

the Wagner

NOVEMBER 5, 1970 VOLUME 42 NUMBER 8

If you ever
WANTED

to contact this man just call 3177 or 3187



A137526-48-92



PHOTOS TAKEN 10/1/70

A137526-48-91



AGE: OVER 50, BORN "MANY, MANY YEARS AGO", BAYONNE, N.J.
HEIGHT: 5' 8" TO 5' 9"
WEIGHT: OVER 180 LBS.
BUILD: HEAVY

SOC. SEC. NO.: 097-21-5307

COMPLEXION: DARK
RACE: SICILIAN
RACE: WHITE

HAIR: TURNING GREY
EYES: BROWN
NATIONALITY: SICILIAN

REMARKS: STROLLS AIMLESSLY WITH HANDS IN POCKETS.

WARNING: DEMARIA MAY BE FOLLOWING ANY ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL OR BE SEEN DRIVING A 1969 CADILLAC, NEW YORK LIC. NO. IN-8385. HE MAY BE SMILING AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED HE HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH ADMINISTRATION-AUTHORIZED HEAD-HUNTING, (TITLE 21, WC CODE, SEC. 1075), "SNOOPING" (WE LOST THE FILE NO.), AND WANDERING FOR TRIVIA.

There are very very few people on campus who have heard of 'Nick' DeMaria or know just what his job is all about. What is his place in the Wagner Administration's hierarchy? Who and what does he control? Read on, read on,...there are things we feel you should know.

Let's start "many, many years ago" (as DeMaria calls his 'birthdate') in Bayonne, New Jersey where he both grew up and received his High School education. Soon after High School his military career began when he was drafted as a private in 1941. He spent the last four years at Fort Wadsworth and retired from there after 28 and a half years of active duty. This is where Wagner comes into the picture.

Now how did DeMaria get his responsibilities here at Wagner? A little history first: Our fraternities and sororities were building their floats on the field at Fort Wadsworth. An unfortunate incident occurred when a bottle was thrown through a window by Wagner students, which created a bad feeling. DeMaria comes into the picture here because he was the one who smoothed things over between Wagner and the Army concerning the window incident. Some of our fellow students seemed to have been impressed by him so much that

when Diekmann was looking for someone for the open position the students recommended DeMaria to him. The students believed that DeMaria was the kind of person that would be beneficial to them on campus since he had shown his concern in helping them with the embarrassing situation. Who were these students? Diekmann did indeed ask DeMaria on the basis of the student's recommendations. DeMaria accepted and was added to the Wagner payroll last January.

Now in the employment of Wagner College DeMaria states, "My full time job is Wagner College." This is no idle statement as his actions more than compensate for his statement. He seems to be everywhere at once, and sometimes too often.

Lt. Schurr, former head of traffic and safety, was the victim of DeMaria's first head-hunt at Wagner. The true reason for Schurr's firing last March is still lost to obscurity. Next came 'Whitey,' Davidson's chauffeur, who for the past 25 years has held the same position and lost it mysteriously last Spring.

DeMaria was present at all of last year's disturbances including the fourth floor student Union sit-in. It was reported that at the height of the incident he charged through the crowd and threatened to

bodily remove several harrassing students.

In the light of soon to be explained incidents this fall, it appears he spent much of his time this last summer pondering the Housekeeping and Security dilemma. As he often tells people that his reputation preceeds him as a 'head-hunter' he has so fulfilled that reputation and made a grand entrance into the '70-'71 academic year by lowering the ax last week on the security and housekeeping personnel in a move which he explained as purely economic and for the betterment of the Wagner community.

He has boasted to many students of always being on top of situations. He regularly strolls around the campus at any hour of the day or night checking up on personnel and students, asking questions, and asking for student I.D.'s

Besides having jurisdiction over which concession companies are permitted on campus, he has also acquired a position that will fill his less active hours. He's President A.O.'s official private chauffeur.

As defined in a chart of the hierarchy of Wagner's administration, DeMaria's official position lies between Business Manager Dohld and the many people in charge of the various departments that keep Wagner's 'plant' functioning. This

means there are only three people above him: Davidson, Diekmann and Dohld. This was not always the case. Last year the business manager was below DeMaria on the chart. For some yet unexplained reason 'Nick' was kicked down a step.

He is presently in charge of all college personnel, grounds, maintenance, traffic, security, on-campus concessions, cafeteria (as pertains to students), the power station, student functions in the Union, chauffeuring the President, Post Office and letter shop, and all student activities on campus. He is also the official liaison between the college and all on-campus construction companies.

There are some who feel his responsibilities are too diversified to make his job in any one particular area effective and that perhaps, by his own volition, he has turned his own job into something like Wagner's number one 'Trivia Man'. He appears to be a substitute for Davidson and his men, in physically carrying out their decisions, giving the administration more time behind the desk.

So there you have a brief sketch of 'Nick' DeMaria, Director of Administrative Services. Keep track of the "number four man" on campus. His far-reaching jurisdiction seems to spread daily.



Fascists to Hold "free" Elections

ATHENS - The so-called "free" elections which the fascist regime of Greek Premier George Papadopoulos has announced that he held Nov. 29 and Dec. 6 are to allow balloting by only 10,000 of the 9 million population. Only mayors, presidents of rural communities and heads of local professional, labor and farm organizations will be able to vote. Mayors and community presidents, who form the largest section of the electorate, are government appointed.

Thus, 10,000 people will elect 92 candidates for Greece's 9 million people. General Papadopoulos will personally pick 46 of these candidates to serve on his consultative assembly.

The assembly's powers of advice are not binding.

World Labor Body asks Support of Spain's Workers

PRAGUE - The World Federation of Trade Unions on Oct. 28 called on working people and worker's organizations of all countries to give effective support to the workers' commissions of Spain which have set Nov. 3 as a national day of struggle for the amnesty of political prisoners in the prisons of the fascist Franco regime. The day of struggle coincides with the day on which a military tribunal will sentence 16 Basque patriots, six of whom face the death penalty. In Paris on Oct. 26, the newspaper L'Humanite reported a receipt of a letter from 164 Barcelona lawyers demanding dissolution of the so-called "public order" tribunal that is trying Spanish trade unionists and democratic-minded people.

Algeria Cancels Cleaver-Leary-Dohrn Conference

ALGIERS - Algerian authorities last week cancelled a scheduled press conference announced by Black Panther spokesman Eldridge B. Cleaver to introduce LSD-advocate Timothy F. Leary and Weatherwoman Bernardine Rae Dohrn. No explanation was given.



World Youth Assembly Support Indochina Resistance

BUDAPEST - The eighth assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth that opened here Oct. 28 has adopted a message of greetings to the young people of Indochina.

Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks on Vietnam, thanked the assembly and declared the Vietnamese people are resolved to continue their struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention in Vietnamese internal affairs.

Havana Broadcasts Vietnamese Viewpoint

HAVANA - The government of Socialist Cuba has initiated a special radio program which deals with the war from the viewpoint of the Vietnamese people themselves.

The program can be heard daily over the "Voice of Vietnam" series on Radio Havana at 9:10 p.m., 10:40 p.m. and 11:40 p.m., Eastern Standard Time on the following frequencies: 9.525 kc on the 31 meter band; at 11.970 kc on the 25 meter band and at 17.715 kc on the 16 meter band.

Egyptian Editor Warns of Further Israeli Aggression

CAIRO - Mohammad Hassanein Heikal, editor of Al Ahram, warned the Egyptian people last week that Israeli hawks are planning to launch another offensive against Egypt which "may prove to be severest experience we have passed through so far...a test of political, economic, military and psychological confrontation." His warning coincided with another proposal by one of the Big Four Powers in the UN General Assembly for an extension of the Middle East ceasefire which expires Nov. 5.

Montreal Elections Held Despite Army Occupation

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 - Manon Leger, candidate of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere (LSO - Socialist Workers League) for mayor of Montreal in the Oct. 25 municipal election, came in third out of a field of seven with 7,000 votes or 1.9 percent. The second-ranking candidate won slightly over 2 percent of the vote. The socialist vote, seemingly small alongside the landslide 92 percent vote for Mayor Jean Drapeau, is quite significant and certainly larger than observers expected.

Also important was the firm 15 percent vote won by the candidates of the labor-backed opposition group, FRAP.

The massive army invasion of Quebec followed by the relentless police raids, intimidation and arrests had virtually suffocated political life in the city. The opposition to Drapeau was effectively paralyzed with many of its leaders in prison. It was under such constraint that the revolutionary socialist campaign moved ahead and challenged the war measures act and the military occupation of the city.

The Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere and the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes (Young Socialist League) were the only revolutionary organizations to continue functioning and actively oppose the repression.

Actions included the publication of a special issue of *La Lutte Ouvriere* (Workers Struggle), whose editor, Arthur Young, remained in prison, and the publication of an election leaflet and its distribution in Montreal streets and campus meetings. Several LSO press releases denouncing the repression were reported that week and Manon Leger obtained radio and television time in spite of the repression.

The electoral campaign culminated Oct. 24 with the arrest of Manon Leger and six of her supporters while leafleting the Blackwatch army barracks in downtown Montreal. The seven were later released. Leger's denunciation of this repressive move was widely publicized by the Sunday papers on election day.

The Quebec government went ahead with the so-called election in spite of widespread demands that it be postponed until after the army left the city. Such demands were made by the three trade union confederations, the 90,000-member Parti Quebecois, and Front d'Action Politique des Salaries (FRAP) - Montreal's main opposition party - the Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere and the Quebec Committee for the Defense of Freedom.

The federal government and Mayor Jean Drapeau used the

FLQ terrorist kidnappings in order to stage their own terror campaign against FRAP. Jean Marchand, a federal cabinet minister, accused the labor-based party of being merely a front for the terrorist FLQ. Drapeau played second fiddle with the threat that "blood would run in the streets" if FRAP were elected. He claimed FRAP intended to set up a provisional government pending an insurrection by the FLQ.

Such denunciations spearheaded the witch-hunt against the opposition already somewhat muted and crippled by the government repression. In spite of such vicious blows, FRAP retained a firm 15 percent vote in the electoral districts where they put up candidates for the city council. FRAP did not have a mayoral candidate.

The election results offer little security to the capitalist rulers of Quebec. They have succeeded in eliminating all opposition from city hall but the social and national problems have only been aggravated in the past weeks.

Peace

6000 MORE Troops Go Into Cambodia

The Saigon puppet regime has launched a 6,000-man drive into Cambodia, it announced yesterday. This brought the number of South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to 17,500.

The new aggression was announced as the U.S. Command in Saigon reported a further reduction in U.S. forces there. Despite the latest U.S. withdrawals, some 377,000 GIs still remain there, approximately

the same number as existed there four years ago.

Reports from Thailand disclosed that the U.S. helicopter which exploded and crashed in a Thai rice field Sunday was en route from Laos to the Roayl Thai Air Base at Atkhli, 110 miles north of Bangkok.

The destruction of the helicopter confirms reports out of Saigon Sunday that the U.S.

Special Services has been operating in Laos, using mercenaries for their dirty work.

The helicopter belonged to Air America, the charter agency which works for the U.S. Agency for International Development and for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Both in Saigon and Washington, Pentagon sources denied that any U.S. forces are active in Laos.



South Vietnamese youth who refused to fight for the Saigon Govt. are lined up and handcuffed to stand trial.

—United Press International

QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE

NEW YORK - Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre! - Long live Free Puerto Rico! was the cry heard from 125th Street to 42nd Street as more than 2,000 people marched down Second Avenue to the United Nations last Friday to demand independence for Puerto Rico.

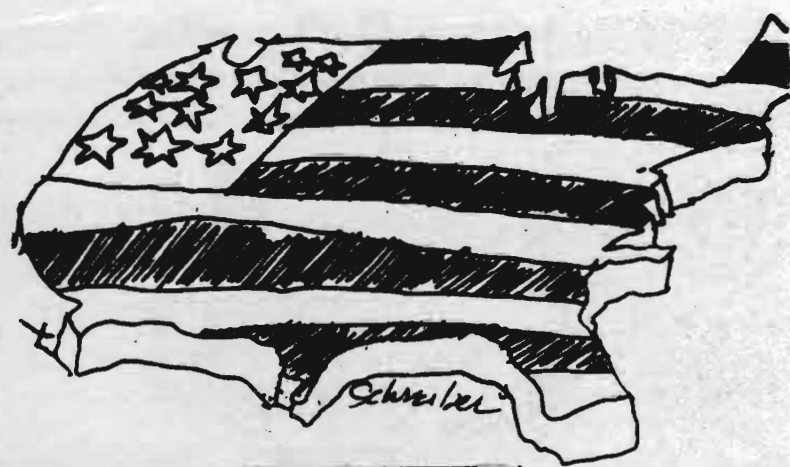
The Young Lords Party, organizers of the march, was joined by the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, the Puerto Rican Student Union and Black and White support groups. A Puerto Rican flag, about 50 feet wide, made by MPI members, was borne aloft, and a large banner proclaimed, "Self determination for Puerto Rico Now!"

The Puerto Rican groups assembled at Lexington Avenue and 125th Street at 11 am and



marched to 96th Street and Second Avenue, where supporting organizations joined the parade, among them the Black Panther Party, Youth Against War & Facism and the Young Workers Liberation.

