

The CORD WEEKLY

VOL. 10 No. 19

WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1970

Dewey Wins by Landslide!!!

by Steve Young

On Monday, Stewart Thomson, Chief Electoral Officer for the SAC elections disqualified three students, Gill Elson, Diane Montieth, and Darrell Tshirhart, because of their inability to conform to the necessary qualifications.

The reason for this confusion lay in the nomination forms themselves. These forms stated that a student needed only a 60% average in five subjects over two years when in actuality - under the new constitution - a 60% average over eight subjects was required. The conflict between what the constitution declares and what the nomination forms stated was caused by the tendency of the Chief Electoral Officers in the past to draft the nomination forms using previous forms as models. Thus, when Thomson followed this example he was

actually listing the requirements under the old constitution which was no longer in effect, but under which the old nomination forms had been drafted.

It was not until Dean Nicols pointed out the scholastic deficiency of some of the nominees that the conflict was discovered. Its discovery, and the resolving of the conflict, brought to light several electoral blunders of the past.

In the first place, Darrell Tshirhart, who sat on council last year, should not have even been there, due to his marks. But because of the error, he sat on council. The constitution also states that only a union member may sit on council. This year the Seminary students decided not to join the union, and thus their representative on SAC should

have been removed. He was not.

The disqualification of the three students cut the number of those running for office to nine. Thus, Thomson will acclaim L. Cook, P. Cressatti, B. McKinnel, P. Nicol, W. Nyomtato, E. Royal, B. Thomson, D. Urquhart, and A. Welwood as SAC representatives.

Nominations for the remaining two positions will open on Tuesday, February 24, and close on Tuesday, March 3. The by-election will be held in March.

Unfortunately, due to the particular printing schedule of the Cord, it was impossible to report on yesterday's election.

With the likelihood of further constitutional changes - which are necessary - it is to be hoped that such bureaucratic errors are not repeated.

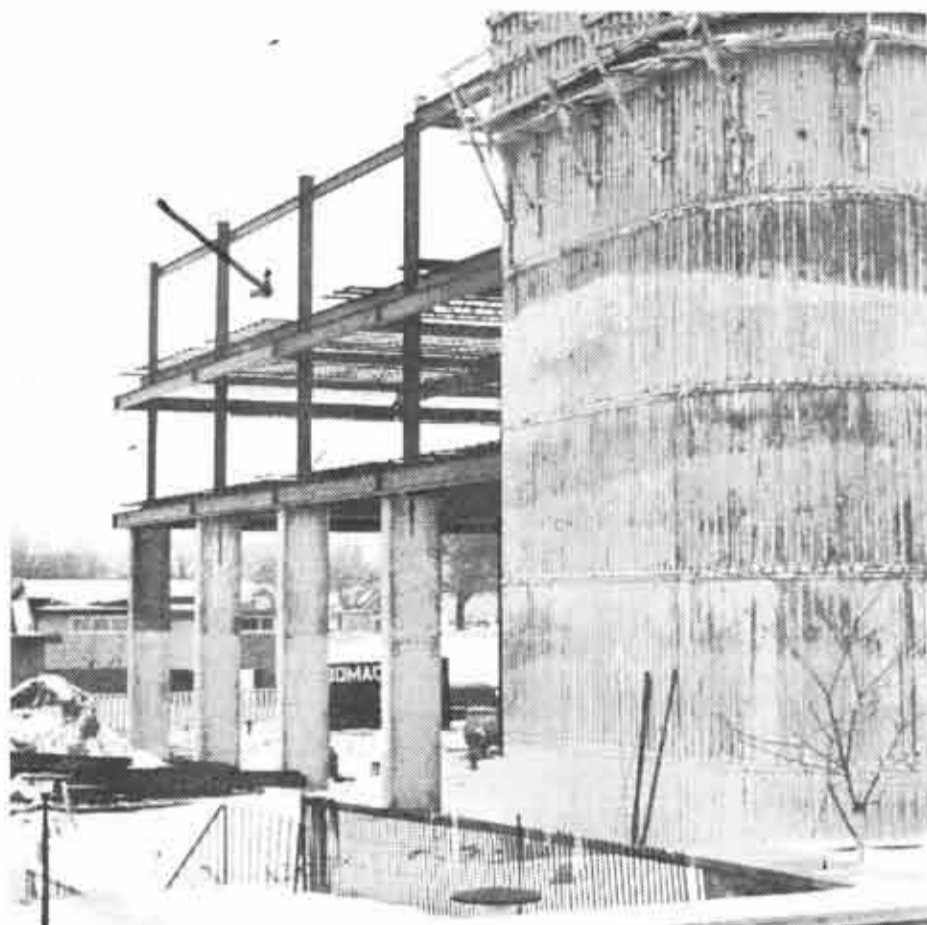


photo by belknap

New Cord office (arrow). Note the clean architectural lines, the massive windows, and the natural circulatory air conditioning system. The heating system is still not functioning properly, however the contractor gave assurances that this problem will solve itself during the summer, the Cord has faith. . . after all, the escalators in the new Teaching Building were operational in January as per schedule.

According to a spokesman for the architect, Kruschen and Dailey, the liberal atmosphere at WLU encouraged them to attempt this entirely new concept in building. The spokesman further stated that "spatial freedom can only be a viable concept in an institution geared towards student liberties and academic freedom". Originally the plans called for absence of all girders and concrete, however it was discovered that this would increase the cost to prohibitive levels.

New Programme at WLU

by Gary Warren

The new programme, being formulated for next year has evolved some tentative proposals for consideration.

The programme itself is generally based on the concept of Survival U, as expressed in an article by John Fisher (reprinted in the Jan. 16 Cord). The programme has been designated the name "The Educational Community of Social Concern". Its goal is to integrate the learning experience from each discipline into a coherent world vision

which defines for us our life in that world.

The courses would be created by grouping together of people with the same interest. The subjects would be limited to fit the concept of survival. These groups would then constitute investigative teams to reach their area of interest, once a week in a plenary session to discuss progress.

A different approach has been discussed in relationship to credit for the courses. The uni-

versity would be required only to recognize the programme. If the students want credit then they might use a method presently used by Integrated Studies at Uniwat. There the students petition an existing department for credit. The department and students then decide the method by which the group would be given credit. Thus a team studying a topic like the family unit would petition the Sociology department for credit.

