

## Wagner's New Indoor Swimming Pool

j bradley

On the evening of January 14th, residents of Guild Hall, returning from Christmas recess found their dorm to be almost as soggy inside as the weather outside. Phone calls to homes and a letter from Dean Guttu warned the students of water damage to their dorm before they were to return, but it was still a bit of a shock to tramp across the spongy corridor rugs to one's room.

According to both Russ Schwall, Wagner's chief of Security, and George Boyer, Resident Director of the flooded dorm, the heating pipes froze and when turned on by maintenance Wednesday morning, January 7th, for floor rewaxing, some of the pipes broke.

Damage to the dorm was first discovered Thursday morning by Mary Christenson, a Wagner maintenance employee. Damage was found on all floors of Guild, and six or seven walls, according to Mr. Boyer, had to be ripped apart and replastered in order to repair some of the leaks in the pipes. Repairs were made by an outside contractor, Schwab Agency of Staten Island. According to Mr. Schwall, a safety lock on the heating system shut off the pipes, thus allowing them to freeze.

Mr. Maher, director of Wagner's financial affairs, told the Wagnerian that insurance company appraisers, representatives of Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., estimated the cost Wagner will be forced to pay for repairs to be between 4&5 thousand dollars. Insurance will cover some of

this cost. Mr. Schwall stated that 40 radiators will have to be replaced throughout the building.

Many students returned to find some of their personal belongings damaged.

Rugs were taken to Towers to be dried out, cleaned and shampooed, but four mysteriously disappeared. The rugs were then removed to Guild's Beisler Lounge. Housekeeping has been working since Thursday morning trying to get things put together.

Mr. Maher asks students who have susfeed damage to their possessions to please not get anything repaired until after it has been seen by the insurance people. Also, please note that damage to property was water damage. If any student has not reported damage, please do so to dorm personnel. Write down everything that has been damaged and report the purchase price. Some students have reported items such as stereos and television sets missing, presumably filthched during the clean-up process.

A meeting place Monday evening, January 19th, concerning Guild's soggy weekend.

### Chapel Notes:

The chapel is planning a very simple 'Open House Farewell' for Father Joseph Desanto. It will be held on Sunday, February 1st from three to six P.M. at the Newman House, 590 Victory Blvd (on the grounds of Notre Dame Academy).

Father Desanto left Wagner in July for the grassy fields of Westchester's New Rochelle and Iona College. He is Iona's Director of General Studies and also serves as their Director of the criminal justice program. Father Desanto has continued to return to Wagner in order to say Mass for our Roman Catholic students.

Father Desanto first came to Wagner in April of 1969. His purpose here at Wagner was as Chaplain to our Catholic students. His duties included the saying of Newman Mass on Sundays

and doing a great deal of counselling, both personal and religious. He was also available for faculty and staff. Father Desanto shared in joint chapel services with the Chaplain's office. He was also a chaplain at Staten Island Community College and Richmond College.

The reception will give father's friends an opportunity to say good-bye in what ever ways they would like, informally. The refreshments will be cake and coffee.

Two students will speak in chapel for the Chapel Forum program, 'What Will Make Life Worth Living'. Wally Schwarz will speak on January 29th and Steve Rocco on January 22nd.

More Chapel Notes:  
All Pre-Seminary students are asked to report to the Chaplain's office as soon as possible.

The Wagnerian regrets to report the death of Ms. Charlyne Cox, Wagner College Director of Personnel. Ms. Cox died suddenly at home on Thursday, January 15th, apparently from a coronary aneurism (a ballooning and rupture of an artery). News of this event shocked and saddened those who knew her, as there was no indication that she had been suffering any disorder or pain. A memorial service was held on January 16th, with college Chaplain Arne Unhjem and Reverend Lyle Guttu officiating. Ms. Cox was buried in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Wagner College Theater presents 'Moonchildren', Michael Weller's comedy about youth and the Sixties, Tuesday, February 3 through Saturday, February 7 ONLY, at 8:30 P.M. in Main Hall Auditorium. Reserved seats, 4\$; members of the college community, 2\$. A dinner-theater plan is available for 7\$. For more information, call 390-3259.

Four Wagner College faculty members, Anita Volland, Frances Bock, Walter Rohrs, and Mildred Nelson have been awarded doctor of philosophy degrees it was announced today by Dr. Egon O. Wendel, academic dean.

# Wagnerian

CHAPEL FORUM SPRING 1976

The Chapel Forum on Thursday mornings during the fall semester proved to be very interesting and worthwhile. Each time a faculty member spoke on his ideas of "What Makes Life Worth Living" in a frank and personal way.

The plan now is to continue the program in the Spring, but this time with student speakers and with an orientation somewhat toward the future: "What Will Make Life Worth Living." This may focus on personal goals, ideas for our college community, thoughts about our nation, or hopes for the whole world. It is understood that the speakers will present their views, and these will be received, in a spirit of open and friendly dialogue.

The format of the program will be the same as in the previous series: first a brief organ recital, then a 15-20 minute talk, ending with questions from the audience all quite informal.

### Appointments

President Satterfield has recently made two appointments which should greatly strengthen the Dean of Students office.

Effective December 1, 1975, Mr. Ted Mangione was appointed Assistant Director of the Union. He is now responsible for all daily Union operations. Mr. Mangione is a 1974 Wagner graduate and in May will have earned his Master's degree in Business Administration at Wagner as well.

On December 23, Mr. Bruce Herman was appointed Director of Housing. For this semester Mr. Herman will also be the resident director of Harbor View Hall. His baccalaureate degree was earned at SUNY in Geneseo, where he also received his Master's degree in Guidance and Counseling. In August 1973 he also received an Eds. degree from SUNY at Albany.

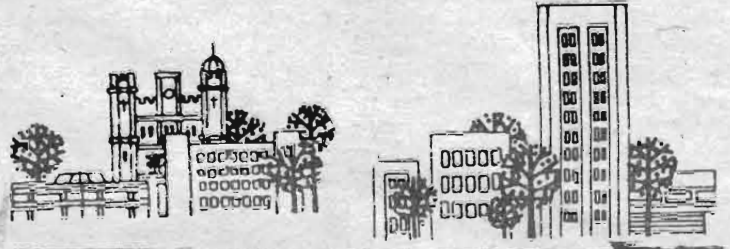
Mr. Herman comes to Wagner from SUNY's Agricultural and Technical College in Delhi, New York, where he was a resident counselor for the past three years.

The history of blacks on Staten Island will be the subject of four exhibitions and four slide shows to be presented free of charge at branches of the New York Public Library during the month of January.

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Wagner's Weekly Napkin of Butcher Journalism

January 26th 1976  
Volume 47, Number 10



The Programming Office has announced a reduced schedule of events for the spring semester, induced by a severe loss of income on two performances held earlier this year.

Receipts for the National Lampoon Show, presented on December 2nd, indicate a loss of \$1623.00, and the Judy Collins Concert of December 12th showed a further deficit of \$6444.64. In the light of the financial situation, Walter Miller (Programming Director) and the Board of Social and Cultural Affairs have agreed upon the necessity of cutting back on events which had been scheduled for this semester.

For example, all but two of the Sunday night Cinema presentations have been cancelled due to poor attendance. The films which will be shown are 'Papillon', scheduled for April 4th, and 'Cabaret', scheduled for March 14th. These two films are being retained not by choice so much as contractual obligations which

will not allow the college to return the films without running them.

The chartering of spectator buses to Seahawk events will be continued as the response to the charters in the past has been satisfactory.