Thousands of cops, outnumbering the demonstrators, surrounded the Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, to keep reporters and photographers from the speakers' stand.



Lawyers Try to Free Angela

NEW YORK - The National Conference of Black Lawyers filed suit last week for the release of Angela Davis from solitary confinement and relief from the extraordinary prison restrictions placed upon her.

The suit, filed before U.S. District Judge Walter R. Mansfield, also made a claim of \$250,000 damages against Mayor John Lindsay, Corrections Commissioner George McGrath and other New York officials responsible for the treatment of Miss Davis at the Women's House of Detention.

The suit seeks to end the segregation of Miss Davis from the other prisoners, restrictions on her visiting rights and restrictions on her mail. The court is also asked to end the round-the-clock surveillance of Miss Davis by prison guards.

The Black Communist professor has been on a hunger strike since Saturday, Oct. 24, in protest against the treatment she and the other prisoners have received in jail.

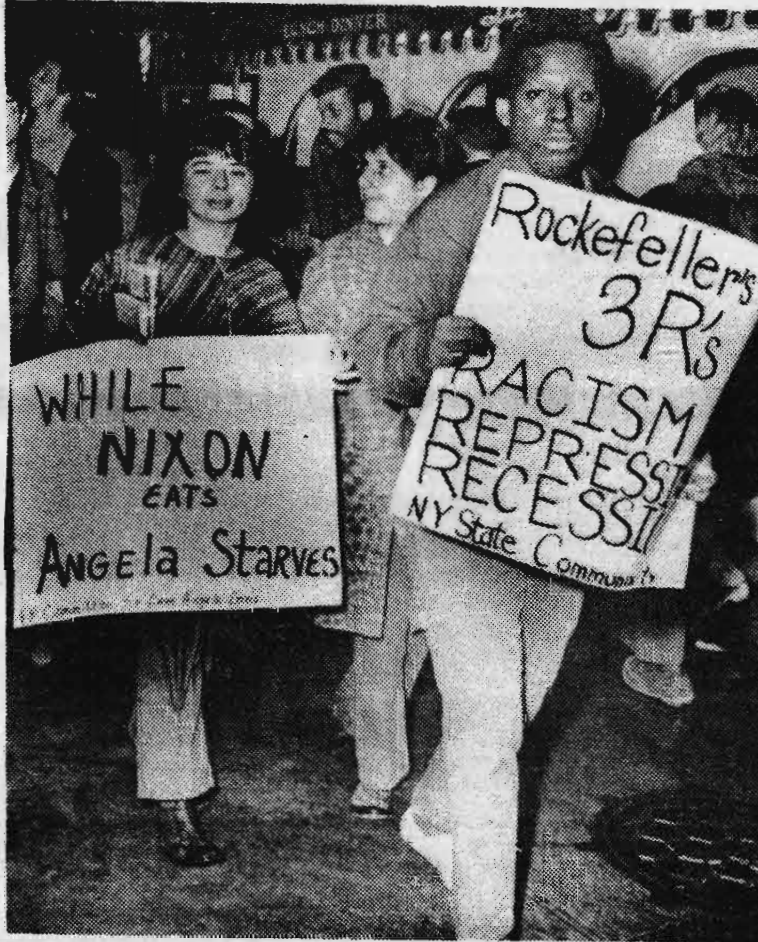
She has been held in prison here since her arrest on Oct. 13 on California charges of murder and kidnapping.

Her attorneys, John Abt and Margaret Burnham, are preparing a writ of habeas corpus which will be presented Thursday in

federal court.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who has signed an order to extradite Miss Davis to

California, faces a mounting national campaign to rescind his action.



Some eyes glance upwards at cheering inmates of Women's House of Detention as New York supporters of Angela Davis march across the street from jail where she is held in solitary confinement.

Kent State President States Plans

KENT, Ohio (CPS) - Craig Morgan, president of the student body at Kent State University yesterday (Oct. 21) before assembled students.

"I would like to address myself briefly to the nation as a whole. Not to those student and faculty members who already agree with us, but to those students who are apprehensive about the concerns expressed. It is understandable how much a college education means to you. This opportunity may seem too precious for you to jeopardize by becoming involved with what appears to be extra-curricular activities.

"But let me ask, once you have your degree, what kind of a life do you want to lead? Do you support a political system based on trust and reconciliation, or do you accept political rhetoric which divides

and polarizes your country, and turns the resultant fears into hatred for unpopular minority groups?

"We all understand the pressure which exists in a giant university. Sympathy must be given to those who fear that the system may reject them altogether, through the tyranny of the grade-point averages, bringing catastrophe to future career and personal advancement.

"But we ask each student if he can find it in his conscience to take the risks inherent in becoming involved in the greater issues, which threaten tragedy to our traditions of freedom and equality.

"To this end we at Kent State are asking for a nationwide moratorium on business as usual. We are asking that for one day

that students don't go to classes, don't spend their time drinking beer or playing football, but spend the day talking among themselves, with faculty members, with parents, and with college administrators about what is happening to us, about what is happening to civil liberties in America today. We are asking that students across the nation demonstrate their unity in whatever manner they desire, whether that be by fasts, teach-ins, rallies, or whatever; with only one restriction, it must be done non-violently. There are politicians in this nation who are banking on a violent upheaval on any campus in America in order to get themselves elected. We can't give them that opportunity. Anyone who doesn't see that is politically blind.

Jet Fighters To Strafe Campus Dissenters

SANTA MONICA, Calif. - Secretary of State candidate in California, Edmund G. Brown Jr. has announced that "the state of California should create an airborne campus 'strike force' to curb violence on college campuses."

In an interview with the Santa Monica EVENING OUTLOOK, Brown proposed that members of his special force would have access to a fleet of jets and would be equipped with the latest crowd-control devices - "such as tranquilizer guns, wood pellet guns and water cannons."

Brown is the son of the former liberal Democratic governor of California.

Unemployment Still Rising

WASHINGTON - Over one-quarter of the nation's 150 major population centers are now listed by the Labor Department as areas with "substantial" unemployment rates of at least 6 percent.

House Speaker John W. McCormack said last Tuesday there were firm indications that the country's total unemployment was now close to 6 percent, but that the actual figure would not be announced until after the Nov. 3 election.

When Herr Nixon took office over 20 months ago the jobless level was 3.4 percent.

School Sued for "Bra Test"

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida - An attorney here has filed suit against the local county school system for conducting a "bra test" of students.

To stamp out bralessness, the school bureaucrats reportedly sends suspects to the school's dean of women where they are required to jump up and down. If there is too much bounce, the student is sent home and instructed to wear a bra in the future.