Admission to the programme would be based on one's commitment to the programme. One sug-

gested method of showing one's commitment is to have students wanting to join the programme come ten days prior to fall registration.

This proposal for next year is still being formulated. Once this is accomplished then the programme has to be presented to and accepted by the senate.

Anyone interested in discussing this programme can either meet in the Mezzanine at 12:30 on Tuesday or Friday or contact any one of these professors: Aarne Siirala, Chaplain Morrison, or Joel Hartt.

Vietnam Conference

After several weeks of digging into the facts and visiting many embassies in Ottawa, students at Waterloo Lutheran are ready to sit around the conference table in an attempt to resolve the Vietnam conflict.

Professor Nicolas Nyiri, assistant professor of Political science at the university, calls the event, to be conducted over several days, beginning February 23, a simulation study.

Students will assume the roles of delegates of the various nations to be involved in the conference—the US, Soviet Union, Mainland China, Australia, Thailand and others. The host nations will be Canada and the United Kingdom.

Nyiri added that the conference will simulate as closely as possible an actual one, with students representing the views of their assigned nations (not their own). All the standard

procedures established for such gatherings will be followed.

Nyiri said that all embassies in Ottawa were most helpful in briefing the student "delegates". Meetings with the embassies were arranged by Robert Thompson, (MP, Red Deer) a lecturer at Waterloo Lutheran.

"The purpose of simulation studies are to aid the student in understanding the processes involved in a real life situation of a political nature," Nyiri said.

"The four main aspects involved in a study of this type are development of a body of knowledge, theory building, training and teaching. It is hoped the study will aid every student in understanding the implications behind complex international issues."

Students taking part are all members of Nyiri's class in International Relations and Organizations.

In the summer of 1968 at the CUS conference in Guelph the original split that led to the fall of CUS occurred. WLU voted out CUS in October 1968 by a margin of 5 to 1. This trend continued until CUS eventually collapsed this fall.

In December of 1968, WLU with Carleton and Windsor, hosted a conference to look into repairing CUS, or starting a new union. It considered that the following issues were of importance to Students: service functions; bi-culturalism and bilingualism; local Student Government; Federal-Provincial government; student problems; education. That conference felt that these issues must form the basis of a new union, which must be concerned with the student and communicate with him. CUS fell because of apathy (through poor communication) and radical, complicated ideology that did not represent the views of the student.

At McGill, the problem of relevance in regard to representativity versus leadership arose. CUS was led by a group of students who were better informed, aware and concerned than the majority of Canadian students and thus tried to lead them down an ideological path which at that time appeared to be too radical for the student because it led him too much and because of regional political differences, ie. Quebec vs Ontario students.

It was felt that representativity should be the basis of a new union based on service functions (travel, insurance, etc.), for the students. A consensus of some of the universities to work towards a service union was stopped by the delegates from the University of Western Ontario who wanted nothing but an activist, leftist, political union. The UWO delegates felt that the Canadian student was well off and should channel his efforts into community problems. UWO delegates hampered even an attempt to form an association of Student Councils at a national level to provide service functions. And a national voice on CANADIAN student problems. It was felt that a "National Union" of some type was neces-

(continued on page 12)



photo by attkins

Hawks lose to Uniwat 69 to 96. The score is indicative of their play. Story on page 12.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Board of Education

MR. VICTOR K. HARSHAW,
Assistant Superintendent

MR. A. MANSELL CHAPMAN, Principal

will be pleased to interview prospective candidates for teaching positions in Sault Ste. Marie Secondary Schools on Thursday, February 19. Candidates in HONOURS ENGLISH, MODERNS, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, and those majoring in MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES and HOME ECONOMICS please contact your University Manpower Placement Office for interviews.

DID YOU GET YOUR \$ YAHOO?

Get
campus
Notebooks
and
Writing
Supplies
at
your
Book
Store



USED BOOKS WANTED

by K.W. University Women's Club
for

6th Annual Book Sale
FIRST UNITED CHURCH
(Corner King & William Sts.)

APRIL 3 & 4

Anyone with books to donate Phone afternoons 744-5504



For fun and excitement
try our

SNOWMOBILING

WE ALSO FEATURE

BAR-B-QUED PIGTAILS

For A Tasty Delight

Old Highway 8
(Freeport Rd.)



now you can help!

These children have already had three weeks of UNICEF aid and are now recovering.

Throughout the Nigerian conflict, UNICEF helped mothers and children on both sides. Nigeria at peace has recognised this work and asked UNICEF to continue it.

The door is open. Rehabilitation can start. But we need money—urgently—for food, drugs, medical centres and education. Give generously: now, more than ever, YOU can help UNICEF help Nigeria's children.



SEND YOUR DONATION TO
UNICEF, 737 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

Canadian UNICEF Committee

HELP UNICEF HELP NIGERIA'S CHILDREN

NEXT DOOR BOUTIQUE

Unique Gift Items (Next to Flowers by Ron)



You'll love being a Kitten girl!

Glenayr

Kitten

MACHINE- WASHABLE PURE WOOL

This smart striped pullover in machine-washable English botany has a mock turtle neckline with zipper, full-fashioned 3/4 raglan sleeves, Continental band and cuffs. Pick from Kitten's new Fall palette.

A swinging hand-washable mini skirt with box pleats in front, and plain back giving A-line appearance. Pure wool worsted, fully lined. A wide range of glorious new Fall colours.



665/694



PURE VIRGIN WOOL

Without this label it is not a genuine KITTEN.



photo by patzalek

Yes, Virginia, there is a Joel Hartt

Come Together

by M. Hearst

Last Monday afternoon the Cord was engaged in a rap session with controversial phil prof Joel Hartt. We hoped to get Professor Hartt's personal views on everything from drugs to the role of the modern philosopher in today's society.

When asked his feelings on censorship, Professor Hartt stated that he was "against all forms of censorship" on the grounds that the individual ought to be free to do what he wants provided he doesn't hurt anyone else.

We also discussed the television programme in which Hartt and his Phil 37 students can be seen every Monday night discussing the pressing issues of the day. It seems that the "Bull Pen" show originated almost out of accident, for when host, Mr. Ned Kelleher invited Professor Hartt and his students to CKCO-TV to tape a short segment for "See Hear" concerning their protest voyage to Guelph, the result was so interesting and spontaneous that they kept taping and lo, a new show was born. Now the students along with Prof's, Hartt and Morrison tape every Thursday night. This weeks show will centre on drugs—it was postponed last week due to the sudden illness of Judge McConnell who this week entirely refuses to appear. Taking McConnell's place will be Judge Kirkpatrick.