Anne and Chick Herbert will bring a revised and updated 'Synesthesia', a light and sound show, back to Wagner sometime in February. The program is planned as a free event at present, although admission or contributions may be asked at the time of presentation.

Additionally, the Board and Mr. Miller and Student Government are taking under consideration a specific activity fee, which would provide a financial base from which the bookings may be more confidently made. Mr. Miller stated that a small committee would likely be formed through College Council to work on the matter with BOSACA and the Programming Office.

Staten Island, N.Y., January 14, 1976 r. Jack Boies, Associate Academic Dean and Director of Graduate Studies at Wagner College, has been assigned responsibility for preparing major grant proposals in support of faculty projects.

Dr. Boies' new responsibility involves working closely with faculty members to identify research projects that can be completed only through outside funding. He will then assist faculty groups in developing formal proposals to be presented to corporate, foundation, and government agencies.

Dr. William Rowen, Assistant Academic Dean and Director of Summer Sessions, will assume responsibility for Wagner's growing Continuing Education Division, formerly directed by Dr. Boies.



"HELP!"

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Continued from page one

An exhibit opens at the PORT Richmond Branch (75 Bennett Street) on January 5, to be followed by a slide show at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, January 17. The subject of that exhibit will be the document of Black History on the island, which received its first Black settlers, a group of 40 slaves in 1640.

The St. George Library Center (10 Hyatt Street) will be home to an exhibit on the island's various Black communities, opening January 7, with a slide show scheduled for 2:30 on Saturday, January 31. The differing occupations of Staten Island Blacks will be the

focal point of a display at the West New Brighton Branch (976 Castle Avenue). That display will open on January 12, and a slide show is planned for 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 28.

An exhibit and a slide show will be scheduled for the Stapelton Branch (132 Canal Street) once painting and repairs are completed and the branch reopens. Each exhibit will run for about four weeks.

These presentations are co-sponsored by The New York Library's Black Community on Staten Island Project.

## NOTES

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., January 6, 1976—Dr. Tom Henkel, associate professor of physics, is guiding Wagner's nursing and premed students to a somewhat novel view of the human body this semester in a course entitled "Medical Physics."

It's only a beginner's course, he points out, though it is different enough for him to term it "a refreshing real-world approach to the discipline."

About three years ago, Dr. Henkel recalls, the nursing department approached him with the idea for a physics course that would complement nursing department courses. "They were simply looking for a course that would add to the student's awareness of basic physics, since much of medicine today relies on technology." After further consideration, they arrived at a course that would combine principles of anatomy, physiology, biology, and physics. "Though I wouldn't be teaching anything really new about the body," he notes, "I would be helping students understand the body from a new perspective."

The program began last year and, to Dr. Henkel's surprise, was something of a hit not only among nursing students but among premed as well. The enrollment split was 50-50, and all agreed that the program was a worthwhile addition to the curriculum.

"The course covers a variety of general topics," he explains, "beginning with body mechanics. We examine certain functions of skeletal muscles, bones, and joints, and we often look at why certain medical problems occur."

He offers an example. "The students already know that if something like a hop problem is left unattended in infancy, the result can be a permanent deformity. This is a basic medical fact. What they often do not know," Dr. Henkel continues, "is that we can explain the necessary treatment in terms of basic physical principles. Whether we're explaining how to correct a hop deformity or analyzing why tall people often have back problems, we approach the body through an elementary physics course."

Hearing is another of the topics represented in Dr. Henkel's program. Though his students are already well familiar with the anatomy and the general biological functions served by the ear, they may not have a good background in the physical principles of sound. The same, he points out, is true of the student's understanding of electricity, another of the "Medical Physics" topics.

"Most students know that the nervous system works because nerve cells emit electrical impulses, but not everyone understands precisely what electricity is. Or why, for that matter, a great enough voltage can kill someone. This is something we can explain quite readily through a basic physics approach."

Dr. Henkel reports that one of the areas students have been most enthusiastic about is basal metabolism. Again, his technique is to join physics and physiology in an explanation that seems to lead to increased understanding.

"Again, each of the students comes to the course with a basic understanding of basal metabolism, but it is an understanding founded in physiology. When that analyze the same process from a second perspective, their understanding is obviously more complete."

"Your body gets cold when you are wet," he offers, "because evaporation is a cooling mechanism. That's basic physics. And we apply principles of thermodynamics in explaining how the body maintains a constant temperature."

Medical physics courses like Dr. Henkel's are now in vogue, he points out, and seem to be popular as well as useful. "Introductory physics courses often use fairly sterile examples to explain basic principles. What happens to marbles when certain forces operate on them? How do we determine the velocity of falling rock? Why do balloons float or fall? But in a course like "Medical Physics," the examples become much more meaningful for the students. They immediately see a relationship between a principle and life. And this," he stresses, "is an important concern in contemporary education."

Medical physics is not Dr. Henkel's dominant interest, though he admits that he would like to see the course grow into a biophysics course ("The course we have now is merely an elementary one," he points out, "and we could use an advanced program for juniors and seniors.") He is also concerned with some of the other real-world applications of the science he teaches. Solar heating, for example.

"Solar heating is an important subject for everyone," he states, "and we are hopeful of developing a solar heating demonstration project for Wagner." He notes somewhat wistfully that all one needs beyond ingenuity and sound design is money. "If we come up with the funds for a project like this, it will help provide another good example of how to move education outside the classroom."

The College Planetarium will present its January show each Saturday and Sunday beginning this Sunday, January 11. Entitled "They Came from Outer Space," the program takes a look at the rocks of various sizes which have fallen to earth as meteorites and at the rock and soil samples returned from the Moon.

According to Tom Hamilton, planetarium coordinator, there are three main theories on where meteors came from. One holds that meteors are rubble left over from the formation of the Solar System. According to another theory, meteors are fragments broken off asteroids when they collide, and finally, meteors in showers are deemed to be remnants of comets. After years of debate, Mr. Hamilton notes, it appears that each theory may be correct.

About 1800 meteorites have been identified on the Earth so far. Meteorites derided as "finds" are those lying on the ground without having been seen falling to the ground. A "fall" is a meteorite which has been observed coming from space and is more or less quickly recovered. The value of the newly fallen meteorite is great for it can be examined for any radioactive effects while it is still fresh.

The Saturday morning planetarium shows are scheduled for 11:15 and the Sunday shows will begin at 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. Admission price for "They Came From Outer Space" is \$1.00 for adults and \$.75 for children.

## The Student Affairs Committee Wants to Know: Would you be interested in taking a noncredit course in

**Bartending**  
**International Cooking, Survival Cooking for Bachelors (either sex)**  
**Sewing**  
**Knitting and Crocheting**  
**Nutrition and Health Foods**  
**Care and Feeding of House Plants**  
**Basic Auto Mechanics**

What would you be willing to pay (\$15 min.)

Would you be able to teach any of these courses?

Name, \_\_\_\_\_

address, \_\_\_\_\_

phone \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE RETURN TO UNION DESK BY JAN. 30th.

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., December 29, 1975—Wagner College junior, William P. McGuire of 350 Hoyt Ave., Staten Island, has been chosen for an internship in the New York State Assembly for the spring semester it was announced today by Dr. Egon O. Wendel, academic dean.

McGuire, one of fifty New York State students chosen from a field of almost 1,000 to serve legislators in the Assembly, will attend the State University at Albany during his tenure. The internship, which runs from January through May, carries with it a grant of \$500.