Battle of 'Pit River' Ends In Red Defeat

BURNEY, Calif. - An assault force of 100 forest rangers, U.S. marshals and sheriff's deputies launched a bloody battle last week to remove a group of Pit River Indians and their supporters from Lassen National Forest.

Since Oct. 5 the Indians had been camping in the area, which they say was taken illegally from their ancestors. They had erected a quonset hut and were in the process of building a "longhouse" when the government agents made their attack.

The officers were armed with automatic rifles and used mace and swing clubs at the Indians. One 57-year-old tribesman was hospitalized.

Rightist Veterans Foiled By Own Law

HOUSTON, Texas - A city ordinance in Houston originally passed to limit parades by antiwar groups has prevented the American Legion from holding a Veterans Day parade scheduled for Nov. 11.

An American Legion spokesman said Oct. 5 that the organization does not have the \$2,500 fee required by the city ordinance for holding a parade.

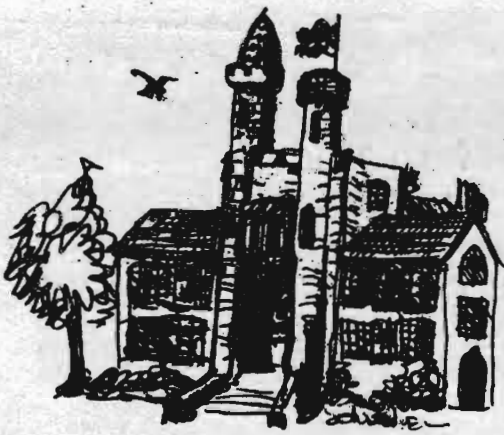
The Legion was instrumental in getting the law passed in the first place.

Washington Admits Hostile Acts

WASHINGTON - U.S. State Department officials have acknowledged that a Russian charge of at least ten U.S. violations of Soviet air space in the past decade is correct.

The Nixon regime said the violations were all accidental, but the Soviets declared they were "openly hostile to the Soviet Union" and resulted from increased activity at U.S. military bases which virtually surround the U.S.S.R.

No Soviet violations of U.S. air space have been claimed or admitted by either nation in the same period.



ON THE CAMPUS

Senate Forum is Successful

by LYNNE SKEAD

Last Thursday Wagner students had an opportunity to politically confront themselves with the representatives of the candidates running for the Senate from New York. In a four hour seminar sponsored by the Wagnerian.

Representing Democratic Ottinger was Eugene Linden. Showing for Republican Goodell was Michail Green. Present for Buckley was Robin Moore. Only the Socialist Worker party candidate Kipp Dawson represented herself. Finally Controller Walter Stienhilber represented the Socialist Labor Candidate John Emmanuel.

Quickly moving into this article; each of the speakers spoke for about 20 minutes with a question and answer period following.

Goodell's representative Green was first on the format. He expounded on the usual law and order, draft, and war 'stuff.' On Vietnam he believed the only way to stop the war would be to stop our attitude towards violence. On Law and order he said the internal revenue laws, laws on marijuana, gambling, and the unrealistic traffic laws should be changed. He also believed that the defense budget should be cut in order to slice the military budget, in order to

cut the military's power. At the end of the speech he professed his defeatist attitude by saying that as the polls stood, Buckley was to win because Ottinger was taking away any votes that Goodell would be getting.

The next speaker was Eugene Linden representing Ottinger. His basic thought throughout was that all Goodell people should throw their support to Ottinger since Goodell was out of the race by every poll, so that Ottinger would therefore beat Buckley. His argument to convince the voters that they should not vote for Goodell was centered around the quoted statistics and the assumed idea that there were only small differences between Ottinger and Goodell and large differences between Ottinger and Buckley. Therefore, he advocated Goodell voters should vote for Ottinger "For New York State's good."

Moving right along now, the next speaker was a Mr. Stienhilber from the Socialist Labor Party. This gentleman did not have a typical campaign speech but attacked the heart of the situation. In so many words he said there was too much rhetoric about all the issues concerning everyone. All politicians ever do is talk on

issues such as poverty, violence, discrimination, etc. He continued by reading off two whole pages of issues. He believed the politicians failed to see that all the issues stemmed from the capitalistic crises and "the capitalistic exploitation of the worker" (as quoted from Marx). He summed up by giving a choice to the voters: the property of a meager minority, or the interests of the minority to survive. He gave no opinion on any issues; just one solution: 'Dump' the capitalistic system and adopt a socialistic system.

On the other side of the political spectrum Robin Moore represented conservative candidate Buckley. He stated that Buckley support Nixon's present VietNam policies, thought that Nixon deserved more support, believed in military spending for a strong defense mechanism, believed in a volunteer army, believed in stopping crime by using more forceful methods, and believed in legalizing marijuana. His clinching statement, concerning welfare, sounded as if he took the words out of Spiro's mouth: "Too many bums collecting checks."

The Women's Liberation movement showed its face in the Socialist Worker Candidate Kipp Dawson, a very well-spoken, seemingly honestly, concerned young woman. She stated that in her opinion the key question of the race was crime. Referring to crime not only in the streets, but also to the crime that Ottinger, Goodell and Buckley failed to point to. The crime created by government in war. She believes that none of the candidates basically differ with Nixon in believing that the U.S. has a right to be in VietNam. Kipp advocated immediate unilateral withdrawal of all troops from VietNam. She was also the only candidate to say that the only way for the Blacks to have their freedom was to have "Black control of Black Schools."

The speeches then ended, and a question and answer period began. As was expected the representative's own views were expressed and were not totally their candidate's. Some of the questions sounded intelligent, however, the session was splattered by guttural grunts and sighs from the well-mannered students. A young lady even extended herself so far as to sweetly let out a "fuck you" to Buckley's representative.

SECOND COLLEGE COUNCIL MEETING HELD

by ERIC PAPPAS

The second meeting of the College Council was called to order 3:21 p.m. on Thursday, October 29, in CCF-1.

The first topic of discussion was the ratification of the constitution of the proposed Wagner College Veterans Association. The purpose of this organization "will be to provide realistic counseling and also to promote the general welfare of veterans on campus both academically and socially." The constitution was passed 14-1.

Another constitution in question was that of ALMA. It was passed by the council last year, but without a quorum of members present. A quorum of members passed it 22-0 during the meeting.

The next order of business was the election of one administrator and two faculty members to the Executive Cabinet. Dean Wertz now fills the administrative opening while

Professor's Yarns and Drier took the faculty positions.

At an earlier meeting, Dean Maher made a proposal to form two College Courts out of the one existing court. He proposed these courts to be: College Court on Social Conduct and College Court on Public Disorder. He explained that these courts were designed to favor the student who faces disciplinary action or possible expulsion from the college. This proposal will not be voted upon until further discussion can be had by the Council members.