We asked Prof Hartt what he saw as the major purpose of the show, and also, upon what one thing did he feel the success of the show depended. It was suggested that the program as a whole would serve as a "great opportunity for the students and myself to communicate with the community." The hope was also expressed that the show would project "an image of people seriously concerned with the pressing issues of the day." If this can be achieved, then the show will be a success in the eyes of Professor Hartt. Hartt added that the show would project "an image of people seriously concerned with the pressing issues of the world's future, and in general, the reaction thus far has been quite favourable to the show.

Concerning the use of drugs, Hartt suggested that marijuana should be legalized under certain controls." Again he explained that the reasoning behind this belief is that "the individual ought to be free to do whatever he wants in the privacy of his own home . . . provided he does not behave in an anti-social manner." When this opinion was publicly expressed on the "See Hear" program last Friday, an irate Lutheran phoned

CKCO-TV and suggested that he would like to see Prof's Hartt and Morrison barred from teaching here because they were "bad representatives."

On a discussion of today's youth, Hartt suggested that it was unfair and difficult to generalize, but added "the students with whom I am really intimate are really beautiful people." He sees no generation gap; but rather, there is a distinct "value orientation gap" caused by the fact that the young people are "inheriting the problems of an older generation that doesn't understand the younger generation." Hartt continued by suggesting that he was amazed that some young people today are basically conservative and "non-experimental" and added frankly that a conservative student body and faculty cannot help but die.

The recent publicity at WLU centering on the Women's Liberation Front led us to our next point. Hartt stated that "intellectually they have a good point" but added that there was the personal problem for him concerning the care for his two children while he is at WLU teaching.

When asked his opinion on the subject of "narcs" on campus, Hartt explained that he would like some positive proof that such a situation really does exist at WLU. He suggested that in his opinion, "spying on your brother is the most degrading thing a human being can do."

Regarding the future of the world, Hartt suggested that we must shift our values and priorities and in order to right the social wrongs of the day, we must learn to "relate to each other with intensity" while we learn "tolerance based on love, not indifference."

The basic role of the philosopher in today's world according to Hartt is "to try and make it possible for people to live and act with vigour in a world in which we cannot have certainty."

The entire interview was enlightening to say the least. We extend our thanks to Professor Hartt for his frankness and willingness to humour us. We were left with a few recommendations for a more fulfilling existence; so he who has ears to hear, let him hear-first, it is both wrong and bad to stagnate creativity or hinder the growth of the human spirit in any way; second, if we wish to survive we must "devise methods to get people to come together"; and finally, I think Hartt summarized his whole philosophy when he suggested that "people ought to have control over their own lives."

OVERKILL - THE FAR RIGHT

by Jim Rudnick

This article is completely devoted to drugs. Drugs are as we know, a psychological and legal no-no. Many of today's drug users have been busted by the "narcs or the blue meanies." But many more bust themselves; ie. a psychological bust. By that I mean these people misuse drugs, they develop a psychological dependency, a crutch, instead of using drugs for an escape. And an escape is what they're for—the intelligent use of drugs into another world of euphoria, hyperactivity, hallucinations or a dynamic sexual drive.

To write in detail about all drugs would be to write about none of them coherently. So I will deal only with the five commonest drugs which are being used.

Marijuana or grass, and hash come from the same plant but are in different forms for the drug user; Grass is composed of the seeds, stems, and leaves of the Cannabis plant and can range from a brown to a dull gray in color. Usually less than \$5, or a "nickel" will get the novice "off" and "getting Off" is achieved by smoking the grass in a "roach or a jay! Inhaling the fumes of the cigarette and keeping them for as long as possible in your lungs produces a pleasant, mild euphoric high. This high is a continual high, with accompanying heightened sensations.

Hash is a concentrated form of the resin found in the Cannabis plant which is the active ingredient in grass. Hash however is smoked by placing a chunk of it on a pin and the smoke is inhaled through a straw or a hollow ballpoint pen (a "toker"). There are other variations of this method but they are essentially the same. Well less than \$5 worth will put the novice into an intenser, higher, generally pleasanter intoxication with more sensation stimulation.

The remaining three items are often called chemicals or "heavies" and differ greatly from the "lighter" drugs of grass and hash. These three are LSD, speed and MDA.

LSD or acid can be bought for about \$5 a tab, or pill or far less when one buys in quantity. You can buy any color of tab, but color is no indicator of the size of dosage, purity or contents of the tab. The hallucinations experienced on acid are real—not imagined. They actually exist for the user who is "stoned"

or "tripped out." Whether one sees the blood pulsing in your hand, or watching concrete stairs turn into escalators—the visions on acid are real, and are acted upon by the "acid-head." There are good trips and bad trips, and no one can say beforehand what kind of trip you will experience. The trip itself is composed of ups and down—peaks and valleys; which are mind-expanding but mind-breaking too! Acid is dangerous stuff, you can do far more harm in my opinion than good. Personally I think it's a bummer.

Speed (amphetamines) is next on my list—and it's the touchiest drug around. Overdoses kill outright; so dosage and purity are very important in obtaining speed. What speed does is beyond written description—but this is just an idea. On speed your high is a continual hyperactivity — with "rushes" spaced throughout the drugs duration. You can take speed orally, "snort" it through the nose, or "hit" or "crank" it directly into the bloodstream with a needle. The taste is bitter, but that isn't the only drawback. Speed causes a dangerous psychological dependency with physical and personal decay. A "rush" by the way is unreal—it's beyond description. Remember when the teacher dragged her fingernails down the blackboard, and your spine tingled? Well a "rush is kind of like that, but really nowhere near. In my opinion speed rivals "smack" or heroin in danger to the user.

