about themselves. Ever since Man developed Culture, the religious has been the core. In primitive man, the religious beliefs and rituals were always a part of his daily life.

In the United States, the religious has lost its meaning. It has perverted into belief in the occult, witchcraft, and astrology. The religious has been totally death-oriented in its rituals, its symbols, and its practices. Kenneth L. Woodward says of theologians: "Their typically American tendency to substitute morality for metaphysics betrays a profound loss of theological nerve - and a deeper denial of that hope in God that has always fired the radical religious imagination." Christianity has become so death-oriented that it has forgotten the morality of the Sermon on the Mount. Germany's Marxist philosopher Ernst Brock observes, "In an age when Roman senators vied to see who could get the most blood of a steer on their togas - thinking this would prevent death - Christianity was in competition for eternal life, not for morality." It is in conviction to life of earth, not eternal life, that man finds his resurrection or "re-birth." It is not in the striving to be religiously pious but rather in the exercising of the word of Christ that man will find life. Death does not come as something to fear, because the man of Christ has lived a life that has already brought new life. It is a life dedicated to change, not of outside shells like the political but rather change of the people inside. This conviction might mean that the man of Christ would lose his life, and thereby find it.

Cathy Allen

Notice

Anyone interested in editing CORUSCATIONS next year please see Norma, HVH 402, or Pastor Heil, room 3, Main Hall, or leave your name. The paper has stimulated Wagner's collective mind for two years and would be an asset in the future. It is a flexible situation.

POEM I

Ingeborg
A fragile white dove
Soared all his long life.
But as the end came
She grew too tired to fly.
So the wind that loved her,
Lifted her gently once more
And she was gone.
Name withheld

POEM II

My world is small
Barely big enough for me.
But if you really want to,
There's room for you
To Squeeze in too.
And there's time enough too
If you want to stay awhile.
Name withheld

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Norma Hanauer, editor
Karen Dybing and Lynne Torgersen, assistant editors
Lima Meyer, masthead
Lenore Neutzman, Caf Reis,
Nancy Marlow, Bob Vonfrisch.

The Gift of Love

Let's all be gay and sing
tra la
The only thing nature has
given us is
sex oh la la
And the wonder of birth
And she herself has
given birth
to earth
To trees and flowers, and
dogs and frogs
The only thing nature
has taught us is
to make what she
could not

She gave us wood and we made
television sets
Glass and we made ashtrays
Hops and we made beer
We made so many important things
that she could not
She gave us iron, nickel and lead
And we wrought cannons, guns
and bullet shells
We made so many important things

Let's be gay and sing
tra la
For wars and pills and
regiments and
sex oh la la
Nature does not know
plastic wombs
or test tube babies
Life does not happen
in a chem lab
or in Vietnam
The only thing nature
has taught us is
to make what she
could not
She gave us life
and we made death

Lynne Torgersen



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Environmental Teach-In: The Issues Broadly Viewed — Final Scheduled Talk.

Part II Continued from Last Week

It seems that all the religions of the world in common point to the real belief that we are as close to paradise on this earth as we, individuals, ever will get. This is precisely where the humanist enters the picture, the interpreter of scientific and intellectual advances as interrelated phenomena. To take the most obvious example, medicine as a saviour of modern man, it is constantly pointed out that most people do not know how or cannot take advantage of today's medical miracles. In the past, medicine and religion have always gone together in various creeds of faith. This led to a greater degree of dependency on inevitability as a partial explanation of much tragedy. Today, however, it is disastrous to assume that we can escape responsibility with use of this psychology on ourselves as a group. Rationalization was needed before now in face of problems that people could not personally cope with.

As individuals, as groups, we are hampered by the age-old human flaw which the Greeks called "short-sightedness," "blindness to fate" (Hamartia). We can afford to put aside "normal" business-like diplomatic relations with the entrepreneurs who we know are threats to our health and very survival. For in the past we have heedlessly filled the waters with metal and other junk, used too much DDT at the time (I once was sprayed with DDT by a small farmer in an airplane on a highway leading to the beach), probably all of us eat too much or not all that we take. In short, we do not stay close enough to Nature to appreciate what we are. We hardly need to add in this context the fouling of the limited atmosphere around us. Water, we know, is the *sino qua non* requisite of life. In parts of our country we are ready to bring the same problem on ourselves that would be brought about with the destruction of the Florida Everglades. This could happen in Florida by the year 2,000 even with preservation of the Everglades. All the energy and power of modern technology can not replace, once removed, this southeastern U.S. topographical feature which is unique on Earth. But, as someone said, we act as though we would prefer to do it over ourselves, to build a hill in the place with a little castle on top and then look at the smog which we've created below. This merely shows the creative urge of people which can be bent or twisted into the illusory self-destructive tendencies which we usually recognize too late.

The whole of Europe to the Russian border is not quite half the size of the United States and holds roughly 450,000,000 inhabitants. India, a third to half the size of the U.S., is said to contain no natural solution to its water and irrigation problems. The last fact was made known by United States government experts, in the early 1950's, at the time with no particular connection or reference to our own Department of the Interior. As a generalization, we could say that the philosophy of the Florida Land Development Corporation is a turned around and inverted as any natural, economic, or other philosophy, possibly could be. It deludes Americans into substituting the thought of a boat at one door and a car at the other for the real issue. Unless it is without this kind of philosophy, how else has it been possible for certain European countries and other areas of the world to refrain from these false associations of the mind through many more centuries while at the same time living on finitely smaller blocks of land? While crowded conditions and other factors may have caused the Europeans to more warring over possession of land than their neighbors to the south, it has so far forced them to work for another kind of unity which we still lack in the coming battle with the many problems, many of them the same, that remain facing all of our groups of people in common.