Again the question of administrative power on the individual level arose. A motion was passed to form a committee to review the organizational structure of the college and submit a report to the council.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m. following the recommendation of Jim Fox, Student Government President.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING



The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees took place on Tuesday, October 27, 1970. This meeting was preceded by meetings of standing committees of the Board which included student and faculty representatives as noted below.

On Monday, October 19, the Development Committee met from 4:00 p.m. through the supper hour. Henry Cruz and Dr. Henkel joined the Committee in their work. This Committee prepared recommendations to the Board on two matters. The first action was a retreat to be held in late winter for members of the Board to consider in depth future plans of the College and their financing. The second matter concerned legal approval of a means of attracting significant donors called the "Pooled Life Income Fund" method.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee was joined by Dr. Edythe Kershaw and Robert Guzman in their meeting on Thursday, October 22. The Committee heard reports from several officers of the College on the status of each construction project as well as progress on finishing our three new buildings. The committee then toured the physical plant and grounds to observe progress and note various improvements still to be made. Their tour included particular attention to the Union site and road project and the site of the building on West Campus which will provide band practice space.

The Faculty Committee held its meeting during the morning of Monday, October 26th. Their agenda included discussions with officers of the Student Government and members of the Faculty Council concerning recommendations of the

Academic Development, Student Affairs and Faculty Affairs Committees. Items covered by this committee also included approval of two faculty members' promotions.

The Alumni Interests Committee met together with Dr. F. Willecke and Mrs. C. Scheiper on Monday, October 26 during the afternoon. The committee reviewed the progress of the planning for the Annual Fund and the details of Homecoming events.

The Investments Committee meeting was attended by Professor E. Steen and David Hobbick on Monday, October 26. This committee heard the report of our Investment Advisory Service and reviewed the present and future outlook of our portfolio of investments.

The Nominating Committee also met on Monday, October 26 with Dr. Norval Calhoun and Nick Netti. The committee discussed the slate of officers for the Board of Trustees and nominees to Executive Committee for the academic year 1970-71.

In addition to their meeting with members of the faculty and student body during these committee sessions, further dialogue took place at luncheons on both Monday October 26 and Tuesday, October 27 at which faculty and students joined the Board.

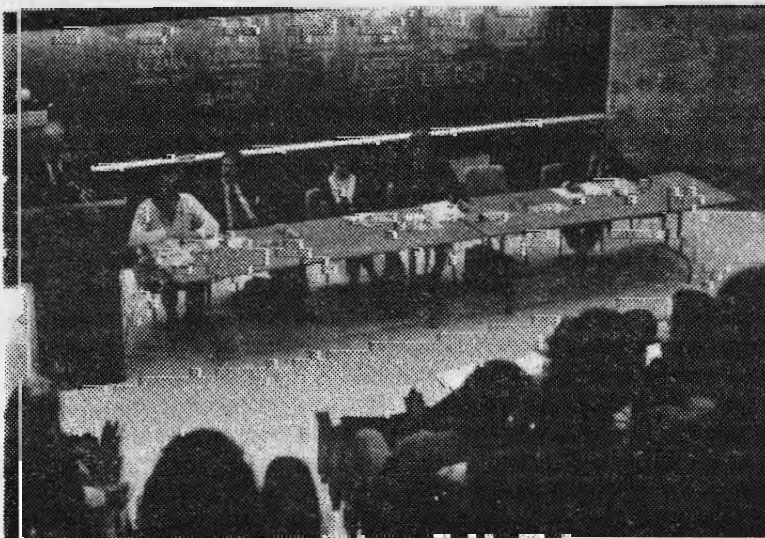
Freshman Class Officers

Pres	Glen Alpert
V.P.	Keith Hiltz
Sec.	Judy Lupardi
Trea.	Lynn Beachan

Fall's First Art Show Opens

Yesterday, Ellen Tonnesen's show opened in the second floor of the Communications Building. In Includes works done in the past two years, and the entire show is excellent.

Ellen does pottery and etchings beautifully, but the really outstanding things are her collages and her beautifully soft, sensitive figure drawings. All but three works are for sale, including everything from happy little pottery turtles to big oil paintings, and the prices are perfect for starting your personal art collection now. Make time to see and appreciate Ellen's art -- it's great.



NICHOLS WORTH REVISITED

Upon reading Frank Nichols' "last column" I was again reminded that our struggle for an equal voice in decision-making at the college is not only impeded by the administration but also by the faculty. Thus the struggle is of greater magnitude than we at times wish to believe.

This is extremely important to remember for if we forget we might later find our vocal cords controlled by the faculty. We must constantly realize that the faculty is an obstacle. It is an obstacle that is also interested in a greater voice in administrative policies.

We must view Mr. Nichols' last column in this light. By Nichols implying that the students at Wagner are incapable of drawing a line when faced with a decision, he was at once reinforcing the schism that exists between faculty and students. Explicitly what Nichols voices was that the students are incapable of evaluating a faculty member just because we, as immature individuals, interested in grades rather than learning, would have the tendency to favor the "nice guys" or popular faculty members. To add insult to injury, Nichols went a step further and stated: "A real teacher must often be frustrating to students, constantly challenging parochialism, egoism, and apathy." All I have to say to this statement is keep the faith baby!

What disturbs me is that I don't really know where Nichols stands. Does he really mean these detrimental statements, or does he subconsciously or consciously mean that he'd rather not have the students make the decisions? If one notes the paragraph concerning his own use of personal evaluations in the past one wonders how it relates to the whole. If he really does not think students are capable of giving an evaluation then why bother asking for one. On the other hand, if he thinks students are capable, what is then the message?

Ironically, the only thing Mr. Nichols accomplished in his last column was to alienate himself from the students by giving the student body an unfair, unjust and inadequate evaluation. I am sure Mr. Nichols has not had the entire student body as students and therefore is incapable of uttering such detrimental statements.

It is therefore self-evident that our struggle for a voice in decision-making is not only a struggle with the administration but also a struggle with faculty members, even those who desire change. What it boils down to is that even our own friends can forsake us. Who can we trust?

Lydia Kalb

TWO CENTS WORTH

Frank Nichols in his column "A Nichols Worth" has come across with some very informative and good articles. He has set the example of a professor who is willing to "get involved" in communicating outside the classroom situation. It is because of his past outstanding example contrasted against his last article that I found myself confused and disturbed by what Mr. Nichols was saying. His article seems to draw concrete dividing lines which classified "things" in black and white categories. Not only were these classifications unrealistic, but the arguments used for such classifications and dividing lines were very unrealistic. I've gone through the article and have drawn six points which I feel need much more clarification on the part of Mr. Nichols.