The last drug I'd like to talk on is MDA. This is also known as the garbage drug. It usually contains some speed, acid, synthetic grass, or even a new drug—DMT. But the drug has no real formula to my knowledge, it's the "purple Jesus" of drugs and packs a wallop as such. The sexual drive or hyperactivity it produces is unreal. Instead of a rush on the brain (as in speed), MDA creates a complete body rush—starting from the groin for some people—other areas for others. The rush is a complete body orgasm—every inch of the user's body is affected for as long as an MDA rush lasts (this too can vary from 5 to 30 seconds). On MDA (as on speed also), the user loses all attention to common body functions: like sleep, drink and food. In my mind, MDA is the ultimate drug being used today. Although you escape reality on

all drugs, MDA is the only drug which gives you something in return—a sexual drive that can't be quenched—or seems like it. Being high on MDA, brings to mind the old joke about the rooster lying on his back in a cornfield with buzzards circling overhead and saying "shh! they're getting closer!"

Let me again say to the novice that drugs, all drugs require that the user make some kind of a commitment. A commitment to himself and to his conscience. Drugs can be used to escape reality, just like booze or any other accepted social escape. But don't misuse drugs. Rather use them with respect—because the effects can be both pleasing or mind-expanding and vary to each individual.

Just as a footnote, I might include comparative costs of the drugs I have mentioned. Grass is somewhat scarce now and prices vary accordingly. Hash is still at a level of supply and demand—about \$6 now or slightly more for a nickel. Acid is roughly about \$4 to \$5 a tab. MDA is at \$3 to \$4 a tab, while speed has gone up a bit to about \$8 a nickel of methadrine (most common form). These prices incidentally are based on local Torque room standards and Hamilton prices averaged in also.

But my best advice to all of you is—know and trust your pusher. He plays the most important role in your use of drugs. You have to trust him in everything—from confidence on his part (you won't turn him in), to the quality, dosage and quantity of drugs you buy. Don't buy from just anyone—find a source you can trust and be a steady customer of his till you get some "bad stuff" And nothing kills a pusher's business like the reputation of pushing "bad stuff." Enter the drug scene intelligently and above all use drugs intelligently; that is if you consider drugs for your own bag. But don't be coerced or coaxed into it—drugs require a commitment as I said before. A commitment many of the students here on this University have already made, and many of you reading this will make that commitment also. But make it an intelligent commitment.

Completely out of context I leave you with this thought—Instead of dying, it grows. Instead of faltering, it quickens and no one knows—my mind."

The Other Side of CUSO

by D. O'Leary

Hopefully no one reading last week's feature on CUSO in this paper has got the impression that the Committee on campus wants them to think that CUSO is all sweetness and light. Anyone thinking this about any earthly organization is either a politician or a fanatic, depending on whether or not he believes in himself. I hereby fulfill my promise to the editor of the Cord, to follow up last week's spread about CUSO, with a critical article discussing the problems now looming over it.

Bureaucracy is the only land-dwelling octopus. Ever notice how many tentacles it has, tying up human relations in long threads?

- 1) telephone lines
- 2) dictaphone tapes

- 3) typewriter ribbon
 - 4) six feet of stamps
 - 5) orderly rows of desks
 - 6) long-tailed words, long winded speakers
 - 7) long waits
- and long threads of patience that finally snap. CUSO is only seven years old and already this threat is on the horizon.

"There is a fear within the organization that CUSO, once a vital, informal group of volunteers, is losing its intimacy in a spreading bureaucracy, where too many people don't know each other and couldn't care less. There is fear too, that the bureaucracy and expanding budget of CUSO eventually will promote a top-directed organization, tied too closely to Canada's foreign policy and which is

forced to employ an increasing number of unqualified people. In essence, the underlying concern is that CUSO is losing its identity as a volunteer, student organization, where the incentive, initiative and policy come from local university groups rather than a bureaucratic centre."

Well, there you have the problem in a nutshell. Some advocate that CUSO be phased out in five years on the ground that it might be malignant and, if so, better now than when its too big to be dealt with easily; Unfortunately, that would displease quite a few host countries. They request fifteen thousand people a year, of whom CUSO can only supply them with seven hundred. There-

(continued on page 11)

The CORD WEEKLY

The Cord Weekly is published weekly by the Board of Publications of Waterloo Lutheran University. Editorial opinions are independent of the University, Student's Administrative Council and the Board of Publications. The Cord is a member of the Canadian University Press service.

Office: Student Union Building
Phone: News: 744-5923
Ads: 744-8681
Editor-in-Chief: Tonu Aun
Managing Editor: Lindsay Shiels
News Editor: Steve Young
Photo Editor: Wayne Patzalek
Business Editor: Al Wilson
Ad. Manager: Ron White
Publication Chairman: Roger Sutton

Prolific Harangue

We actually had a lot to say this week - however...there just ain't no room. Lucky you, you receive a respite - not only from me but also from Ludwig et al - you will just have to wait to learn how to suicide, unless you wish to experiment on your own and chance botching the job. Get high instead. Spiel will return next issue. We also will have complementary (?) stories about Biafra. Now, think for yourselves.

On Campus Pub

interview by J. Rudnick

Cord: I take it that the statements you make are your own personal opinions, and not the final word on the running of the on-campus pub?

McLean: Yes, these are definitely my own opinions based on past experience. And I know these ideas will work.

Cord: Exactly who's involved with student pub?

McLean: I was approached by a SUBOG sub-committee, to be a delegate to look into the feasibility and running of an on-campus pub.

Cord: What has been done to date?

McLean: Educational Services has OK'd a student pub on-campus; with each new pub dependent upon the success of the previous pub. President's Council has followed the sanction of Education Services.

Cord: What conditions, if any, were laid down by the Administration?

McLean: They (Admin) don't want any bottles on the tables which would prevent any breakage of school property or glass on the floor. So beer and liquor will be sold in disposable cups. They also don't want us to use the dining hall because of clean-up expenses, and the residence students are forced to eat breakfast and lunch the next day in the torque room while the dining hall is being cleaned up.

Cord: How will it be run?

McLean: In my opinion, there will be a nominal 50¢ or less admission charge, because too high a cover will defeat student patronage. ID will definitely be checked. But, as many people do not know that people under 21 are legally allowed into a pub run on a Banquet permit, anyone will be admitted. But those who are drinking will have to be 21 years old, or over. So if an individual can prove that his or her date who is under age will not be drinking, we will allow this under age student into the pub, for dancing and socializing. If students take advantage of this rule, the staff and Administration will find out that our rule of "under 21 admittance" is being broken; and this will cause the closing of the pub.

Cord: Does this mean that our on-campus pub will be heavily policed?

McLean: For the benefit of everybody—yes! They're there as a necessity.

Cord: I take it you mean Waterloo City Police.