Big machinery goes with big business, and small farmers are thereby railroaded into more and more factories. I venture that there are proportionately more farmers left in Europe than in the United States (there are 600,000 in France alone). What is the hurry, under the private enterprise system, to use up all our resources on ourselves or on the generation which we comprise, either directly or indirectly? This is the generation to stop that sort of vast creeping erosion in all its manifold forms. Our small children read in their weekly readers about pollution and conservation and even talk about "noise pollution." They deserve our most conscientious aid and encouragement in acquiring the skills to cope with the problems that many of their elders psychologically incapable of dealing with. They must also be taught not to forget it when they enter society and have to maintain their families in one of the many forms within the system. Most of us, I hope, would be willing to give up at least some of the proliferation earlier mentioned that is part of our high standard, thus setting an example for them early enough in the game. Moreover, we must demonstrate this willingness within the ten, or thirty years, whichever deadline we decide to set in accord with the warnings of the knowledgeable experts the world over. Could it be due to our imagined isolation that Americans, somewhat surprisingly, as one country so far lack enough unity for this purpose? For, without unity we cannot begin to face up to the majority of our problems, of which environmental pollution is but one, threatened as we are with overpopulation and the concomitant enormous

disproportionate consumption that we recognize as an international problem and interruption of peaceful coexistence.

Our approach should be more than a common sense one, and practically speaking an intellectual one such as the Greek had and many Europeans today have. At least they as the mass of individuals listen to their scientific or intellectual leaders as specialists within their disciplines.

I am not so sure that we as a people do, owing to the clash with our other values, the Protestant ethic and capitalism (Weber, the German sociologist), combined with the long cherished system of free enterprise, which in principle I am not disagreeing with. However, one needless pastime in our country has been the downgrading of these same intellectuals, starting from the vice-presidential office on down under many guises the way we witness it today. Yet there is good evidence that many of our intellectuals and scientists are among the least profit-motivated individuals in our society. Is there anything wrong with this *per se*? One should ask himself this question, quite seriously, and without fear of becoming a social misfit for thinking such thoughts. That is a minor risk for any one of us to have to take. For as at no other time in our history we need to speak out and also act. If we cannot be specialists, we can be generalists in a most important way, and that is by being a great deal more philosophical-minded in the totality of things than we've been willing to be up until now. We could be, as Dr. Unjehm has perhaps suggested in his talk, more like the Oriental people and to some extent like the American Indians in not assuming that all of our earth's resources were meant to be exploited for our immediate benefit as if we had created them, or even if they were created only by some accident of fate.

Wastefulness and littering is an aspect of the whole question that is traceable back to this cavalier attitude. Let us not point the finger at an equally littered European country but more often at the cleanly ones. We should not be afraid of being considered prigs or pedants when we do not desist in criticism of our peers, or elders or juniors. Just like Charles Kuralt on CBS Television, a few years back I counted beer cans along a mile of Virginia highway near Washington. His recent count somewhere showed if anything an increase rather than a decrease 60-100 on either side of the road. When I mentioned my little finding in social gatherings, I am sure that I was considered at the time a social misfit. Public land or an historic monument is yours as much as the next person's concern.

Do thousands of busses and trucks have to remain idling on the roads for hours at the time? Do we have to litter with plastic cups or nonreturnable bottles (an economic factor) when, even on the trashpile they remain, I suppose, unreabsorbed energy? Do we have the God-given right to change our whole topography simply because we have bulldozers and buzzsaws and, the way it seems, cannot resist the urge to rape the earth and its vegetation and subsequently much of the wildlife? Even in Africa that level is dangerously reduced. Safaris are but one reason, but as a reason are attributable to what Onassis has said about playthings, that the masters of the playthings of the world make the masters of the world. There must be many manifestations of this truth, hence I would assume it is the same with private jetplanes and the like. This is to show that it is everyone's fight for survival which is involved and no one can be spared his share of responsibility. Furthermore, to be interested in one such community program should not preclude being interested in others. There should be no passive by-standers who could contribute something if they would. I would hope that we are not categorically polarized into "sleepers," "scorners," "speakers and/or doers," which are the three main divisions that the national Earth Day trends already are pointing to (as Walter Conkrite suggested on television the same night). Cronkite underlined the important fact, however, that everyone to some degree or other may have missed the point. But I admit from the vantage-point of today that I am able to understand the position of a black leader in Philadelphia. It was difficult, he said, to get personally interested when one has never seen a trout stream. But lately, I think it is true that in general the doers are often separated from the non-doers often through being engaged on several fronts at once. Sometimes these are interlocking, sometimes not. For those who use their energy reminds us of the boar and the lion in Aesop's fable. Seeing the vultures circling overhead gave them pause to reconsider.

All in all, we need to become somewhat more human scientists as one way out, in the early stages, of the pollution and conservation crisis. I read in a fairly recent issue of a European publication that the human being is now thought to be modern in his physiognomy, i.e. resembling the Classic Greek, somewhat over 100,000 years rather than the mere 20,000 previously supposed. But the National Geographic Society has remarked that the great sea turtles of Darwin's Galapagos Islands could become, as the only animal capable of living both on land and in water, the inheritors of the earth. In the context of the American land itself, and related to my earlier De Tocqueville quote, there are many other questions that could be raised. For example, if many of the unmoral elemental

problems of our cities are a cause for concern, what about land owners and the question to whom will they sell? The overall question for everyone to consider alike is that we may be involved with the principle of all or

nothing rather than some gradual return to earlier, more primitive ways of life. Our scientists are saying that, as in other things, there is a point of no return which must be avoided while we can still foresee the results as going either way. This means the will to turn majority myopia into majority farsightedness.