An honor student at Wagner with a major in political science, he has done case work and legislative research for Congressman John Murphy, receiving a citation from the Congressman, and has been active in the Democratic Party on Staten Island in a number of local political contests.

Employed at the Gateway National Recreation Area at Great Kills, he is the first Wagner Student to receive the honor accorded to students for academic excellence and an active interest in politics.

McGuire, 21, who has plans to pursue a career in law, played JV basketball at Wagner and is active in the sports youth program at Sacred Heart Church, West Brighton. A graduate of St. Peter's High School, he will begin his internship January 5th.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Educational Testing Service (ETS) reports several major changes in two national testing programs whose scores are used as part of the admissions process in many of the nation's graduate schools.

Both programs, the newly-titled Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) and the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE), together test more than 400,000 prospective graduate

students every year.

The GMAT formerly was called the Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business. The new name parallels a similar change in the sponsoring council's name — selecting a trend among Graduate study in Management, a group representing 43 graduate schools of management.

Another significant change in the GMAT is an expanded admission ticket correction form that allows the candidate to verify, and correct

if necessary, the accuracy of the information he or she provided ETS on the registration for. Walk-in registration, established during the 1974-75 academic year, also will be honored, space and material permitting.

There also are several new additions to the GRE. For the first time, a full-length sample GRE aptitude test is available to give candidates an accurate view of the scope of the test and the type of questions it contains. The sample test is the same length and format as the currently used forms of the aptitude test, and contains questions previously used in past tests. An answer key is provided. The sample aptitude test may be ordered separately or as part of the Graduate Programs and Admissions Manual, which provides information about more than 500 institutions and their graduate programs. See the 1975-76 GRE Information Bulletin for more details.

The aptitude test also has been shortened by five minutes from the former three-hour total. And an estimated additional 15 minutes of students time at the test center has been saved by soliciting background information on the registration form rather than at the center.

For the first time, GRE candidates will be allowed at the time of the test administration to delete or change the list of institutions to which scores are to be sent.

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## the wagnerian

da peoples:

rick riemer  
john bradley  
john samuelson  
susan shatanof  
laurre vogel

donald deluccio  
joe santomassino  
carol parker  
eileen anderson  
debbie gibson

The WAGNERIAN is the newspaper of the Wagner College community. Opinions expressed in columns are those solely of the authors. Editorials reflect a consensus of the editorial staff, but do not represent the student body, the faculty, or administration of this college.

Letters to the editors must be signed by their authors and legibly typed or written. Publication is not guaranteed, and all submissions are subject to inspection for libel. The WAGNERIAN reserves the right to withhold the identity of those submitting letters, from all persons and authorities, upon request.

Inquiries about advertising rates, space, etc. should be addressed to the Advertising Manager, c/o 229 Union, Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301. The Wagnerian is represented for national advertising by the National Educational Advertising Service, Inc. at 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

This paper is distributed free of charge to the Wagner College community. Persons outside the community may subscribe for \$3 per year, or \$1.50 per semester. Subscription requests should be addressed to the Managing Editor, c/o 229 Union, (same address), with payment enclosed.

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The editors acknowledge the assistance of: College Press Service (1764 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo. 80218), the Staten Island ADVANCE, Mr. Russ Johnson, Dr. Jack Boies, and Professor Al Waner.

# NOTES

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The GRE program also will continue to accept walk-in registrations, if center space and materials are available, and after all normally registered candidates have been admitted.

Both programs emphasize that walk-in registration for the GMAT and the GRE are being continued to provide a needed service to candidates who are unable to preregister because of circumstances beyond their control.

ETS administers the GRE for the Graduate Record Examinations Board, and independent board affiliated with the Association of Graduate schools and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Kazuko Hillyer International Presents  
Quartetto Beethoven di Roma at Lincoln Center "Coffee Concert"

New York . . . . The Quartetto Beethoven di Roma, the celebrated piano quartet, formed during the Beethoven Bi-Centenary by soloists of the famed Italian chamber orchestra, I Musici, will be presented by Kazuko Hillyer International in its first New York performance in two years next month. The group which captivated critics and audiences alike in its Carnegie Recital Hall debut will appear in Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall, Saturday, February 14 as the fourth in the successful series of Ms. Hillyer's "Coffee Concerts".

The Quartetto Beethoven di Roma has triumphantly toured North and South America, Europe, Japan and Australia. The quartet's recordings are among the most popular and the most acclaimed in Europe and Japan. The members of the group are Violinist Felix Ayo, violist Alfonso Ghedin, cellist Enzo Altobelli and pianist Carlo Bruno. When not touring the musicians make their home in Rome where all four are professors at the renowned Conservatory of Santa Cecilia.

The much acclaimed "Coffee Concert" series is fast becoming one of New York City's Saturday afternoon cultural traditions. The premiere performance was October 18 with the Tokyo String Quartet in its only New York appearance of the season. This was followed by the New York debut of the Czechoslovakia's leading Panofa String Quartet in November. The 1976 segment of the series opened with standing room only concert featuring flautist Paula Robison and harpsichordist Ken Cooper playing all-Bach program, January 3rd.

The season's noon series will conclude March 27 with Israeli cellist Simca Heled, soloist with Zubin Mehta's Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. The Berlin String Quartet will wind up the 4 P.M. series, April 17 as part of its second United States tour.

Impearia Hillyer describes the "Coffee Concert" series as "an informal musical environment in which people can enjoy great music while dressing casually. The Saturday afternoon programs enable them to stop in on their way to and from their usual weekend activities. Parents have been able to bring along their children without fuss or formality in this relaxed setting."

After the hour-long (no intermission) concert, the artists and audience meet for conversation in the Lincoln Center concert hall lobby for coffee and donuts provided by Chock Full O' Nuts.

Tickets for the Quartetto Beethoven di Roma and others in the series are \$4 each, available at the Alice Tully Hall Box office or ordered by mail through Kazuko Hillyer Int'l., 250 W. 57 St., NYC. 10019 (212) 581-3644.

The team that brought you "Superstar" now brings you "Indians". Jack Boies, Graduate School and Al Wagner, Audio-Visual have teamed up again as director and designer for another production at the Staten Island Civic Theatre. After their very successful collaboration on "Jesus Christ Superstar" (the show has to be extended an extra week) Dr. Boies and Professor Wagner are preparing a Bi-Centennial special production of Arthur Kopit's Wild-West drama of the events surrounding Wounded Knee to be seen Feb. 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22 at Christ Episcopal Church. In conjunction with the production Professor Wagner in conduction a six week seminar "The Process of Theatre Production" on Monday evenings at 8:15 P.M., beginning Jan. 19, open to the public.

## TOP OFFICIALS BOOST SOUTH BRONX

Top State and local officials will speak on the problems and benefits of life in the South Bronx. Ron Levy, WNBC/WNWS Community Affairs Administrator, says that every aspect of Life in the South Bronx will be discussed on a special series of programs.

Starting January 11th and running six weeks, "The Voice of The Community" will feature a lively series of discussion on the people, history, business and future of the South Bronx. Listeners will learn about projects being conducted to improve the Bronx, plans to rebuild the community and invite business to the area.

This special series will be aired every Sunday at 6:05 AM, 11:35 PM and 12:05 Monday morning on Wnbc and also on WNWS FM at 9:50 AM and 11:20 AM Sunday mornings. A lists of the guests who will appear on this special series is attached for your reference.