McLean: No, we will not hire them. Of course they've been notified of our license application and may show up to check it out. The old pub, run by the Thor Meade Society didn't use police either, and never needed them. This was due to the fact that the student security was sufficient.

Cord: Because this pub will be on-campus, what happens if a fight erupts? With damage?

McLean: The guys fighting will be asked to leave. Damage done by any students will be reported to the Dean with repercussions of course; and the pub will be closed down. But with no bottles in evidence, and tables and chairs being almost unbreakable, we foresee little damage.

Cord: Based on past pubs, exactly how many students will be admitted into the pub on any given night?

Cord: Based on past pubs, exactly how many students will be admitted into the pub on any given night?

McLean: If the school allows us to use the TA or any other place except the dining hall, our license will admit only 350 people, with a definite cut-off at that point. If you were at the Mardi Gras pub you'd know why!!

Cord: What was wrong with the Mardi Gras pub?

McLean: People feel that the last day of Carnival should be a continual drunk from noon to midnight. Bad things arise and cause the real animal to come out in people. For example there were complaints of how things were run. Students were complaining of long bar lines, of the pushing, swearing and profanity, and throwing of plates over the balcony. If the mezzanine folding doors had been open, a real riot might have started. I've worked over a hundred bars and never seen such an exhibition. I'm not faulting this to Carnival; it just happens that to a lot of people let go during a big drunk anything is an excuse!

Cord: What kind of security measures would have to be taken to prevent this at a weekly student pub?

McLean: Firstly, a definite cut-off point at 350, and only 350 chairs—with no exceptions. Secondly, if there are waiters, no one will be allowed to go from table to table, glass in hand. This will also cut out those long bar lines. But if there are no waiters, there will be separate bars for beer and liquor; because beer



IN THE EYES OF THE BEHOLDER

FORUM

moves faster. And again there'll be no lines. Lastly, there will be student bouncers - making the pub completely student run, organized and patronized.

Cord: After paying all the help, where will profit go?

McLean: As another student body of SAC, profit will go to the SAC treasury. It's non-profit to the people actually running the pub.

Cord: I understand there will be pub facilities in the new Student Union Building?

McLean: Yes, there are pub facilities being planned. And the main reason we are having these pubs now is to set a precedent for next year's pubs. This will ease the pressure of getting licenses; and put the Administration behind us solidly for next year if we are a success this year.

Cord: How often will pubs be run?

McLean: The Administration is allowing us to run three pubs as a trial period.

Cord: Do you think a student pub on-campus will "ease off" the drinking problem in residence?

McLean: Definitely - on pub night anyways.

Cord: When will the first pub be?

McLean: Hopefully the 26th of February. The first Thursday back from dead-week.

Cord: Incidentally, why the 50¢ cover charge?

McLean: To pay for the buffet, and the cost of entertainment.

Cord: Finally, do you see this pub replacing the other pubs students have been going to on the traditional Thursday night?

McLean: Yes, because it's

To the editor:

The Hoxton Freedom Group, dedicated to curing the more blatant evils of our society, can no longer stand idly by while Richard Nixon begins phase two of his plan for human extermination. We are speaking of course of the second phase of the American Ballistic Missile defence system.

Surely, any man worth his grain of salt can see the evil of such a defense system. This system is ingeniously calculated to protect us from the evils of the Soviet system as well as the budding world power, Red

China. What it fails to do is to protect us from ourselves and herein lies the folly.

If the system is to have any merit at all it must be set up in a manner that would accomplish the following. When triggered, the missiles will fly over Red China and land on the Soviet Union via the back door, so to speak. The Soviet Union, naturally assuming that the missiles have come from Red China will immediately take steps to exterminate this callous enemy. In this way the United States will be rid of its two arch enemies and world peace will reign supreme with the United States in complete control.

The one serious drawback to this plan can be foreseen at the time the United States prepares to dismantle its no longer needed Missile defence system. It is quite conceivable that an irate General or two, miffed at not having been able to wage a war in the 'true' sense, will trigger the entire American system just for spite, to 'get back' at the system so to speak. The results of this, of course, would be disastrous.

Nevertheless it is hoped that the Nixon administration will seriously consider the merit of this plan and render to it the justice it deserves. The Hoxton Freedom Group is pleased to offer once again, what it considers to be rational, sane and well conceived alternatives to what appear to be, at present, hopeless social dilemmas.

Hoxton Freedom Group
(Waterloo Chapter)

Nominations for the remaining two SAC positions open will be received from February 24 to March 3.
S. Thomson
(CEO)

on-campus and a large number of people who are 21 and live in residence, need somewhere to drink close by. It's obvious now that you can't drink in your room, and the pub will be so close. And we hope to have a spirited pub, with lots of fun for all students.



photo by patzalek

Micheal Podolski, renowned flutist and soprano Christine van Acker gave a concert at WLU last week.

Punch n' Judy

There's some noisy, crude, circus music, and a clown with too much make-up, and some adults making fools of themselves, and silliness, and the audience is cold, and the audience is skeptical, and the audience is embarrassed, and the audience is asking if Cultural Affairs Committee has done it again. The audience has a right to be cold because the Punch 'n Judy show is slow getting into motion, boringly slow.

But it's not long until the audience discovers that there's a puppet show, and a Punch and a Judy, and there's violence, and there's somebody called Punch that's making snide comments at the audience and at a professor of the university. (Punch accused Martin Luther Dolbeer, saying "There's a bloomin' intellectual in the house.") The audience is now involved, yelling back and forth at the puppets. Punch could not see his attacker; when he asked where he was someone in the audience yelled "He's a narc; you can't see him". Then a couple of students hit Punch with a pie and threw buckets of water on the clown and everything's fun for those who are involved. The humour all depends on involvement and insult.

The person making the insults is the creator of the show, 26 year-old Peter Jason. He does all the voices except Judy's. He affectionately talks about the

history of Punch and Judy, describing the real man Punch who lived in Italy as a court jester in the 1500's. Punch apparently was a psychopathic killer who dealt in black magic. The clown and crocodile scenes were probably added in the street theatres of the 1800's. Japan proudly talks about the art of Punch and Judy which is passed down from generation to generation.

The five performers who came to WLU on Monday are a part of Toronto's Global Village Theatre. This Theatre was formed in June and is now forming a repertoire company. It is as much a community as a theatre. Everyone does everything for everybody else and most of their profits go right back into the theatre community to better the theatre.