Malraux tells us in *The Voices of Silence* (1950) that civilizations are covered over literally by the sands of time. Our own may be in 25,000 years he says. Is this not like a parallel to agriculturally turning of the soil in the sense of the "continuance" of life very possibly for eternity? With anything less than this kind of thought for the remote future, we, according to all our humanistic religion and philosophy, all of us rob ourselves both before and after death if we so kill the human spirit.

And so the Florida Audobon representatives in the Everglades question may be quite right when they say that the state will have to adopt measures to keep private landowners in that section from selling or otherwise exploiting their own land. The subconscious psychology of the opponents to that alternative appears based on the stock-and-trade phraseology of pioneer landowners, the idea that they were there first. Really? The rest of their argument from there on out falls neatly into the patterns of rationalization to which we've all grown accustomed. For example, their real concern is for the new people moving into that area sooner than for the million dollars they hope to make from the sale. In this way they are no different from the Minnesota lumberman who was reported in the April 25 *New York Times* to have cut down one of the nation's most treasured park and forest reserves. He was duped by an impostor into paying \$1500.00 for this public tract and trust, a stand of many acres of 250 year-old oaks. However we view this, money, from the standpoint of the smallest or largest exchange, undoubtedly gave the transaction all the glitter of respectability and social acceptability to both the duped and the duped; yet all of us fall on both sides of the fence as the ones cheated. It seems that guns, traffic, smog, all must be recognized as equal forces of evil in some measure, or we are only fooling ourselves. Again, what professional or legislative class of people ever took on themselves to think about them before we were all confronted with, short of greater and greater tragedy, the emergency situation for doing so?

Americans are known all over the world for their ability to accomplish technical and other feats more efficiently than any other people. But we often wait until we have emergency proportions before starting to take appropriate actions. In other ways aside from this long term question of survival, we are enormously gifted when it comes to saving lives at the last minute, or rescue missions and such. What about our respect for life in inception? Perhaps more than, certainly as much as, any other people of the present time we should be willing to admit that not all of our technical and economic and other progress, in the wake of so much devastation, has been necessarily all good. We should be willing to commit ourselves from there to other directions such as have been discussed here today. Otherwise, we deprive the world's most brilliant scientists and thinkers (among whom Andre Malraux is one of the latest, in this long line, that I happen to be familiar with) of their mutual dream and belief in the immortality of humankind as dependent upon man himself.

How can it not be as natural *not* to destroy the features of earth on which we all rely if St.—Exupery can tell us, in *Wind, Sand, and Stars*, that his countrymen felt they had no right to destroy medieval towns, monasteries, or monuments if it only meant preventing a few of them from falling into enemy hands?

Another equally relevant illustration of the basic thought here is the bird population of the United States, estimated in the many billions. Anytime that figure is estimated to be falling, statistics in reference to it as a whole or to any endangered species are a crucial index to our environmental problems as a whole. We should be at work now getting ourselves and our children educated to this new way of thinking about the world we live in. A suggestion for parents-to-be (half of our college-age people are today in college) would be to go back to the old-fashioned way of studying nature with our growing children. In this we can all participate in some meaningful way or other as a place to start from.

One American scientist, speaking about whether water would be found on Mars, related the theory and findings to the proposition that "Life is a tender thing," which the theory and findings only went to prove. When Jacques Copeau, the underseas explorer, is asked by people what they can do the help, his answer, somewhat in common with the Hippocratic code of the medical profession, is "Aimer la vie" — Love Life, in the way that he loves and explores the oceans as the first giver of life, and which at the present rate will again become one of our final resorts before the end, if the end comes. Let us hope that it never will.

Philip Kennedy

An immodest proposal

By Ellsworth Averill Lodge

I asked myself, "What the hell am I doing here?" There is very little else one can ask while low-crawling through the sand of a one hundred yard bayonet pit in 118 degrees of heat. It occurred to me that there had to be a better way to spend a summer vacation; this idea came to me amidst the occasional thud of my sargeant's foot upon my helmet: an idea that would get me and the 400,000 other boobs in Nam out of olive drab and back into faded Levi's.

That night, back in the barracks, I discussed the idea with my buddies, my fiancee, a six inch cockroach named Sebastian, the humor editor for the Wag, an armadillo who was hard to get to know, and with a scorpion who occasionally dropped in and was known for his biting satire. They all thought my idea was great and so it is with great caution that I present it to you civilians.

My idea for ending the Indochinese war is simple. It is based on the age-old American premise that everyone has a price and can be bought. I advocate, hold on to your walnettos, the Sino-ization of the war; that is the United States will hire the Red Chinese as mercenaries.

The first step of my plan calls for the U.S. to negotiate with Red China. Although these negotiations will not be able to take place directly (because American policy forbids the recognition of that place in Asia between India and Mongolia), we can deal through England, Canada, Sweden, or, if necessary, in the back room of a bar in Warsaw.

The second and final step would call for the withdrawal of all American troops from Indo-China, these troops being replaced by the commies. This move has profound effects on all parties involved.

The United States.

Our troop strength would be cut from 3.5 million men to the more realistic figure of 2 million. The draft could be abolished and an all voluntary army system inaugurated. The shedding of American blood would cease. The money saved could be spent on our more pressing domestic needs. A reduction in taxes would be possible thus avoiding the middle-class revolt. All phases of our society would improve.



Red China

The Chinese economy could well improve with the elimination of some excess men. In fact, Chinese leaders could draft dissenters and political opponents to fight against the Vietcong thereby ridding China of rabble-rousers leading to a more unified and stable country. This is only one small benefit to be gained by the Chinese. A more important benefit is that the Chinese would no longer have to supply the North with arms since they are now the enemy.

Southeast Asia

Asians hate the Chinese in the same way that Latin Americans hate the U.S. With China putting down the popular liberation movements for us, we would be uniting all the diverse elements among the Asian peoples against their historic enemy. With a

common goal, Asia can begin to have political stability. Mutual cooperation would not be far behind and the economic improvement of the continent would ensue.