January 25

Dr. Jacob Freedman — Executive Director, Prospect Hospital  
Richard Merrick — Executive Vice President, Bronx Chamber of Commerce  
Robert Abrams — Bronx Borough President

February 1

Arnold Freedman — Administrator of Prospect Hospital  
Robert Esnard — Director, Bronx Office, Department of City Planning  
William F. Rainey — Director, P.A.L. Lynch Community Center

February 8

Carole Minard — Director, Project Career  
Hippocrates Kourakos — President, South Bronx Community Housing Corp.  
Rebecca Sanchez — Director, Project Hospital Alcoholism Program

February 15  
Robert Abrams — Bronx Borough President  
Walter Kurtzman — Assistant Principal, Intermediate School 139.

Jewish Student Union of SICC and Wagner Presents A Disco Coffee House  
Sunday, January 26, 1976 at 7:30 — 10:30, Jewish Community Center, 475 Victory Blvd. (Victory and Forest)  
Featuring D.J., live music, dancing, Kosher, workshops and Ira Sperling. (981-1500)

## A FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE

In September of 1973 an 18-year old girl was savagely beaten and raped in Tuckerton, N.J. Her jaw was broken and several of her teeth were knocked out. As a result she need surgery and spent 11 days in hospital. She also missed several weeks of work and lost income.

What makes this story particularly heart breaking is that New Jersey has a program to provide financial assistance to victims of violent crimes, victims like this young woman. But she was never told about it, not by hospital personnel, not by law enforcement officials.

Apparently none of these people know about New Jersey's Violent Crime Compensation Board. The board was created in 1971 to give up to 10,000 to crime victims. The trouble is that the Violent Crimes Compensation Board is the best kept secret in the state. In fact, this young rape victim didn't find out about it until over a year later, too late she learned to be eligible for help. Her case has been taken up by the New Jersey Department of the Public Advocate. The department argues that it is the government's responsibility to inform victims of their eligibility for compensation. The failure to communicate, the public advocate says, has resulted in less than three percent of those eligible for aid ever filing claims with the Violent Crimes Compensation Board.

But how can people who have been hurt as a result of brutal attack be made aware that they may be able to collect from the state? The public advocate's office thinks that the answer is to require hospitals and police to tell victims of violent crime that may be able to get aid if they've been hurt through no fault of their own. Three bills to that effect have been introduced in the New Jersey State Legislature and we hope they pass.

It's bad enough to be beaten up and terrorized. But victims of such injuries should not be kept in the dark about their right to compensation.

There are presently two openings on the College Court, for one junior and one senior. Applicants must hold a 2.25 index, be full-time students and be free of any disciplinary restrictions. Those interested should submit a statement of interest to Mr. Steve Rocco, 223 Union

The New York chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi) announces an internship program to assist qualified students in obtaining summer jobs for daily or weekly newspapers, trade papers and magazines. Candidates selected for the internship program will subsequently apply directly to participating publications. Internship applications are available at the Wagnerian office

# Editorial

rick riemer

The overwhelming aura enveloping Grymes Hill at 12:30 am, in a dank and dismal rainstorm, can be very depressing. What with a near-drowned car coughing its way from Bruckner Boulevard, the typical winter weather of Staten Island, the same cold meals and warm milk, dripping, vaguely-illuminated buildings and sodden grounds one's weltanschung can be much lower than it would be, say, in a good hot bed.

When light at last crept over the Brooklyn smogline and the new year at Wagner began, this writer considered the sun, and academics, and problems that remained behind despite the vacation. One of these is the growing number of instances in which executive decision-making moves in arcane directions apparently uncontrolled by flesh and blood people.

A case in point is the hanging of the Chancellor's portrait in the rear of the library. Apparently no one person instructed that the painting be placed where it is, though Dean Wendell said, 'we did' (referring to administration members). The library was selected for its control and security and a greater amount of display space than is available in the Union or Cunard Hall. It is curious that the painting should displace the clock (now on the eastern side of the building); it might have been much better to place the painting in the front of the library so that the Chancellor's learned visage might gaze upon all who enter the building (or exit). As it is now, the portrait is distracting and harder to read than the clock.

The issue here is not really the portrait, but the fact that virtually no one owns up to decisions. If such a decision is unaccounted for, what of more pressing matters such as tuition hikes, room and board bills, student government funding, or the scheduling of registration? The last registration period in December saw an overflow of students hunkered down in the chill winds or wound up the staircases in the New Administration Building (a hazardous situation indeed). Who's in control - or out of it?

Continued facts accomplished and unexplained boodoggles are, as are Zieglerisms, detrimental. Refusing to say anything at all can be equivalent in effect as saying a lot while explaining nothing: distrust of those in power is heightened, the natives become more restless than before. Renewed accountability and increased participation by all sectors - students, faculty, administration - in the decision-making process are two elements which would aid in revitalizing and restoring this college, which by all appearances needs help.

One positive step was that taken by the College Council at its Jan. 20th meeting, in expelling five members who missed three meetings without providing proxy representation. These absences contributed to the tying-up of council for two months, as quorum could not be obtained and thus no business was attended to.

It is hoped that Mr. Rocco, Student Government President, will be able to obtain more diligent replacements to fill the vacant seats for the balance of the term, during which a constitutional amendment will be debated.

There will be a drug survey conducted this semester. Leaflets will be distributed to dorm students at a floor meeting of the respective dorms and mailed to commuters. All surveys will remain anonymous. Please be sure to return the surveys to:

Rich Slizewski Cindy Dzema  
Karen Relihan Rod Pace.

We appreciate your cooperation.

Ten Presidential contenders have announced their endorsement of campaign guidelines sponsored by Common Cause, the national citizen's organization

Notices of agreement were filed on behalf of Gerald Ford, Lloyd Bentsen, Jimmy Carter, Fred Harris (who noted that he was "a year ahead" of the group in adopting such measures), Henry Jackson, Birch Bayh, Milton Shapp, Terry Sanford, Sargent Shriver, and Morris Udall. George Wallace's campaign manager did not respond directly to the proposals but referred instead to those practices which the Alabama governor has utilized thus far.

Ronald Regan's campaign Manager stated that, although Regan had not been appraised of Common Cause's proposals, a reply would "soon" be forthcoming; this was not the case however. A spokesman for Eugene McCarthy stated: "I find this communication insulting. I don't mind telling you that if any citizen controls are needed, they are controls over your

arrogance...in short, you can take your enclosed standards and stuff them in your ear!"

The standards endorsed by Common Cause and the ten contenders are:

1. responsibility for "all aspects" of a campaign, including staff practices and financial activities.
2. forbearance from using public money for campaign work, transportation, etc.
3. financial disclosure of all assets, gifts and transactions exceeding \$1,000.
4. minimum of monthly press conferences.
5. open interviews by press and broadcast media.
6. frank and open discussion of the issues and policy options.
7. unrehearsed public communication (meetings) with voters.
8. political advertising which stresses the records of candidates.
9. release of all information concerning campaign polls.

Bradisms: j bradley

The Wagnerian has received word that a new vending machine company, Acme Short Change Company, will replace La Morte Cigarette and Music Service Inc. as Wagner College's supplier of vended requisites in the very near future.

I called the president of Acme, Slip Ray Fingers, and asked him about his company and the products which will supplement Canteen's non-nourishment.

Acme has a very innovative theory as to profit making and the distribution of their products. Mr. Fingers feels that since most vending machines are usually out of order, thousands of dollars are made by the company from those poor schmucks who put money into the broken machines then never attempt to reclaim the coins wasted. According to Mr. Fingers, if his machines remain empty permanently, then all the money these vending machine companies waste on candy, cigarettes and soda can go to political payoffs and Bermuda vacations.

jb — "What you are saying, Mr. Fingers, is that you will give us just about the same service that Mr. La Morte has provided us over the last few years."