With the Punch and Judy show, the performers, have toured Toronto elementary schools (with a "toned-down" show because the kids get so involved). The theatre will soon open a surrealistic rock ballet "Transmission" and a rock opera "Justine", as well as the coffee house they now run. This Saturday night a Canadian Poetry reading by Layton, Penelope, and Hawkins is the attraction. On March 5, the Cultural Affairs Committee is bringing the Global Village Theatre's production of Ionesco's *Exit the King* to WLU. For Lutheran's students this will be one of the year's features.

Dynamic Philosophy

by A. G. S. Robertson

"Where do I go?" was the question asked by Mr. Robert Welch, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship under the Robart's government, in outlining the philosophy of the Progressive Conservative Party, using that song from the rock musical, *Hair*.

Claiming the PC philosophy enhanced the youthful ideas of challenge to change, he mentioned the discontent of the youth of today, the growing alienation of the under 25's, and human dignity. "We have a common responsibility to build on the past," and "to look forward to the future," he stated. Social and political action must have in mind its goal of human dignity. He then struggled to explain that youth are not just "standing naked" with nothing

to offer but their bodies, they have their spirit as well. Youth is struggling to understand, to find "someone 'who tells us why we live and die'". Because of this search, youth has become disillusioned with the system. He urged youth not to "opt out" of the system, but to work with the PC machine, encouraging and strengthening it. The Party needs "new blood and ideas" to reach its ends. Where is the PC philosophy going? Into the hands of the youth of today, to solve problems as they arise.

Welch came to address the student body, to convince them the Party had the solution to the problems of our society, but instead he ended up pleading with a caucus of the PC Club who had come to listen to something more controversial.

ART AND THE CULTURAL SLUM

by Peter Cumming

Paul Fournier, resident artist will have open house Tuesday February 24 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. This is your chance to meet and talk with WLU's talented resident artist. His studio is in the basement of Centre Hall.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

See the Student-Faculty-Staff Display in the Concourse. Also see the symposium on it in this week's paper.

Ontario Society of Artists' Ninety-Seventh Annual Open

Songs to the Lute

On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, WLU students were entertained by one of the world's leading lutenists, Michel Podolski and the second half of his duo, soprano Christiane Van Acker. The programs consisted of varied works from the Renaissance and Early Baroque periods.

The two performers live near Brussels for the part of the year that they are at home. For about five months, however, they are

Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture at the K-W Gallery is a must. "Interesting". See the write up in this week's paper. Gallery of the Theatre of the Arts at Uniwat until February 15.

See Uniwat's Faculty-Staff-Student Exhibition from February 18-March 1 in the Gallery of the Theatre of the Arts.

MUSIC

"U. of W. Little Symphony Concert" is in the Theatre of the Arts Friday February 20 at 8:00 p.m.

on tour throughout North America (from Alaska to Panama). They have made thirteen concert and lecture tours in North America; this is their third time at WLU. As well as being a performer, Michel Podolski is a noted scholar in this field of music.

Sunday and Monday had concerts which were mostly of interest to music students although Monday's performance was a very comprehensive concert

DON'T miss the WLU Choir Annual Home Concert in the T-A Wednesday February 25 at 8:30 p.m.

Important! "The Barber of Seville" is being performed by the Canadian Opera Company at the Lyric Theatre in Kitchener on Sunday February 15 at 2:30 p.m. in English!

DRAMA

"Oliver" is presented by Eastwood Collegiate students, February 13 and 14 at 2:00 p.m. and at 8:00 p.m. Last two days today and tomorrow.

"A Thousand Clowns" by Herb Gardner and directed by Colin Gorrie is presented by the Tempo Theatre, February 19 - 22 at 8:00 p.m. at K.C. I. Auditorium.

for anyone interested in this type of music. Tuesday's concert had the students from many disciplines fascinated both by the context of the songs (some were from Elizabethan drama) and for the musical enjoyment itself.

Something of Everything

So you're hit in the eye with panels almost white, panels almost red, acrylics, oils, enamels, and watercolours, mirrors and fibreglass, huge canvasses (and expensive ones), small canvasses (and expensive ones), traditionals ("Once a Farm") to total abstracts, beautifuls and uglies. Then all of a sudden these triangles start bending your eyes because of the lines through them. When you turn around and find some paintings made out of egg cartons winking at you, you begin to wonder about the showing of varied works in the Ontario Society of Artists Ninety-Seventh Annual Open Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture at the K-W Art Gallery.

One sculpture loses you in the intertwining limbs of a forest, one painting makes you feel morning, one picture puts you

into a thunderstorm, one "Torso" sculpture lets you feel the warm grain of human skin and muscle. Then there's one picture that just ties you into a knot.

Tom LaPierre's "Husha, Husha We all Fall Down" is a painting made out of a T.S. Eliot-like apocalypse except that the apocalypse knows that we are half a century closer to the end now. A crazy mixture of two-dimensional and three-dimensional; grotesque and coloured bodies; screaming motion; a young girl's face with an old woman's body; turnip-shaped breasts with long, ugly nipples; a man's round tongue, red and phallic; green hands, black hands, a child's hand in a woman's masculine hand; vomit and coughed-up blood; a terrified grey bird in a purple hand; flowers all upside-down and picked by

the ugly hands; flowers which turn into mocking, contorted, gross mouths; an arm joined to a knee. Everything on a wasteland. One of the screaming hollow men presses his nose against the painting looking out but not looking out. A female scarecrow Christ is tied to the Cross of the fallen people. Ring around the rosy...Everyone holding hands before they all fall down yet no one able to touch. The perspective of the picture leads you past the chaos of the picture, past the chaos of the age it screams about, past the chaos of man to the only living figure, a man alone, his head uplifted to the sky, his hands outstretched; crucified on a silent cross of wonder, he questions the eternal sky. A painting of right now. Just one of a good-sized exhibition at the K-W Art Gallery.

Religion in the Wasteland

by s. duncan fryfogel

"God is love." This is one of the ideas popular today about the nature of the Christian God. It is also one of the characteristics which is difficult to reconcile with the idea of eternal damnation. It is true that the idea that God is love is somewhat broad in the varieties of interpretation which that adjective could bring forth. But it seems highly unlikely that an interpretation of the word would allow for a God that commits people to everlasting hell fire. It seems to be more fitting that a sadistic being would do such a thing than a being of love.