Russia

Since we would be paying China with wheat and rice, we would be solving one of her oldest problems: hunger. When China has enough food, she will cease to covet the arable land of her neighbors, including her largest, Russia.

The World

If we pay China with grains, which we can readily grow, then we will no longer have to maintain farm price subsidies leading to greater employment on the farms and in the food processing industry. Our lower food prices will enable Europe to lower her prices for food even lower allowing the poor of many nations to buy the food cheaply. The nutritional standards of the world would rise. Anti-American demonstrations all over the world would end. European economies would improve because of our lower taxes, government spending, halted inflation, and non-existent unemployment.

Asia would be a united community with mutual defense pacts. China would not need to expand because of her sufficient food supply ending a constant threat to Asia's security.

And of course, with the elimination of hunger and strife there would be no need of Communism anywhere in the world.

Your Inalienable Rights

By Frank Askin

Privacy includes, among other things, the right of the individual to determine for himself when, how, and to whom he will communicate his thoughts and ideas.

When our nation was established, concerns about governmental invasion of the privacy of men's homes, papers, thoughts and beliefs were paramount in the minds of the men who drafted the Bill of Rights. The practice of obtaining "general warrants" to search indiscriminately the private belongings and premises of private citizens had been widespread under British rule.

Several amendments to the Constitution incorporated the concern of the framers over the dangers to privacy caused by government snooping. The protections of speech, press, assembly and religious freedom in the First Amendment safeguard the right of the individual to be left alone as well as to act, to speak and to remain silent. The Third Amendment gave meaning to the old saying that "a man's home is his castle" by prohibiting the quartering of troops in private homes. The Fourth Amendment secured all citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures of their "persons, houses, papers and effects." The Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination assured individuals that their words could not be used against them to punish or convict of crime.

As modern technology has advanced, new methods of surveillance have come into use by governmental officials. As wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping and advanced electronic equipment for "spying" on persons suspected of crime have become commonplace tools of law enforcement officials, increasing concern has developed over the mis-use of such devices.

The Constitution establishes procedures which must be followed before an individual's privacy may be invaded by government investigators. State and federal law enforcement officers are required to go before a judicial officer and obtain a "warrant" to enter the home of an individual. They must satisfy the judge that a crime has been or is about to be committed and specify why a search of a specifically designated place or seizure of a particular thing is necessary to the solution or punishment of the crime.

In the case of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, the problems are even more acute. It is not feasible to "bug" one side of a conversation. When government eavesdrops on some one, it must invade the privacy of everyone who comes in contact with him, no matter how innocently. The most confidential and intimate conversations might, if government were allowed to listen to private discussions, become public property without any limitations upon the time or purpose for which such conversations might be used. Thus, the Supreme Court has ruled that entry into the private domain of the citizen to listen in on his conversations is the same as breaking down his door and seizing papers or documents which are his private property and may only be done under judicial supervision when essential to the solution of crime.

The need to protect the concept of privacy by insisting that the Constitutional guarantees be complied with by state and federal law enforcement officers is essential to the preservation of American freedom. The guarantees of the Fourth Amendment and other provisions of the Bill of Rights cannot be revoked at the individual whim of a policeman who decides, in the name of law enforcement, to suspend these guarantees in order to effectuate an arrest or solve a crime.

The courts have therefore prohibited the use in a criminal trial of evidence obtained through illegal wiretapping, eavesdropping, or other forms of "search and seizure". Government cannot be permitted to violate constitution, no matter how pressing the need to solve crime may appear. Our system rests upon the premise that we are strong enough to allow an occasional guilty person to go free rather than risk encroachments upon important rights and freedoms which would ultimately result in harm to the entire society if they went unchecked.

The respect which the citizenry holds for the government is directly proportionate to the fashion in which the government protects the rights guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution. As Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Crime is contagious. If the government becomes the lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

The dangers of unchecked wiretapping and eavesdropping and other forms of surveillance directly threaten our existence as a free nation, as witness the experience in other parts of the world. If such practices are allowed to spread, unchecked by the judicial forum, everyone will have reason to fear that his thoughts are no longer his own, but belong instead to the government, and that the most personal and private conversations are open to public ears. When such a time comes, privacy, and with it liberty, will be gone. For if a man's privacy can be invaded at will, who can say that he is free?

Questions may be addressed to Professor Askin, c/o The WAG, Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301

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Brown Wallet, Between Tues 28-Wed 29, Please notify Mike Murphy Towers C-613.

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PERSONALS

Size 5? Don't despair - find that last minute formal or semi-formal. Reasonable prices - only worn once by a friend who began to eat too much. See Joan, room 518.

Guys - I'm sure if you had C.N. as a female roommate, you need not buy a refrigerator to keep things cold. Do you think she's really serious?? Oh, Holy One!

By the way, friends, I've had it. Carol Sweet, gentle, Tiger Cat (male) "taffy" Call Ellen 273-5730

Mike Jacobs - you can stop running now.

Marilyn - when are you going to get the tea and sheets?

Nina - meet me at Nathans tonight. Tony

CLASSIFIEDS

A happy ending

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PERSONALS

What's this we hear about Otto Schmidt running around with a scuzzy blond? What about your seven illegitimates?

Mrs. Marcus: I slipped on some semen outside your door. B.

Dear Mrs. M. Fuck you. Love L.

NATIONAL STUDENT VOTE REFERENDUM DAY MAY 15

Contact Student Government
Question: Do you agree with the decision to dispatch U.S. ground troops to Cambodia?
Yes..... No.....
No opinion.....