One, Professor Nichols appears to be against the idea of "students idea of popularity" as being an evaluation for tenure. He then states, "I would rather be a 'respected bastard' than a popular 'nice guy.'" This leaves several questions unanswered. Is it possible for a man to be a respected nice-guy? Also, there are different forms of popularity which the term "nice-guy" fails to take into consideration. A person can be a popular teacher because he is a good teacher, but that same man can be a "bastard" personally. Therefore a teacher can be a popular instructor and still be a bastard. Thus a person could be a respected "nice-guy" and a popular bastard.

Two, in the third paragraph Nichols states, "I do NOT think that anyone, friend or foe, on the faculty should be evaluated on his popularity with the students...." Who said students evaluate on the basis of popularity? Perhaps I am being idealistic, but I think the majority of students are mature enough to evaluate a professor on the basis of how that professor instructs and not on the basis of "is the professor a nice-guy" or "the professor is a bastard because he gave me a bad grade." A student who would evaluate on a popularity basis would find his evaluation invalid because it would be in the minority of opinion set against the opinion of those students who evaluate on the responsible level of a professor's ability to instruct. I think it is short changing the student by inferring the student evaluates on the basis of personality.

Three, in the end of the third paragraph Nichols draws black and white lines again when he states, "...I personally would rather be unpopular and TEACH than be popular and ineffective." Again, I would raise the question, is it possible for a person to be popular and teach or

just because a person is popular does this popularity automatically mean he is ineffective?

Fourth, Nichols states, "But, teaching is the name of the game, not personality." I frankly disagree. In the past a professor may have been an excellent student and as such he has received his PhD. When it comes to imparting the knowledge in such a way that the student may be motivated and the subject will be interesting the tremendous PhD student finds himself lacking in those "personality characteristics" which would enable him to be a good instructor. He must have a personality which equips him to effectively impart his knowledge.

Five, in the last paragraph Nichols states "...I want to be evaluated by students, peers and administration on what I accomplish in the classroom, not in The Wag." I don't see why a person could not accomplish something in The Wag and in the classroom. Again, Nichols' argument draws lines by his statement that if he accomplishes something in the classroom his accomplishments in the Wag would either distract or add to his classroom accomplishments. I think the two accomplishments are separate and distinct. A professor will be judged as a writer according to how he writes. He will be judged as an instructor according to how he instructs. I do not think people will judge an instructors' accomplishments on the basis of his Wag articles, nor will a person judge a Wag article on the basis of how a man instructs.

Six, Nichols states, "but I want no special advantage, or disadvantage, over my colleagues on the faculty." What advantage is he talking about? Does writing in the Wag carry a status or popularity values? Nichols seems to take on the responsibility of what others think of him so he will get an "equal popularity value" with his colleagues instead of doing what he feels he might want to do and letting the chips fall.

In short, I feel his arguments for quitting his column are poor. The Wag needs faculty and administration to write articles furthering communication between the Wagner community. We need faculty whose concern extends to issues and opinions outside the classroom, and which transcend any fear of evaluation from students, peers or administration when this evaluation impinges on the personal freedom to stand up and speak out. I see Professor Nichols attempting to escape from the unjust standard of popularity, but in doing this, he is effected by that standard by saying, I don't want to be anymore or any less popular than other professors, but just as popular as they are.

I sound very vindictive, I know. But I've enjoyed "A Nichols Worth" and I think Professor Nichols has set an

example for other professors to express themselves outside the classroom, and we need this. When Nichols announced the termination of his column, especially on such weak rationalizations as he presents, I viewed this as a cop-out. I hope Professor Nichols continues his column and his example of a "Professor who speaks out."

Chris Launer

THE NAME OF THE GAME

I must seriously disagree with the essence of Prof. Nichols in his column appearing in the October 29 issue of THE WAGNERIAN. He expresses his opinion against using student evaluations in the complex process of re-examining a teacher status because as he puts it, a faculty member should not "be evaluated on his popularity with the students." This uncovers Professor Nichols belief that popularity is the only criteria which a student uses in evaluating a professor.

He explains that to be a "real" teacher one must "be frustrating to the student constantly challenging parochialism, egoism and apathy" and the inference from this is that such behavior will characterize the prof as "unpopular"; thus the act of being a "real" teacher gives that prof a negative evaluation. It seems to me that this entire train of thought is an elitist thought in that Professor Nichols allows the student no intelligence in being able to recognize a teacher who is working to enlighten his students through actively challenging them.

The implication of Professor

Nichols argument is that faculty should be evaluated on criteria founded in "knowledge" and not in popularity, so he excludes the student evaluation because it is void of knowledge and is irrational. Now, I do not believe that knowledge, as the culmination of a series of academic steps, is the only criteria for an evaluation. I believe that student opinion can be a criteria which can claim the label of knowledge also and not be banished to the realm of popularity. This belief should be accepted if one has respect for those students. The dictionary definition of respect is "a regard for the quality of a person," that is, realizing the abilities of another person and not believing in a stereotype. Respect, it seems to me, Professor Nichols lacks completely and that is why I term his argument elitist.

The name of the game we're in is education; so, if one accepts the fundamental quality of each person, and also at the same time pursues the course of a "real" teacher with the intent of enlightening each persons quality, why not accept the collective evaluation of students as a knowledgeable criteria? If one believes in education and one's own performance at all, one should also believe in the intelligent quality of the students. Because of this, I do not agree with Mr. Nichols withdrawing his column from the Wagnerian for fear of an unfair "popular" advantage over his colleagues, and also disagree with Professor Nichols' characterization of students as lacking a knowledgeable quality.

Sincerely,

Thomas Gibbons

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BLACK

Declaration Of Independence

IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, July 4, 1970 A DECLARATION by concerned Black Citizens of the United States of America in Black Churches, Schools, Homes, Community Organizations and Institutions assembled:

When in the course of Human Events, it becomes necessary for a People who were stolen from the lands of their Fathers, transported under the most ruthless and brutal circumstances 5,000 miles to a strange land, sold into dehumanizing slavery, emasculated, subjugated, exploited and discriminated against for 351 years, to call, with finality, a halt to such indignities and genocidal practices — by virtue of the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, a decent respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare their just grievances and the urgent and necessary redress thereof.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are not *only* created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights among which are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, but that when this equality and these rights are deliberately and consistently refused, withheld or abnegated, men are bound by self-respect and honor to rise up in righteous indignation to secure them. Whenever any Form of Government, or any variety of established traditions and systems of the Majority becomes destructive of Freedom and of legitimate Human Rights, it is the Right of the Minorities to use every necessary and accessible means to protest and to disrupt the machinery of Oppression, and so to bring such general distress and discomfort upon the oppressor as to the offended Minorities shall seem most appropriate and most likely to effect a proper adjustment of the society.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that such bold tactics should not be initiated for light and transient Causes; and, accordingly, the Experience of White America has been that the descendants of the African citizens brought forcibly to these shores, and to the shores of the Caribbean Islands, as slaves, have been patient long past what can be expected of any human beings so affronted. But when a long train of Abuses and Violence, pursuing invariably the same Object, manifests a Design to reduce them under Absolute Racist Domination and Injustice, it is their Duty radically to confront such Government or system of traditions, and to provide, under the aegis of Legitimate Minority Power and Self Determination, for their present Relief and future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of Black People in the United States of America; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to address this Declaration to Despotic White Power, and to give due notice of their determined refusal to be any longer silenced by fear or flattery, or to be denied justice. The history of the treatment of Black People in the United States is a history having in direct Object the Establishment and Maintenance of Racist Tyranny over this People. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

The United States has evaded Compliance to laws the most wholesome and necessary for our Children's education.