God is also described by Christians as merciful. This may be indeed one aspect of love. However, what mercy do we see in this being who is willing to eternally torture his creations because they, not being perfect, have made errors which displeased him. "The quality of mercy is not strained" says Shakespeare but this seems to be very weak mercy which is removed as soon as the Almighty's anger is kindled. *The Oxford Shorter English Dictionary* says, among other things, of mercy that it is the willingness to forgive when forgiveness is not merited. But God, in our traditional concept, seems to be very swift to

remove his favor when man does not merit it in His eyes. Bound up in this idea also is the one just mentioned of forgiveness. If he is a God of forgiveness and mercy why does he not show this to all men? Why must the punishment be eternal, particularly if it is as claimed, that he is the perfect embodiment of these virtues.

If we take the traditional analogy of God as a father who punishes his children for their wrongs we still cannot reconcile eternal punishment. Most fathers will indeed punish their children for wrongs but this is usually tempered with forgiveness in the hope that the child will learn to do better. Very few fathers would insist on unending punishment. If this is true of human parents who are supposedly imperfect why should it not be even more true of God who is conceived of as perfection? At best this could perhaps support the idea of purgatory wherein we are punished for a short time for our transgressions but the perfect love of God would eventually bring him to release us in his mercy and forgiveness towards us. Even so, is not life itself sufficient punishment at times, our earthly purgatory?

It seems to this writer that if

we are to accept the characteristics of God as outlined we must, of necessity dispose of any ideas of eternal punishment in our religion. This does not mean we cannot see God's character as balanced out by things such as anger but because of love, mercy and forgiveness he could never bring men to destruction. And if these qualities are demanded of us, his creation, he should ultimately be expected to show like treatment towards us.

With these ideas before us can we possibly support a religion of damnation? Can we continue to threaten people to be converts to our way of thinking out of fear for their "eternal soul" or should we look at these positive attributes of God and present people with a more positive reason for Christianity?

P.P.P.P.

Earl Penick, President of the WLU Geographical Society announced that Ernie Adams won the draw for Pres. Peters parking space. Approximately \$50 was collected in the draw. Fifty percent of this was turned over to Pres. Peters who donated it to charity and the remainder went to the Geographical Society.

Pollution Probe

Dr. Lamont C. Cole of Cornell University uses this story as an illustration of the delicate interrelationships of nature.

The World Health Organization sent pesticide to Borneo to kill mosquitoes worked fine, but didn't kill all of the roaches, which accumulated the pesticide in their bodies. Lizards living in the thatched huts ate the roaches. The pesticide slowed the lizards so that they were easily caught by the cats, which then ate the lizards. With the cats gone, rats moved in, carrying a threat of plague. In addition, the pesticide killed a type of parasite that feeds on caterpillars, the caterpillars multiplied in the huts, where they ate the roof thatching, causing the roofs to cave in.

New York Times

Ecologists represent a small group of persons who try to anticipate the effects of environmental changes. Unfortunately, these changes are often subtle and slow, and most of mankind is impatient to get on with changing the world whether by physical and chemical means or by dispersing exotic plants and animals. Man has created most of his problems. As a single example consider the Welland Canal which permitted the herring-like alewife and the parasitic sea lamprey to enter the upper Great Lakes. The alewife became a valuable forage fish for lake trout which were the basis for commercial fisheries yielding millions of dollars annually. But the lamprey destroyed the commercial fishery. With their predators gone the alewives multiplied without restraint with the result that for the past two summers newspapers have carried pictures of mountains of dead alewives polluting Chicago and Milwaukee beaches. The original Welland Canal was opened in 1824 and the present canal dates from 1932, so, in this case it took over 30 years and perhaps more than a century for the disastrous consequences of an engineering project to become evident.

Man has been changing his environment almost from the beginning. Neolithic man used fire as a tool probably, first to drive game and later to clear forests for grazing. By an incredible stroke of luck the grasslands which were created by fire and maintained by fire and grazing developed soils that eventually made them among the world's most valuable agricultural lands.

Of course smoke polluted the atmosphere but man had already seen this happen from natural fires. The burning of vegetation on slopes led to erosion, polluting streams and sometimes blocking them to produce swamps and marshes.

Later, man began his serious agricultural efforts on the flood plains of rivers where the land was well watered and easy to work with simple tools. As populations grew he felt the need for more land and year-round cultivation. He built dams and canals for irrigation and established great civilizations. But he often failed to provide for adequate drainage with the result that water moved upward through the soil, evaporated there and deposited salts on the surface, thus destroying fertility. Burning, cultivation, and the grazing of slopes caused erosion so that the irrigation works filled with silt and the civilizations collapsed. Modern Iraq could not feed the once great Babylonian Empire, nor could modern Iran, neglecting the income from oil, support the Persian Empire of Darius I.

Man's earliest industrial efforts created un-

recognized pollution problems that many persons fail to acknowledge as we continue the practices today. The Romans mined lead in Britain and smelted it there, and it is said that the sites of those old smelting operations are still recognizable from the impoverished vegetation growing on the poisoned soil. In Rome the lead went into paints and water pipes and to line the vessels in which wine was stored. Recent studies of Roman bones have shown concentrations of lead that indicate that many members of the upper classes must have suffered from lead poisoning—it has been suggested that this may have contributed to the decline of the Empire. But we refuse to learn. Modern industry and the burning of ethyl gasoline are putting tremendous quantities of lead into our environment. A recent study of old elm trees showed a rapidly increasing concentration of lead in the wood produced since about 1937, and a study of snow near the north pole has shown a 300 percent increase in lead content since about 1940.

When man started contaminating the world his impact went unnoticed, but by at least the twelfth century we find contemporary accounts of severe air and water pollution. For example the "poisonous vapors" of Rome and the "lethal waters" of the river Rhine (a name incidentally supposedly derived from the German word for "clear"). But man created a new dimension of environmental deterioration when he began serious exploitation of the fossil fuels, peat, coal, natural gas, and, more recently, petroleum.

It is recorded that in the year 1306 a citizen of London was tried and executed for burning coal in the city. But three centuries later this was the way of life and London had a smog problem. The profession of chimney sweeping was born and along with it one of the earliest and most striking examples of severe industrial pathology—cancer of the scrotum induced by exposure to soot. It is interesting to note that Los Angeles has recently banned the burning of coal in the city, so man has in a sense come full circle on this one problem.