ANNOUNCEMENTS


Monday, May 11. 15 freshman women were inducted into Aglaia, the Freshman Women's Honor Society. Aglaia (from the name of the Muse of Brilliance), was created by the members of Alethea, the Senior Women's Honor Society, to encourage scholarship and leadership, especially among freshman, by recognizing their scholastic achievement. The freshman: Janice Bell, Nancy Boss, Julie Britho, Jutta Ensin, Karen Bybel, Linda Delucia, Corinne Dieli, Susan Downes, Evelyn Kunzmann, Judith Miller, Lucille Mitchell, Michele Stawecki, Cathy Sweetser, Mary Walkama, and Jill Wyckoff.

Become an Editor for Nimbus or Kallista

Applications for the positions of Nimbus Editor and Kallista Editor are now being accepted for the Fall semester (1970-71 school year).

Applicants for these two positions should have a 2.25 grade point average or transfer equivalent, and should submit their letter of application to Earl Johnson, c/o Intracampus Mail, by May 15, 1970, stating their name, address, phone number, grade average, experience, and why they want the job.

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<i>The PRATTLER</i>	Kingsborough SCEPTER	Seawanhaka <small>Long Island University, The Brooklyn Center</small>	 <i>The Downtowner</i> <small>St. John's University</small>	VOICE
WAG	Press	<small>New York City Community College</small> Arts & Sciences	bronx community communicator	PHARMA FORTIS

THURSDAY MAY 14 1970

Life, Liberty,
and the Pursuit of Happiness
...that whenever any form of government
becomes destructive of these ends, it is the
right of the people to alter or abolish it...
Declaration of Independence

STRIKE

WASHINGTON, MAY 12 (CPS) — Already, 286 colleges and universities have decided to continue their strikes until the end of the academic term and many of the 450 schools that struck last week are considering extending their boycott of business as usual.

The strike has spread to high schools — 167 high schools are on strike with another 30 voting on strike action, according to the Brandeis University Strike Information Center.

National strike conferences are being held at Yale and possibly at New York University. A summer strike planning conference is scheduled for May 29 at Oberlin or Antioch, Ohio, or St. Louis.

Anti-war demonstrations and GI teach-ins are planned for 45 military bases on Armed Forces Day, Saturday, and military authorities are braced for possible confrontations.

Faculty and administration support for the strike continues to grow on some campuses.

At the University of Colorado, the faculty has voted almost unanimously to cancel the rest of the academic term and keep the university open for strike activities.

At the University of California at Irvine, the administration has announced students can drop present courses and receive credit for strike and anti-war work through three ad-hoc university courses.

New campuses continued to add their names to the list of colleges on strike. Although the pace has slowed since the trend before the weekend, Sweet Briar College students in Virginia voted 517 to 198 to strike despite the campus administration position against it.

Violence continues on some campuses, including the University of South Carolina, which had never experienced campus unrest before last week.

Three thousand students demonstrated and 200 students broke into the university treasurer's office Monday destroying records in protest over the trustees meeting to consider the cases of 31 students who a week earlier had participated in the occupation of the student union building.

In San Diego, a University of California student who had set himself on fire Sunday, while calling on God to end the War, died of second- and third-degree burns. The student, George M. Winne, Jr., would have graduated next month with a degree in ancient history.

At Marquette and Virginia,

there were scattered incidents of violence and firebombings. At Eastern Michigan University and in Washington, police repeatedly used tear gas to break up crowds of students who were leafletting cars during rush hour. Twenty-six students were arrested.

Also in Washington, an early Sunday morning bombing of the National Guard Association Building blew out over 100 windows and caused considerable interior damage.

At Colorado State University, the weekend burning of the old Main Building caused \$500,000 worth of damage. Monday, 12,000 persons from Colorado State marched on the state capital in Denver. Today in New York, as many as 50,000 persons from 40 campus communities are expected to march on the state capital in Albany to protest government policy.

A rally in Binghamton, New York, at Harpur College, with an enrollment of 3,000, drew 7,000 persons.

Ten thousand rallied in Berkeley, where student body president Dan Siegel and Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago Eight, called for a continental congress on July 4, while Governor Ronald Reagan has attempted to reopen the campuses he closed a week ago. Strikes are reportedly at least 50% effective at most of the University of California campuses.

Thousands of students flooded Congress Monday and Tuesday to demand an end to the Cambodian invasion and immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Included were 1,000 students and 75 faculty members from Yale, 600 from Brandeis, and 400 from Colgate.

Support also appeared to be growing for a continuation of this month's strike in the fall.

Announcements

Parsons School of Design at 410 East 54th Street, will print posters for large groups supporting the national strike.

Buses for the Fort Dix march and rally will leave from Union Square at 9:30 a.m. Saturday—call 255-1075

413 ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, MAY 12 (CPS) — A total of 413 people were arrested Saturday and Sunday during the Washington mobilization in which between 75 and 100,000 persons protested government policy.

Most of those arrested were charged with disorderly conduct. More than 200 windows were broken and two cars burned in incidents following the mobilization rally.

West Coast anti-war organizations have filed suit in United States District Court to expell 122 members of Congress from armed forces reserve and national guard units. The suit alleges membership by Senators and Representatives in the military is unconstitutional and poses a potential conflict of interest.

In one of his last public statements before the weekend airline crash in which he was killed, UAW President Walter Ruther told President Nixon that his ordered invasion of Cambodia can "only increase the enormity of the tragedy in which our country is already deeply and unfortunately involved in that region."

He told Nixon his actions have "driven the wedge of division deeper and you [Nixon] have dangerously alienated millions of young Americans.

However the Cambodian "venture" turns out militarily, Ruther said, "America has already suffered a moral defeat beyond measure among the people of the world."

Reuther spoke in behalf of the UAW.