The United States has caused us to be isolated in the most dilapidated and unhealthful sections of all cities.

The United States has allowed election districts to be so gerrymandered that Black People find the right to Representation in the Legislatures almost impossible of attainment.

The United States has allowed the dissolution of school districts controlled by Blacks when Blacks opposed with manly Firmness the white man's Invasions on the Rights of our People.

The United States has erected a Multitude of Public Agencies and Offices, and sent into our ghettos Swarms of Social Workers, Officers and Investigators to harass our People, and eat out their Substance to feed the Bureaucracies.

The United States has kept in our ghettos, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies of Police, State Troopers and National Guardsmen, without the consent of our People.

The United States has imposed Taxes upon us without protecting our Constitutional Rights.

The United States has constrained our Black sons taken Captive in its Armies, to bear arms against their black, brown and yellow Brothers, to be the Executioners of these Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

The Exploitation and Injustice of the United States have incited domestic Insurrections among us, and the United States has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our ghettos, the merciless Military Establishment, whose known Rule of control is an undistinguished shooting of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions of Black People:

For being lynched, burned, tortured, harried, harassed and imprisoned without Just Cause.

For being gunned down in the streets, in our churches, in our homes, in our apartments and on our campuses, by Policemen and Troops who are protected by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they commit on the Inhabitants of our Communities.

For creating, through Racism and bigotry, an unrelenting Economic Depression in the Black Community which wreaks havoc upon our men and disheartens our youth.

For denying to most of us equal access to the better Housing and Education of the land.

For having desecrated and torn down our humblest dwelling places, under the Pretense of Urban Renewal, without replacing them at costs which we can afford.

The United States has denied our personhood by refusing to teach our heritage, and the magnificent contributions to the life, wealth and growth of this Nation which have been made by Black People.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered mainly by repeated Injury. A Nation, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Racially Oppressive Regime, is unfit to receive the respect of a Free People.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our White Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of Attempts by their Structures of Power to extend an unwarranted, Repressive Control over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Captivity and Settlement here. We have appealed to their vaunted Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our Common Humanity to disavow these Injustices, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of Justice and of Humanity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which hereby announces our Most Firm Commitment to the Liberation of Black People, and hold the Institutions, Traditions and Systems of the United States as we hold the rest of the societies of Mankind, Enemies when Unjust and Tyrannical; when Just and Free, Friends.

We, therefore, the Black People of the United States of America, in all parts of this Nation, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name of our good People and our own Black Heroes—Richard Allen, James Varick, Absalom Jones, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and all Black People past and present, great and small—Solemnly Publish and Declare, that we shall be, and of Right ought to be, **FREE AND INDEPENDENT FROM THE INJUSTICE, EXPLOITATIVE CONTROL, INSTITUTIONALIZED VIOLENCE AND RACISM OF WHITE AMERICA**, that unless we receive full Redress and Relief from these Inhumanities we will move to renounce all Allegiance to this Nation, and will refuse, in every way, to cooperate with the Evil which is Perpetrated upon ourselves and our Communities. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed, by Order and in behalf of Black People,

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There will be a meeting for Sociology Majors on Thursday, November 5, 1970 in room 201 at the Student Union. All Majors are expected to attend.

Spanish Club First Activity will be:

Show: THE MAN OF LA MANCHA (NYC)
Nov. 18, 1970 Price: \$4.80
Tickets are being sold by Mrs. Garcia in the Science Building Room 106. Or Alberto Arias Towers E 102 and Maria Diaz Women's Residence 125. Deadline will be Nov. 6!
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COME BLOW YOUR HORN, by Neil Simon, presented by the Staten Island Civic Theatre, November 11-14, Wednesday thru Saturday, 8:30 PM, 76 Franklin Ave. New Brighton. Call 448-2230 any time (\$2.50, students \$1.50).

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When are they going to change the curriculum before the students go on strike.

DEAR FELIX, (Krazy Kat) - "happy chickie hunting!" I'm no longer your Igna's.

When are the languages going to be dropped as all the other colleges are doing in the N.Y. area.



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SPORTS

WAGNER SEAHAWKS



WAGNER UPENDS SPRINGFIELD 26-17

by JERRY LAZZARA

In a see-saw battle, Wagner College came from behind to nose out Springfield College, 26-17, in Springfield. Springfield which had been undefeated in six contests fell before a well balanced Seahawk team. From the toss of the coin to the beginning of the fourth quarter, the Seahawks encountered troubles but managed to put out a victory in the fourth on a key interception by Linter.

For the most part of the first period, both clubs boasted an ineffective offense until the Chiefs after a Stinson punt found themselves on the Hawk 36 yard line. Chief QB Paul Ingram then marched Springfield to their first of the game.

On the first play, Fullback Wayne Sanborn found a hole and dashed nine yards to the 27. Ingram then overthrew End Oliver Wilson for an incompleteness. On third and one, Speedster Bill Gray charged up the middle for an 11 yard gain. Sanborn on a hand off from Ingram, gained 9 yards off-tackle to the 11. Sanborn again ran off-tackle for a gain of 2 to the 9. On the next play, Wagner was caught off sides and penalized five yards moving the ball to the 4. On first and goal, Sanborn carried for a gain of two to the two. The Seahawks on the following play were caught off sides and penalized to the one. On second and goal, Sanborn fumbled but Ingram recovered for a loss of two yards on the play. The Chiefs then scored as Sanborn carried the ball over the goal line. The P.A.T. was good and the Chiefs lead 7-0.

In the second quarter, both teams scored, the Chiefs a field goal and Wagner a touchdown.