Fingers — "Yes son, in fact, my service is far superior to that supplied by any company of our genre. No more late deliveries or stale candy smelling up the area around broken machines. No more bugs crawling up your fingers after you've bitten into a rancid candy bar. No more melted ice-cream sticking all over the front of the machine when someone accidentally pulls out the plug while doing their laundry. When you put your money in one of my machines, you'll know what you get!"

jb — "nothing?"  
Fingers — "exactly!"

Mr. Fingers also told me about his plan for change machines on Wagner's Campus. For every 25¢ inserted into one of his machines, the insertor will receive 5¢ in change.

jb — "Mr. Fingers, don't you feel this policy is just a bit unfair?"

Fingers — "Not at all, son. One forgets the implications involved with such a machine. Constant repairs do to attempted thievery, money wasted on hiring someone to empty the machines once a week and my winter vacations on the French Coast push our costs sky high. We've got to make at least a minor windfall, son. I am a republican you know.

According to Student Council President Steve Rocco, who has been pushing for change machines on campus "it's a step in the right direction but it's not what the student council was expecting."

Dr. J. T. Jensen  
by Laurie Vogel

Wagner College is fortunate to have as a member of its teaching staff Dr. J. Trygve Jensen, a celebrated author recognized as an authority and expert on nuclear chemistry and medical physics. He is also director of the Nuclear Medicine Technology Program at Wagner in affiliation with St. Vincent's Medical Center of Richmond.

Dr. Jensen's most recently published book is Medical Physics for the Health Professions. This book presents the applications and principles of medical physics suited to science and nursing students in college. Dr. Jensen will consider his work a successful accomplishment when, 'the student can recognize the medical procedures in physics as simply as possible. This has been a goal and I hope I've helped to make science easy', says Dr. Jensen.

Medical Physics for the Health Professions was born

## SHATANOF SNARLS:

Caution: APATHY MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH!

It is a sad fact that the United States ranks number one in the world as regards sheer military strength; yet this country is number 18 in doctor/patient ratio, number 14 in literacy, number 14 in infant mortality, and number 25 in life expectancy.

Since the end of World War II, our government, at the advice of the Pentagon, had spent 1.3 trillion dollars on military force in the name of "national security". And our Congress shows no real signs of seriously drawing a halt to such exorbitant spending — even though this results in fewer resources for the programs that the country most needs.

Perhaps the most alarming occurrence that exemplifies this wasteful attitude is the fact that, this year alone, the U.S. Air Force is asking Congress for \$700,000,000 to applied to one ridiculous project . . . . . the B-1 Bomber.

from a book that Dr. Jensen wrote fifteen years ago called Introduction to Medical Physics. Based on class notes, this original book was used as a text for nursing students studying

Donald M. DeLuccio

**KAYE BALLARD — FUNNY ACTRESS—DYNAMIC SINGER—FANTASTIC PERFORMER—BEAUTIFUL LADY—!!!!**

I arrived at Manhattan's Plaza Hotel one very bitter evening earlier this month, and after announcing myself on the house phone Kaye sweetly responded, "Get your little buns up here, suite 1470!" "You're still just a baby" she said as we hugged and kissed. I reminded her that I've changed a lot since we first met in person two years back, the last day of "Molly's" run on Broadway, a day of which she remembers little and perhaps for the better! In person, she's even sweeter, slimmer, as enthusiastic and bubbly.

Doris Day, in town to promote her book, cheered Kaye Ballard's act at the Plaza Persian Room the evening before, congratulating her on getting the wife role in "The Ritz" movie. If you remember, Kaye did fourteen episodes on the old "Doris Day Show," as owner of the Italian restaurant in her building. The original Broadway cast—Rita Moreno, Jerry Stiller, Mike Kellin—have left for London to start filming "The Ritz". Kaye joins them in February for the part "which was written with me in mind." Kaye did talk like this is a year where her thirty-year career will take new directions, "I have a few things cooking," and in the meantime her hope for another series may be fulfilled!

Kaye looked at the gifts I brought, and after opening the first she commented, "You shouldn't have done that!" I kidded that she could leave the mug filled with candy for the maid, and looked at those large green-eyes as she nodded to "oh,oh"! Opening the second, she was surprised to find a glass-framed sketch a friend of mine did of her, modestly commenting "I'm not that pretty." After several pictures were taken to such expressions as "Provolone," we hugged and kissed once more, before going ahead to the Persian Room as she got ready. As I was leaving, Kaye received a call from Sylvia Sims.

Opening night audience included standing ovations from Ethel Merman, Paul Lynde, Stiller and Meara, Leonard Sillman, and public relations man Ted Materna. I first became acquainted with Kaye through Ted, her dearest friend, and it was a nice coincidence to meet him there as he had picked the same evening to see Kaye again! He said, "you're enjoying the show, she's gotten rave reviews, you were standing right by the man from CUE out there in the entrance." Returning to our table, we were sipping our cocktails as the lights changed and Kaye soon appeared on stage. She did a number "The Music And The Mirror," which Donna McKechnie does in the Broadway smash "A chorus Line." As the lights grew stronger, the audience howled as Kaye, in a black sequin gown, danced to the end of the number!

She went on to tell some jokes and stories, kidding with her long time conductor Arthur Segal, and her imitations included Paul Lynde, Shelly Winters and Liza Minnelli. "I love Molly, Gertrude Berg" she says, and sings "I See A Man" from "Molly," which could be sung by any mother and even "could have been my mother." Kaye does a rendition of Irving Berlin songs, and plays "The Way We Were" on flute. She said "no one sings this song the way Barbara Streisand does," going on to comment about Robert Redford, "God did such a dance around him." Kaye also talks about her grandmother, was closest one ever in her life, and goes on to sing an Italian song.

"I like to keep up with the times" says Kaye, speaking of one minority group in particular, "they're coming out of the closet." She foresaw a plane pilot saying, "This is your pilot, Cappie Poo. We're cruising at 35,000 feet but I can think of places I'd rather be cruising." This salute to the gays climaxed in a hilarious music number, "Bruce the Gay policeman." In closing, she warmly said "Chai...ARRIVERDICI!" in song, especially to the people in reach. Yes, Kaye Ballard proves again how versatile she is in her well-rounded act. As Ted Materna says, "It's a treat when Kaye's in town!"

The development of this "white elephant", which had been described by Representative Les Aspin as a "flying pork-barrel", has already cost the country nearly \$3 billion in tax dollars. And, Senator William Proxmire rightfully points out that the B-1 is in reality merely a "public works project for the aerospace industry rather than a needed weapon for the defense of the United States.

So then, what if the Air force gets its way and fully develops this "money drain" with wings?

Well, their senseless plan is to build 244 of the bombers at a cost of \$75 billion — or, in other words, at a cost of 1500 dollars in taxes for each American family.

This expensive (and absurd) project becomes even more wasteful when we consider that, in this age of nuclear missiles, manned bombers like the B-1 have become strategically obsolete. (Unfact, if we believe the Pentagon is assertion that there is an actual danger of Soviet attack, we still would have to come to the conclusion that the B-1

physics. It was in widespread use in America and abroad for many years.

Dr. Jensen was motivated to write Medical Physics for the Health Professions by his dissatisfaction with the

Bombers could not serve any useful purpose. For during the time that it would take for the B-1 to fly the 6,000 miles to drop bombs on the U.S.S.R., there could have been four exchanges of nuclear weapons between our two countries. . . . . that is if the first three exchanges didn't destroy the whole planet with their over-kill potential. To put it more simply, the B-1 would reach its target about 5 hours after the world was blown up!