This special downtown Brooklyn newspaper is published jointly by Seawanhaka (Long Island University), The Voice (St. Francis College), The Prattler (Pratt Institute), The Downtowner (St. John's University), Arts and Sciences (New York City Community College), The Sceptre (Kingsborough Community College), Pharma Fortis (Brooklyn College of Pharmacy), and The Communicator Bronx Community College. The Pace Press (Pace College) and The Wagnerian (Wagner College) are associate publishers. Also distributed at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Staten Island Community College, and the New School for Social Research.

Circulation: 20,000 copies

Production staff: David S. Weinstein, Rory McLaughlin (composition); Ed Weintrob, Louise Matarazzo, Julianne Wynne, Howard Karsh, Jack Stokes, Ritchie Coniglione, David Ottige, Vernon Dais, and Barry Weinbaum. The editors of the sponsoring newspapers constitute the editorial board. News phones: 834-6334, 522-2300 ext. 224, 622-2200 ext. 439.



WASHINGTON: Saturday masses moved into the streets after rally behind the White House.



WALL STREET: Construction workers stage anti-demonstration protesting strike groups previous marches in that area. (Photo by Ken Levine, *Seawanhaka*)

'hard hats' march

by Alan Weisman
Pace Press

May 12th

Demonstrations against student protests and Mayor John Lindsay continued here today as a parade of construction workers and sympathizers marched down Park Row chanting, "We want Lindsay" and carrying signs reading, "Impeach the Red Mayor."

The contingent of "hard hats" was much smaller than yesterday, with about 150 to 200 workers leaving their jobs to demonstrate. However, they were joined by a large group of office workers who had apparently organized on their lunch hours to join the demonstration.

About 500 policemen, some mounted and some on motor scooters, kept the parade on the sidewalk, to avoid disruption of traffic and a possible confrontation with anti-war office workers who stood on the opposite corner with their hands raised in peace.

The construction workers made several weak attempts at crossing police barricades leading to City Hall, but were turned away by police.

The marchers circled the block once and proceeded up Broadway, where the construction men returned to work.

All day classes at Pace have been cancelled for the remainder of the week to protect students and campus property from any future demonstrations of organized construction men and office workers.

sit-in at Wagner

At 12:30 Wednesday afternoon, about 30 Wagner College students marched into President Arthur Davidson's office to stage a sit-in in support of the 28 black students expelled April 24. The students had been expelled for sitting in at the office of the Dean of the College in support of their demands.

The group was gathered at the oval for the daily rally and moved over to the union office after hearing speeches in support of the second

national strike demand — ending political repression — by the student government president.

The students crowded into the fourth floor office area, filling the office, hallway, and reception room. Students are still visiting the office area. No statements have yet been made by the administration. The protest against the expulsion will last until charges are dropped.

A strike center was officially set up on the campus Tuesday to keep students and faculty aware of programs and developments in the nationwide strike.

The center is arranging teach-ins and workshops as well as a day care center. Committees are meeting daily to organize action in the community, at shopping centers, PTA meetings, schools, and theaters.

In a bid for the support of campus workers, a joint student-worker meeting was called.

Members of the Young Lords and Black Panthers from the Inner-city addressed the students on Tuesday. They called for an increased commitment to revolution in this country. Later that evening, the students performed three war plays to raise money for the strike effort.

Dual Crises at Kingsborough

by Joan Schneider
Kingsborough *Sceptre*

May 12th

The anti-war strike was only one of two crises at Kingsborough Community College. Black students barricaded themselves in the Administration building on the Manhattan Beach Campus Thursday at 5 a.m. in a demand for the immediate dismissal of Mr. Sheldon Aptekar, speech professor. They charged him with being a racist because of a statement made at one of his evening classes.

After a late Saturday evening discussion with Dr. William Lyles, college discovery coordinator, the students decided to vacate the building.

This decision came after President Theodore Powell met with

several members of the staff and drew up various resolutions pertaining to black studies and instructors.

According to the black students questioned, "Mr. Aptekar made the following derogatory, slanderous and intimidating remark: 'If the abortion laws were passed, it would make women on welfare more promiscuous, especially black women.'"

The statement continues that Helene Robinson, a black student in the class, asked Aptekar to repeat his statement. The instructor did repeat his statement, but omitted the reference to black women. He then said, "Well, isn't that what they're known for, banging away all day."

Initially, Miss Robinson attempted to voice her grievance through KCC's administrative channels, but received little response. The students claim that the A Building takeover was a planned activity and did not come as a result of the already tense campus situation.

Aptekar explained that the statement was taken out of context and was extremely misunderstood. He has been active in civil rights and anti-war movements for the past several years. In 1965, he worked in the anti-poverty program in Newark, New Jersey, and he marched in the '67-'68 open housing demonstration in Evanston, Illinois.

Miss Robinson has placed a formal charge against Aptekar and a college personnel and budget meeting will be the next step. At this time, it is not known whether the case will be decided at KCC or if a hearing at the Board of Education will be necessary.

"It's an unfortunate situation and it would be unwise to judge Aptekar on this one incident," stated Andrew Drummond, assistant professor of speech.

Pratt Students Invade NYCCC

by Pat Vickery
Arts and Sciences

May 12th

NYCCC received "active support" from a small group of Pratt students when they vandalized the

STRIKE SPREADS

cafeteria of Namm Hall at noon yesterday. Tables, trays, and trash disposals were overturned. Vending machines were broken and two windows were shattered when a Pratt student heaved a chair out onto the sidewalk. Students standing outside the building were startled by the hurled furniture, but no casualties occurred.

When confronted by irate students who demanded an explanation, an unidentified Pratt student said, "this is the only college in the area not doing anything positive about the current issues at Kent State and Cambodia."

Several arguments took place and the Pratt students left the campus. Although reluctant to go, they changed their minds after several of them spoke with an employee of the college who is a graduate of Pratt. Miss Thomas works on the Planning Committee and has been instrumental in the development of the present cafeteria.