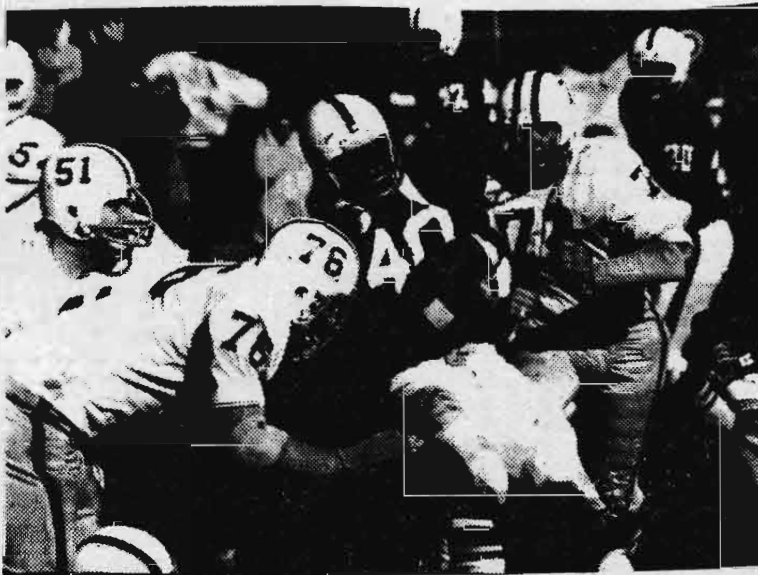
After the Chief's kickoff, Wagner ran two plays before Linebacker Bruce Rupert picked off a Fagan pass at the 24 and ran 9 yards before being stopped at the 33 yard line. Sanborn then carried four times for gains of 11, 8, 1, and 4, yards respectively and finally wound up at the Hawk 10 yard line. Gray then bullied his way for two yards to the 8. On a triple option, HB Mark Kingdon was trapped behind the line of scrimmage for a loss of 2. On third and ten, Ingram threw to John Curtis who dropped the ball for the incompleteness. The Chiefs send in Kicker Bob Turley to try for the field goal. Gurley cleared the crossbars and the Hawks found themselves blanked 10-0.

The Seahawks on the next series of downs were again forced to punt to Springfield.

The Wagner Defense held Springfield to three plays before the Chiefs punted to Wagner. The Hawks received possession at their own 30. The Fox then engineered a touchdown drive. On first and ten, Fagan unleashed a bomb to Bill Piper which was incomplete. Fortunately, the referee spotted pass interference by Chief Willie Boynton, this moved the ball to the Springfield 39. Halfback Jake Ellis carried three times for a gain of 4, 3 and 3 to the Chief 30. On fourth and one, the Fox on a keeper made the first down by picking up 2 yards to the 28. On the next play, Fagan tossed to Howie Wilinon for the TD. The P.A.T. was no good as the Hawks cut the lead, 10-6.

In the third quarter, the Chiefs kicked off to Wagner. Jack Kachadurian, who again gained over 100 yards in the game, received the kick off on the 13 and raced 18 yards to the 31. On first and ten, the Fox surprised the Chiefs by throwing a bomb to Bill Piper for a 69 yard touchdown combination. The P.A.T. was good as Wagner lead, 13-10.

The Chiefs came right back to recapture the lead on a TD. After Gray returned the football to the 31, on the kickoff, Wagner was penalized and Ed Koszowski was ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct moving the ball to the 46. On first and ten, Sanborn banged his way up the middle for a gain of 2 to the 44. Ingram then tested his arm by hitting John Curtis on the 37 yard line. With the count 3rd and 1, Sanborn bullied through left tackle for the first down to the 36. On the next play, Gray on a triple option cracked his way for a gain of one to the 35, then Sanborn gained five reaching the Hawk 30 yard line. On third and four, Mark Kingdom bolted 5 yards to the 25 for a first down. Sanborn attacked the middle



and picked up six yards to the 19. Wagner on an offside penalty gave the Chiefs the first down. From the 15, Gray gained three up the middle, Sanborn ran off tackle for 5, Sanborn struck the middle for three. The ball was now on the Wagner 4 yard line with a first down. QB Ingram on a keeper fumbled the ball but recovered on the five for a loss of one. Sanborn on a handoff from Ingram hit off tackle for the score. The P.A.T. was good as the score was Springfield 17, Wagner 13.

The Chiefs set up the next Wagner touchdown when Ingram fumbled on the 35 and Mike Bale recovered on the Chief 34. Jack Kachadurian then carried twice for gains of 7 and 6 yards to the 19. Newcomer Larry Schmidt received the ball and hustled for a gain of 1 to the 18. The Fox, on a keeper, sneaked through for 4 to the 14. On third and five, Kachadurian fell one yard short of the first down. On fourth and one, with 8:49 remaining and Wagner trailing by 4, the Hawks decided to go for the first down instead of attempting a field goal. The gamble paid off as Kachadurian bullied his way for the first down and a pickup of one. On first and goal, Fagan, on a

keeper, moved the ball three yards to the six. Kachadurian busted up the middle for a gain of 4 to the two yard line. Springfield was then caught offside and the error put Wagner on the one. Two plays later, Kachadurian, from the one, plunged into the end zone for the score. The P.A.T. was no good as Wagner regained the lead 19-17.

The Chiefs on another mistake put the game out of reach. On fourth and nine, Ingram faded back to throw under a heavy rush. He threw the ball into the arms of Linter who returned the ball 30 yards for the score. Howser's kick was good as Wagner upended Springfield, 26-17.

WASHINGTON DESTROYS WAGNER 6-2

by Paul Schulhaus

The Washington College soccer team, aided by a strong, gusty wind, marched over Wagner's Seahawks last Tuesday, October 27th, at Washington's Chestertown, Maryland field. With this 6-2 loss, Wagner's booters now possess a dismal 1 win, 7 loss, and 1 tie record.

Washington scored first when Ralph Sanche put a shot past Hawk goalie Dan Reitenbach and Wagner failed to score as the first period ended leaving Wagner trailing Washington by a 1-0 score.

In the second quarter, Washington's Paul Brown drilled two quick goals past Wagner's netman Reitenbach before Hawk Dan Dudde tallied Wagner's first score on a fast shot past Washington goal-tender Dave Ogens. Neither team was able to

score again and the period ended with the score: Washington 3, Wagner 1.

The third stanza saw Wagner again shut out while Washington's Bob Innis was scoring a running shot past Wagner's net-minder Reitenbach. Wagner was on its way to its 7th defeat; the score at the end of the third quarter: Washington 4, Wagner 1.

In the final period, Wagner had trouble controlling the ball due to the strong wind and Washington took advantage with tallies by Sanche and Reynolds. Wagner's Ed Brewster, with two minutes left, managed a kick past Washington goalie Ogens which was in vain, and no further points were scored for either team. The final score: Washington 6, Wagner 2.