The question at this point is, how the hell can any clear thinking individual possible conclude that, in light of our uncontrolled inflation, we need to spend this additional \$75 billion on an obsolete bomber? The logic of the Pentagon is, as usual, incomprehensible!

Moreover, the final and most frightening outrage is that the B-1 has been shown to be ecologically unsafe.

For, a recent environmental study reveals that the proposed fleet of 244 B-1 Bombers would bring about a destruction of the already weakened precious ozone layer of the earth's stratos-

textbooks then in use. 'I wrote my book to serve the needs of students,' claims Dr. Jensen.

His new book, Medical Physics, was recently used as an aid for a course in

phere (which protects all life—forms from the deadly dosage of the sun's ultra violet radiation).

This temporary failure of our natural "sun shield" would not only result in irreparable damage to plant and animal life, but in the long run — would cause an increase of skin cancer in as many as 25,000 to 40,000 cases per year in the United States alone.

In 1970, the American people grounded the SST. Now we must join together to stop the B-1.

The most effective way to make ourselves heard is by two methods: (1) we must write our local Congressmen and Senators protesting this dangerous and wasteful project; and (2) we can join and support the efforts of the Clergy and Laity Concerned (C.A.L.C.) and the Washington Square Church (N.Y.C.) who are actively campaigning to convert the war industry of the nation into peaceful production that is designed to meet our great need to home.

Take action against this very real threat. Remember, apathy may be hazardous to your health!

biomedical measurements. Thirty students, primarily pre-med and nursing majors, were enrolled in this course. When asked if he was satisfied with the res-

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### PORTRAIT OF SEQUOYAH

Viewing a portrait of Sequoyah, the inventor of the Cherokee syllabary, you would see a small man with delicate features. His face, framed by the folds of a flowered turban, appears to be that of a Hindu sage, rather than that of an American Indian. In his hands, he holds a tablet on which strange characters are inscribed and, around his neck, he wears a medal. These objects are the symbols of his creative work, the invention of a syllabary for the Cherokee Indian language.

George Guess, or Sequoyah, was born about 1770 in Tuskegee, Tennessee, but left there at an early age for Willstown, Alabama. His father was an unknown white man and his mother a Cherokee woman. George was the sole supporter of his mother during his early years. In order to survive, he became a self-taught silversmith, blacksmith, artist, farmer, and hunter. In these endeavours, he was a success. He also served as a private in the War of 1812 in the regiment of Mounted and Foot Cherokees commanded by the Cherokee Captain, John McLamore.

About 1809 Sequoyah began a project which endangered his standing among his Indian peers. As an artist, he had long been fascinated by the books of the white man and had tried to understand how written language worked.

After discovering that written letters were symbols for spoken sounds, he spent twelve years creating a Cherokee alphabet. He finally made a syllabary of approximately 86 symbols. Though scorned by his family while he worked on his project and left his business to his wife, he did manage to teach his young daughter to read the symbols and presented his invention to the leaders of his tribe. At first they were suspicious, but with further proofs (letters sent between various segments of the tribes) the invention was accepted. Within several years thousands of Cherokees learned to read and write the first written Indian language. In 1825 David Brown, a Cherokee, began translation of the Bible into Cherokee and in 1828, *The Cherokee Phoenix*, a newspaper utilizing the symbols, was first published.

Sequoyah's invention became particularly significant when the newspaper began printing the content of various laws and treaties which affected the Cherokee people. These documents were no longer mysterious white man's magic, nor were they subject to quick deletion or embellishment according to the whim of government officials.

Guess was recognized by the United States government in 1825, and it was on this occasion that he received the medal mentioned earlier. In 1827 he and other Cherokee leaders went to Washington to negotiate a new treaty for their people. Later, following the removal of the Cherokees to Oklahoma, Sequoyah acted as a peacemaker between feuding factions of the tribe. Following an unusual and rich life, he died in 1843.

— Sarah McNulty

# STUDENT RIGHTS

*Hempstead, N.Y.-(I.P.)- In a bold decision two years ago, Hofstra University raised its admissions standards in a time of financial stress and enrollment decline. President Robert L. Payton noted then that 'we believe that our life as a university depends even more on our long-term educational integrity than it does on our short-term financial position. Over the long run, quality is the strongest base on which to build anything.'*

*President Payton reported recently that Hofstra's new students scored significantly higher on both the math and verbal portions of the S.A.T.'s than the national averages. At Hofstra, the average math score was 562 compared to the national figure of 472. On the verbal scores, the Hofstra average was 517 vs. a national figure of 434.*

*The Hofstra decision to stake its future on quality standards of admission is being watched closely in academic circles and has led to similar policies at other institutions.*

*President Payton pointed out that the Hofstra Middle Income Awards Program of grants and scholarships announced last year, was an important element in this year's enrollment picture.*

*The program includes a \$500 grant to students from middle income families, Hofstra academic scholarships of at least \$800 annually to outstanding students, scholarships of \$1,000 a year to transfer students who meet high academic standards, and financial aid for undergraduates from a special \$100,000 scholarship fund and other resources of more than \$2 million.*

The meeting was called to order by Pat Bramwell. Those present were Profs. Bramwell, Chiusano and Traub, student Representative Lisa Behnke, and Allison Harris of Special Programs.

The survey for non-credit alternative living courses (possibly bar-tending and cooking) has not yet been published in the *Wagnerian*. The results will be collected by the student representatives and will be given to Walter Miller if favorable.

Allison Harris brought up the problem of students getting to the hospital. When a student is referred to the hospital by the nurse or in an emergency, he or she is responsible for obtaining transportation, often by asking another student to drive. However, this is inconvenient for an ill student and may have legal consequences for the college if an accident were to occur on the way. Members of the committee will ask security, the nurse, and the office of the Dean of Students about the frequency with which students need to be transported to the hospital and whether some college office or department could take on the responsibility for such transportation.

Respectfully submitted,  
Raymond P. Traub

*Minutes of Wagner College  
Administrator's Meeting*

Present: L. DeLuca, L. Guttu, H. Heil, F. Horn, N. Leeseberg, W. Maher, J. Satterfield, E. Wendel.

Dr. Satterfield reported that Charlyne Cox had died unexpectedly on January 15, 1976 and that the burial will take place in North Carolina. We all will miss her.

Dr. Leeseberg reported on the 1975-76 budget revisions in preparation for the Board meeting in February. He indicated that firm figures will be available after all of the registration days are over next week.

Dr. Leeseberg also presented preliminary figures for 1976-77 and requested that all department heads meet with him individually to discuss refinement of the projections.

It was agreed that a separate meeting should be set to discuss our tuition and fees structure.

Dr. Satterfield distributed the 'cash flow' projections through December, 1976 which indicates that we will have to borrow money to complete the current academic year and continue to borrow through the first half of next year unless income is increased and expenditures are curtailed.

Dr. Wendell was encouraged to proceed with plans to have a summer gymnastics camp on our campus in 1976.

The matter of the use of the dining hall for certain types of dinner/dances was discussed, and it was agreed to approve them on a trial basis for the remainder of the current academic year. Three stipulations were made: the group is to be held responsible for moving in the dance floor and for cleaning up the premises; additional security is required; and if liquor is served, all legal stipulations must be obeyed. The group present agreed that the request to change the function of the Bregenz Room from a general meeting room to the faculty lounge be approved.