"It took years to get a cafeteria at this college and you students come

in and tear it up in ten minutes," she said. She was instrumental in persuading the Pratt students to leave before further incidents occurred.

Before leaving, the visitors expressed their displeasure at having been "called in" by students of NYCCC if they did not plan to "make the strike stick." Investigation of the matter revealed that NYCCC students had called for support on Monday. Community College activists stated that "outside support was necessary to mobilize these students into an effective strike."

Shortly after the Pratt students left the campus, the NYCCC Faculty Council met in the second floor amphitheater to discuss and vote on a proposal from the Committee on Students. This committee formulated the following proposal at an emergency meeting Monday in response to the student sit-in and demands presented, in the form of petitions, to President Milton Bassin, that day:

New York City Community College will remain open and instruction will continue. Final examinations will be held. However, any student may elect any of four options —

- 1) Complete course work and take the final exam.
- 2) Receive a letter grade based on work completed as of May 6.
- 3) Request an Incomplete (I) and be given until Sept. 30 to remove it.
- 4) Request a Withdrawal (W) from any course without penalty.

The motion was discussed at length before it was overwhelmingly approved.

Several students who were not members of the council spoke on the need to close the school. Several council members and a non-member spoke in favor of keeping it open. It was the request of most faculty members that the school be kept open and workshops and teach-ins be conducted.

Bassin chaired the meeting and stated, "By keeping the college open, we are keeping open the avenues for communication and cooperation for students to effect change through protest."

Faculty members will be working with students and administrators to bring pressure to bear in places where it will be effective.

Student members of the Faculty Council brought the news of the approved proposal to a group of students awaiting the outcome. It was enthusiastically received. When the meeting adjourned, the college administration met with various faculty members to immediately initiate workshops and teach-ins.

Black and Puerto Rican leaders poked before the council in favor of losing the school. They did so in protest of the current fee increases.

Poly Lie-in to Protest ROTC

by the Strike Committee
Polytechnic Institute

A lie-in is planned for the main lobby of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at 9 a.m. today to focus attention on removing ROTC from campus and protest the conducting of classes by some faculty members while the student strike continues.

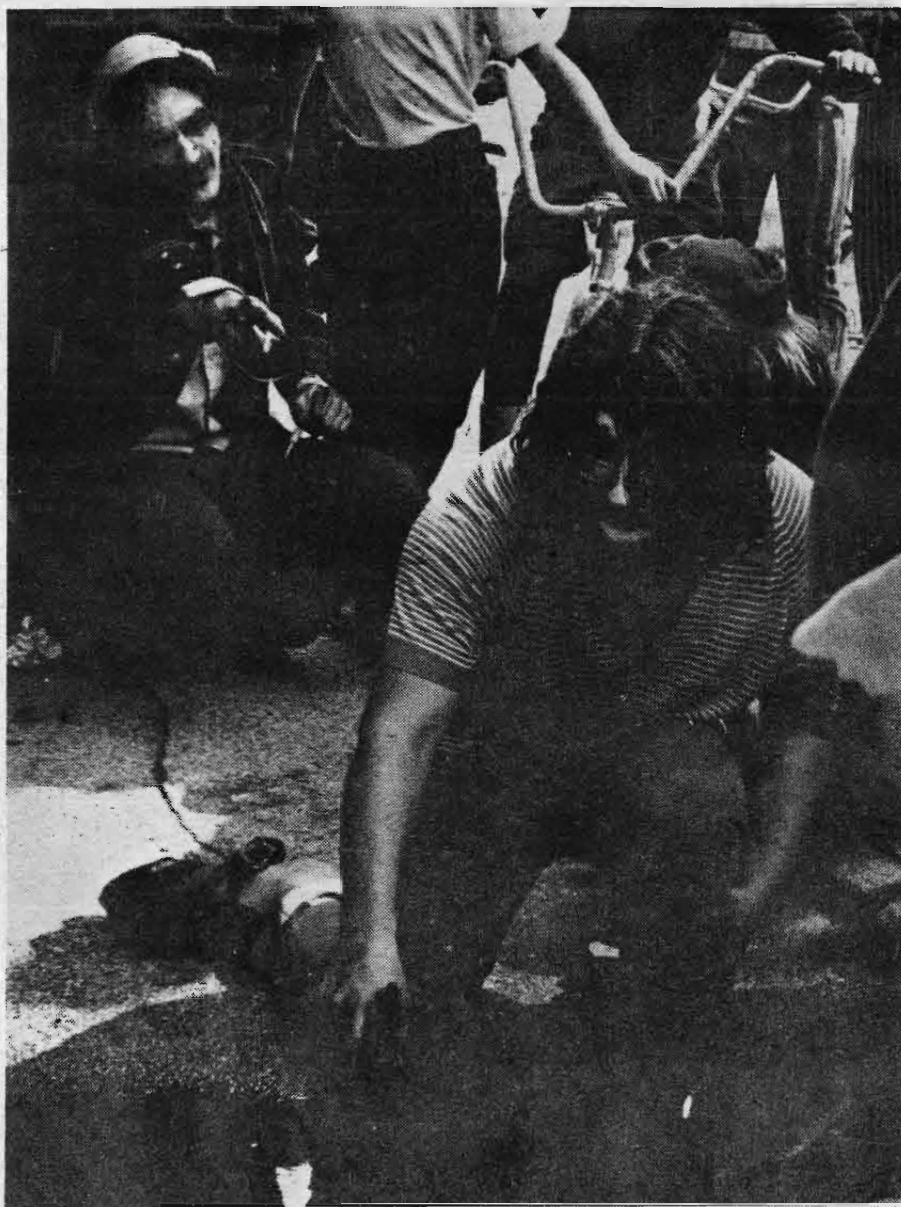
Each participant is expected to wear a sign with the name of a victim of the war or a political prisoner.