Dr. Satterfield announced that the Students/Administrators meeting will be held on January 21, 1976 at 3:00 p.m. in WU204. The president will report briefly, Dr. Leeseberg will present the current college budget and discuss the 1976-77 budget, and then general questions will be requested from the group. All student groups on the campus have been invited to have a representative present.

Dr. Satterfield announced that a meeting of all ad-

Continued on page seven

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Dr. Jensen replied, 'It is really too early to tell because only excerpts were taken from the book for instructing purposes and it was not used in its entirety.'

Dr. Jensen has an extensive background and professional experience in many aspects of nuclear medicine and chemistry. During World War II, he was a research chemist on the atom bomb project in Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the first atomic bomb was developed. He has served as

a visiting lecturer at Walter Reed Institute, the University of Wisconsin, and Columbia University. He was also a consultant and lecturer with the mobile isotope program of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Jensen has held numerous national and local offices in the American Chemical Society.

This man of so many accomplishments stresses the importance of keeping up in one's field by taking courses as he has done recently. Wagner can hope that this esteemed person will honor us by remaining at Wagner for many years to come.

## A Government That Works By: John W. Gardner

In the 1976 Presidential campaign, one of the major battlegrounds will be the alleged benefits and costs, strengths and weaknesses of government. Government is in low esteem — a tempting target for demagogues. Many of the criticisms of government are richly deserved, but demagoguery won't help. We need knowing criticisms and specific solutions from the candidates who seek to lead us.

Discussion of government issues should be specific both in allegations and proposed solutions. The obligation is especially serious when some observers are asking whether the liberal democracies of Western Europe and North America have had their day, historically speaking. Those of us who regard such self doubts as symptoms of moral fatigue must respond with more than pieties. We must ask the hard questions and seek concrete specific answers.

Both liberals and conservatives have allowed certain illusions to distort their perception. The liberal illusion has been that federal aid per se solves problems: when in doubt, spend more dollars; pile program on program. Too little attention has been paid to whether these programs are fulfilling their purposes and who really benefits. The conservative illusion is an unshakable conviction that no government social program can really be made to work. The conservative political investment today is in paralyzing inherited programs without proposing or demonstrating alternative approaches.

We can no longer afford the liberal or conservative illusion. Coping with inflation and unemployment, preventing international conflicts, correcting social inequities and using limited resources wisely will require that we look at the limits and potential of government with a fresh eye.

For example, most of the aspects of government that are wasteful, corrupt or indefensible or other grounds are held firmly in place by outside special interest that stand to profit thereby. That's why old programs never die — or even fade away. One may find examples in the Pentagon and in social program.

Both liberals and conservatives have played the game. Neither side really tries to discover whether programs are working.

Effective government does not mean bigger government. Effective government institutions may actually be smaller than ineffective ones. We must simplify, streamline, clarify functions. The candidates must tell us how they intend to make our governmental institutions work.

Responsiveness is an essential requirement in a government that hopes to regain public trust. But one of the People's well justified complaints is that all too

often no one is government will listen and respond to them. They can't get their message through.

Many agencies downgrade their responsibility to respond to specific complaints from individuals and organizations. Candidates should be asked what steps they would take to make sure that executive agencies listen to citizens' grievances and follow up with action.

### Problem—Solving

Problem solving is a major challenge for anyone who seeks executive office. We need a government that anticipates long-range needs and problems; develops information and the forecasts necessary to formulate policy alternatives; and then stimulates public debate concerning the alternatives and hard trade-offs.

The world we're facing verges on the unmanageable. In this ebullient society, where everybody wants everything, there are hard choices ahead, and real sacrifices for all of us. Unless we have leadership that help us clarify alternatives, institutions capable of resolving complex issues, and citizens who understand the limited by necessary functions of government, the crisis of New York City in mid-1975 will be the road-map of the American future. We as citizens had better take it upon ourselves to find out how our candidates intend to govern.

There are other important constraints on power: The rule of law, the reservation of powers to the states, a vital private sector, freedom of the media. The most fundamental constraint is a body of alert citizens, expressing their will not only at the ballot box but between elections through special interest and public interest organizations petitioning our representative institutions.

### Government That's Accountable

The role citizens should play has been undermined by their loss of confidence in their government. The only way to restore the confidence of the people in government is to create a governmental system that is open, accountable and unbought.

All Presidential candidates should be asked to pledge their support of specific measures to assure openness and integrity in Executive Branch functioning, such as open meetings of regulatory and advisory commissions, whole-hearted compliance with Freedom of Information Act, personal financial disclosure by public officials, disclosure of lobbying directed at the Executive Branch, stronger conflict-of-interest provisions, and creation of a new and abuse of power.

Presidential candidates should also be asked to pledge not to nominate a campaign or political party

official to the post of Attorney General or to any other Presidentially-appointed position in the Justice Department.

They should pledge to seek new charters for the agencies with convert investigative functions: the IRS, the FBI, the CIA and others; and should specify what changes they would propose either in charters, operations or oversight to secure our liberties, prevent abuses of power and invasions of privacy, protect the integrity of our foreign and domestic policy and ensure the disciplined function of those agencies. Message to the candidates: No generalities. What specific steps will you take to ensure openness and integrity in government and the protection of our liberties?

### Machinery That Works and Responds

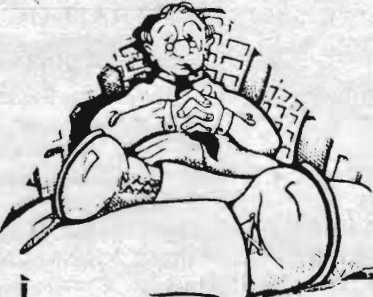
People who are interest in politics are rarely interested in the machinery of the Executive Branch. But ultimately that machinery has a great deal to do with governing.

All the great goals of humane and just government, all the hopes of courageous leaders and citizens may count for nothing if the clanking machinery of the Executive Branch is simply unequal to the task laid upon it.

We need not fear vigorous executive agencies if the constraints on executive power are in good working order. That is why it is so important that Congress function effectively, and why, for example, the creation of a Congressional budgeting capability is such a crucial advance.

Elections are the prime constraint upon power in a

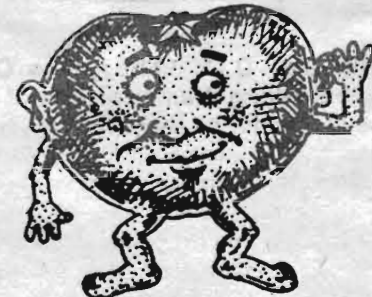
democracy. So the soundness of the electoral process is vital.



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ministrators, department chairmen, and student representatives will be held on February 25, 1976 at 3:00 p.m. to hear a report on Board of Trustees actions. The Board of Trustees will meet on February 24, 1976.

Dr. Wendell was encouraged to implement the Prospectus for Reducing Audit Fees for Credit Courses.

Dr. Satterfield announced that he will call the first meetings of the Inauguration Committee and the newly formed Athletic Council.

Progress was reported on the formation of the 'Friends of the Library' organization.

Dr. Satterfield stated that he had again met with H. Cannon of NEH and was encouraged to continue developing the project proposal on the training of faculty members for interdisciplinary studies. This proposal includes six institutions. The next meeting will be held on Friday, January 30, 1976 at 10:00 a.m. in WU401.

Respectfully submitted,

Friday, January 16, 1976

Norbert H. Leeseberg

Washington, D.C. The Adams Chronicle, a series of thirteen hour-long dramatizations of American History from 1750-1900, produced by WNET/13, New York, will premiere on Tuesday, January 20, 1976 on Public Broadcasting Service. The series was funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The historical narrative focuses on formative periods and events in America's past as seen through the lives of four generations of the Adams family which gave the United States its second and sixth presidents.