The Polytechnic faculty voted overwhelmingly yesterday to resume regular but not mandatory classes and to make final exams optional, the strike committee reported.

Grades will be determined on the basis of work due before May 6. Theses and major class projects are still due on scheduled dates.

The committee also reported the following developments:

A sit-in was in progress yesterday afternoon in the main lobby of Rogers Hall; a mid-morning bomb



PRATT: Members of Pratt's guerilla theater spread red paint symbolizing the blood and death in war at a demonstration against ROTC on campus.

SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

- All Day Yale National Strike Convention meeting at New Haven.
- 9 a.m. Strike Carnival at Low Plaza, Columbia University.
- 2 p.m. Rally at Queensboro Community College, library building-Howard Samuels and Democratic Coalition speakers.
- 5 p.m. Rally at Stuyvesant Park-Margaret Meade, Adam Wollinsky speakers.
- 5-8 p.m. "Silent Happening" at Parsons School of Design-exhibition on war art-410 E. 54th Street.
- 8:30 p.m. "Poets for Peace" readings by Alan Ginsberg, Ashbury, Cook at Barnard College, gym.
- 9 p.m. Coffee House Movement-draft counseling, non-cooperation-Earl Hall Columbia University.

FRIDAY

- 10 a.m. CUNY Coalition rally at city hall.
- 12 p.m. Labor-student peace rally at city hall.
- 3 p.m. City wide demonstration at Bryant Park.
- 5-7 p.m. Revolutionary film showing at Columbia University.

SATURDAY

- 9:30 a.m. Buses leave for Fort Dix march and rally.
- 12-6 p.m. Rally at Vanderbilt Hall, 40 Washington Square.

scare caused the evacuation of the main building; and someone set fire to Poly's ROTC building, causing light damage.

St. John's: 4 OPTIONS

Hundreds of St. John's University students in Brooklyn and over 2000 in Jamaica successfully petitioned for optional final examinations Tuesday as demonstrations against the war continued on both campuses.

The university announced Tuesday that students have four options with regards to final examination;

1) They may take finals, complete all course requirements and receive a letter grade.

2) They may accept a pass-fail option based on work done in courses as of May 6.

3) They may accept a letter grade based on work done in courses as of May 6.

4) They may withdraw, without penalty, from any course up to May 16.

The third option, however, is not open to students enrolled in or taking courses in the two liberal arts colleges (University college in Brooklyn

and St. John's College in Jamaica).

Classes resumed Tuesday and will continue to be held through Friday, the last day of the semester.

No penalties, however, will be given to students who choose not to attend class.

Strike leaders at St. John's plan to continue demonstrations until school closes.

A memorial mass for the students killed at Kent State was held yesterday at the Jamaica campus.

Bronx Suspends Classes

207 members of the Bronx Community College faculty voted the other day to suspend regular academic classes and participate in special teaching sessions and forums.

The decision, an affirmation of a May 7th referendum, was passed 118 in favor to 38 against and 51 abstentions.

The group also voted in favor of suspending final exams, 90 for, 32 opposed with 37 abstentions.

On Monday, May 11th, the faculty once again in special session, reaffirmed their support of the referendum in light of the decision that none of the results violate the Board of Higher Education's policy.

GUERRILLA ACTION AT PRATT

by Maria Nameika
The Prattler

The annual Pratt Fashion Design show, held Tuesday in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel, was the scene of a disruption by the Pratt Guerilla Street Players. They arrived during the middle of a speech, chanting "what shall we wear to the war?" This unexpected interruption was greeted by applause from the audience, which included many prominent people, as well as Acting President Henry Saltzman and Student Coordinate President Andrew Seidel, both of whom also spoke.

As part of the demonstration, the Players threw lamb's blood around. Some of the blood splashed on the audience. The dousing of the audience was apparently accidental.

A group of about 150 Pratt students gathered outside the Engineering lecture hall to protest the conductance of an ROTC awards assembly. The original plan was to attempt to disrupt the meeting.

The action started with about 30 members of the Pratt Guerilla Street Players attempted to gain entrance to the lecture hall. When they discovered the doors locked, they began to shout slogans and pound on the doors. One student gained entrance to the Military Science Office, letting in several of the demonstrators. They were ejected from the office by a few ROTC cadets.

During the action, the windows of the lecture hall doors were broken, as well as the window on the door to the Military Science Office.

After about 30 minutes, the demonstration momentarily quieted with the arrival of Acting President Henry Saltzman. After speaking with the students, who protested the fact that they had been barred from what was supposed to be an open ceremony, Saltzman conferred with Lt. Col. Donal Miller, head of the Pratt ROTC. Miller agreed to allow 3 of the students to make a statement; this offer was refused by the students. The demonstration began again, and continued until the end of the ceremony, when the students moved to the ROTC stairway exit to greet the cadets.

Despite the demonstrations, the ceremony proceeded with only a 15 minute delay.

BCP Boycott

At the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, students and faculty have decided to participate actively in the nationwide student movement to end the Cambodian-Vietnamese War.

Besides cancelling mandatory classes, the Student Mobilization Committee and the Student Governing Board are jointly drawing up plans to utilize the economic powers of the pharmacy and medical students of this country.

Initial contact with the student councils of pharmacy colleges across the country has been made. Committees are doing research into the various companies in the pharmaceutical and related industries for targets against which to wield an economic boycott. Although other universities are planning boycotts against various industries, all of which are receiving support from BCP, the college feels that no other group can exercise greater powers against drug companies involved in research for Biological and Chemical warfare.

The efforts for sanity in governmental policy are not proceeding simply along one line. Plans are being made to invite all voters, starting with student-parent forums at BCP, to discuss governmental policy. A meeting with parents is slated for Tuesday evening.