The Adams Chronicles is made possible by a \$1 million outright grant and \$3 million in gifts and matching grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the \$3 million amount, \$1.5 million was received by NEH from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and matched by NEH with Federal Treasury funds appropriated for matching purposes. In addition to the combined \$4 million in outright and matching grants from NEH, Atlantic Richfield Company made a grant of 1.2 million directly to WNET/13, New York, for the series' production.

Beginning this month, an estimated 400 colleges and universities will offer a credit course associated with The Adams Chronicles, either on campus or through extension programs. A number of books and related materials have been published in conjunction with the series. They include two hardbound books and a series of three publications related to the college and university courses being offered. All are published commercially and available for sale. Additionally, a special grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities has provided a 16 page adult home viewer guide and a 24 page teacher's guide, which are available free of charge from local Public Broadcasting Stations.

Job opportunities in Europe this summer . . . Work this summer in the forest of Germany, on construction in Austria, on farms in Germany, Sweden and Denmark, in industries in France and Germany, in hotel in Switzerland.

Well are these jobs available as well as jobs in Ireland, England, France, Italy, and Holland are open by the consent of the governments of these countries to American university students coming to Europe the next summer.

For several years students made their way across the Atlantic through A. E. S. —Service to take part in the actual life of the people of these countries. The success of this project has caused a great deal of enthusiastic interest and support both in America and Europe. Every year, the program has been expanded to include many more students and jobs. Already, many students have made application for the next summer job. American-European student Service (on a non-profitable basis) is offering these jobs to student for Germany, Scandinavia, England, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, and Spain. The jobs consist of forestry work, child care work (females only), farm work, hotel work (limited number available), construction work, and some other more qualified jobs requiring more specialized training.

The purpose of this program is to afford the student an opportunity to get into real living contact with the people and customs of Europe. In this way, a concrete effort can be made to learn something of the culture of Europe. In return for his or her work, the student will receive his or her room and board, plus a wage. However, student should keep in mind that they will be working on the European economy and wages will naturally be scaled accordingly. The working conditions (hours, safety, regulations, legal protection, work permits) will be strictly controlled by the labor ministries of the countries involved.

In most cases, the employers have requested especially for American Students. Hence, they are particularly interested in the student and want to make the work as interesting as possible.

They are all informed of the intent of the program, and will help the student all they can in deriving the most from his trip to Europe.

Please write for further information and application forms to: American-European Student-Service, Box 34733, Ft 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein (Europe).



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**Marginal Notes:**

**Military Elites, Roger A. Beaumont. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis(hard, \$8.95)**

Beaumont has very effectively raised and examined the nature of corps d'elite, their structural existence within conventional military forces, and ramifications of their deployment in the field. He begins by drawing up categories of elite forces, according to their nature and mission, e.g.

political-ideological(the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War)

technological(RAF Pathfinder Force)

romantic(U.S.-Canadian 1st Special Service Force)

occupational(aviators, submariners, tank crew)

Beaumont then considers the following propositions, which are borne out consistently in historical analysis of corps d'elite:

(1)elite forces internalize specialized belief systems and behavior patterns peculiar to their own units: distinctive uniforms, training, weaponry, even language. Paratroopers have long had a singular custom of refusing to salute 'leg' soldiers(non-jumpers), regardless of rank, to bolster their sense of esprit d'corps.

(2) Elite forces are generally recruited through appeals to adventurous spirit, offers of better pay, distinction from conventional forces, increased danger, and freedom for the bureaucratic 'straight' military machine.

(3) Civilian reaction to their nation's elite forces often reinforces the belief within the elites of their superiority over conventional troops—who compose support and logistics forces in the majority. Thus, elites may be seen as the only troops active.

(4) Although the nature and mission of elites are specialized, they are often misused by the stodgy, conservative command structure of the conventional military, either out of strategic need or poor judgement. Often this misuse places elite forces in situations which exceed their training and optimum efficiency. Thus the field effectiveness is greatly diminished, and intensified casualty rates result.

(5) This selection—destruction cycle, which seems inherent in corps d'elite, may become extremely difficult or intolerable for the overall military. An example is the use of Marines as sustained—combat troops on Guadalcanal in 1942: though trained and equipped as short—term assault forces, the Marines were forced by shortages of available troops to sustain combat against the Japanese. The result was severe casualty rates and a concomitant loss of effectiveness, which proved barely sufficient to wrest control of the island and surrounding areas from the Japanese along with limited naval and air support.

It becomes obvious in the course of the narrative that there are dangers in unbridled use of elite forces. Due to inflated belief systems of superiority and separation from the conventional military structure, corps d'elite may commit excesses against opposition forces or subject civilian populations caught in the middle. An obvious example is Operation Phoenix, in which the Army Special forces (conceived as a counter—insurgency and infiltration force) was employed, through CIA direction, in the murder of over 20,000 South Vietnamese suspected of having Communist loyalties — with no evidence thereof.

Indeed, as Beaumont notes, excesses may be committed through higher orders, as in the case of SS Einsatzgruppen. The SS was, under Himmler a bodyguard for Hitler, and internal security force. It was specialized into shock infantry and tank forces early in the war and as the Final Solution was made active policy, subspecialized SS units called Einsatzgruppen were deployed through Russia and Europe, rounding up Jews, gypsies and other "undesireable" ethnic strains and packing them off to camps. Such actions were carried out through intense fealty to Hitler and belief in Nordic supremacy, and were rationalized quite superficially, by the SS and the Nazi propaganda machine as well.

Beaumont conceived the Spanish Civil War of 1936—39 to be a clash of several elites of different nature: the German Condor Legion, which used to conflict as an opportunity to test out such tactics as dive bombing and mechanized ground blitzkrieg; the Spanish Foreign Legion, the razor edge of the Falangist movement against the Republic; and the International Brigades, a volunteer force of leftists and intellectuals in support of the Republic. Notable is the reversal of roles between the Foreign Legion—a superior military force which subordinated itself to a particular ideology — and the Brigades — formed out of ideological vases yet forming a viable and effective military force against the Facists.

There are some unresolved issues: as Beaumont suggests,

One might ask if Western leadership outside the neutral contries has not gotten itself into the habit of killing off the flower of its youth rather than risking the political feedback that might come from casualties suffered by generally raised forces . . . the ultimate signficance of the proliferation of corps d'elite, aside from those with a specific technological function, is as symptom of stress in institutions reaching desperately for nostrums in crisis or moral bankruptcy. This last question is indeed provocative: barring nuclear or bio—chemical holocaust, the increasing scarcity of resources needed for a prolonged conventional war may well lead nations to commit their military forces in the form of enlarged elites. If so, the belief systems and behavior patterns should be of concern to concerned people, both inside and outside the military structure.

Military Elites is a well—written and engaging book , providing much information and much food for thought. The material is well documented, and there is a sizeable bibliography and list of footnotes; there are numerous illustrations as well. This one is recommended to those with interest in this area without reservations.

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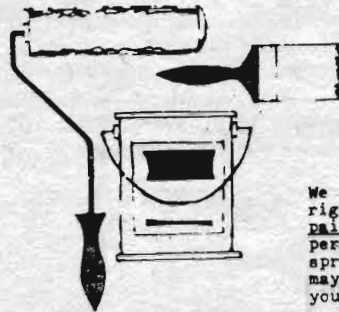
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