We are now so dependent on fossil fuels that surveys have found farmers expending more calories running their machinery than are removed from their land in crops. Industrial plants, transportation, especially by automobile, and the heating requirements of an expanding world population have brought the combustion of fossil fuels to the point where we are actually causing measurable changes in the composition of the earth's atmosphere. And, as we shall see, we are risking much

more serious changes in the atmosphere than anything noted so far. And never before has man been able to spread particular pollutants over the entire surface of the earth. DDT is a case in point; it has been found in the fat of Antarctic seals and penguins, in the fatty tissues of fish all over the world, and in the ice of Alaskan glaciers. We have simply been incredibly lucky that DDT has not turned out to be a more noxious pollutant than it is because, if it had happened to possess certain properties that no one would have known about until it was too late, it could have brought an end to life on earth.

It may be comforting that DDT is not as bad as it might have been but reflect on the fact that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration estimate that we are now exposing ourselves to over a half-million different chemicals all of which must eventually be imposed on the earth environment, and the number is estimated to be increasing by from 400 to 500 per year.

Consider the completely novel types of materials we have asked the environment to assimilate just since World War II—synthetic pesticides, plastics, anti-biotics, radioisotopes, detergents. The detergents provide an instructive case. A few years ago people could see this pollution and they were agonizing because suds were coming out of their faucets. The answer was to turn to the so-called "biodegradable" detergents, and the public relaxed, considering the problem solved. They don't realize that the new detergents are more toxic than the old visible ones to many forms of aquatic life, or that these detergents are phosphorus compounds, and that phosphorus is one of our most significant water pollutants.

We are at most a few generations away from running out of the fossil fuels on which our economy, including agriculture, now depends. Current thinking holds that our next source of energy will be nuclear fuel, but this raises some very disturbing thoughts. Before the controlled release of atomic energy the total amount of radioactive material under human control consisted of about 10 grams of radium, or 10 curies of radioactivity. Probably a billion times this amount of radioactivity has already been disseminated into the environment, and we are not really yet into the atomic age. A plant of modest size (by present dreams) is being constructed on the shores of Lake Ontario near Oswego, New York which will, by the company's own estimate, release to the atmosphere 130 curies per day. Know-

ing that exposure to radioactivity shortens life, causes malignancies, and can produce genetic effects that can damage future generations, have we cause for complacency?

Few people apparently realize that our atmosphere is a biological product that has probably remained essentially unchanged in composition for at least 300 million years, right up until the present century. Neglecting contaminants, the atmosphere at sea level consists of about 78 percent nitrogen by volume, 21 percent oxygen, and 0.03 percent carbon dioxide plus minor amounts of other gases. I shall not consider here.

Nitrogen is actually a scarce element on earth. Eighteen elements account for 99.1 percent of the mass of all known terrestrial matter, and nitrogen is not among the 18. What is so much of it doing in the atmosphere? Oxygen is the most abundant of all the chemical elements but it is a highly reactive chemical which, aside from the atmosphere, almost never exists in the uncombined form. What is so much free oxygen doing in the atmosphere? The answers to both questions are biological.

Certain bacteria and algae take nitrogen from the atmosphere and convert it into ammonia which is quite a toxic substance. If the story stopped at this stage we should all be fatally poisoned when we breathe. Two additional kinds of microorganisms in soil and water are responsible for converting the ammonia to nitrate, and green plants absorb the nitrate and use its nitrogen in building plant proteins. Animals, including ourselves, and virtually the entire world of microorganisms obtain the raw materials for building their own proteins directly or indirectly from the proteins of plants. When plants and animals die the decomposer organisms, again primarily microorganisms, break down the protein mostly to ammonia, and this little cycle—ammonia to nitrate, nitrate to protein, protein to ammonia—can repeat. If the story stopped at this stage the atmosphere would long ago have run out of nitrogen. Fortunately, there are still additional types of microorganisms that can convert nitrate to molecular nitrogen and so maintain the composition of the atmosphere.

So we see that quite a variety of microorganisms involved in the nitrogen cycle are essential for the continuation of life. But what change may be irreversible? I don't think any educated and responsible person would advocate applying defoliants and herbicides to a tropical forest is once destroyed, the change may be irreversible. I don't think any educated

person would advocate applying defoliants and herbicides to a tropical forest without first making a careful survey of the nutrient status of the soil and vegetation. But ecological understanding is not a prerequisite for policy-making!

Our Man-Made Environmental Crisis

by lamont c. cole

or not one of these chemicals or some combination of them might be a deadly poison for one of the steps in the nitrogen cycle and so cause the extinction of life on earth. In fact I have heard serious suggestions from chemically sophisticated but ecologically ignorant persons for deliberately locking two of the steps in the nitrogen cycle. How long can our luck continue? There is oxygen in our atmosphere only because green plants keep putting it here. The plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, and animals and microorganisms take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. So do our factories, our furnaces, and our automobiles. Seventy percent of the free oxygen produced each year comes from planktonic diatoms in the oceans. But what thought does man give to the diatoms when he disposes of his wastes? When he wants a new highway, factory, housing project, or strip mine he is not even solicitous of the green plants growing on land. The fate of Lake Erie and many lesser bodies of water has shown us that man is indeed capable of blocking the oxygen cycle by sheer carelessness.

If this leaves you complacent, let me mention just a few more of the details. The deciduous forests of the eastern United States appear to produce about 1000 times as much oxygen per unit area as the average cover of the earth's surface. Yet forests seem to be the things that modern man is willing to dispense with first. Tropical rain forests, unlike our deciduous forests, carry on photosynthesis of oxygen throughout the year and so are probably considerably more productive. But several times each year I read of schemes for industrializing or otherwise "developing" the tropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Tropical soils are typically low in mineral nutrients and such minerals as are present leach from the soil quickly if the vegetation is unable to trap them and recycle them. Hence, when a tropical forest is once destroyed, the change may be irreversible. I don't think any educated and responsible person would advocate applying defoliants and herbicides to a tropical forest is once destroyed, the change may be irreversible. I don't think any educated

and responsible person would advocate applying defoliants and herbicides to a tropical forest without first making a careful survey of the nutrient status of the soil and vegetation. But ecological understanding is not a prerequisite for policy-making!

Similarly, in the seas, estuaries tend to be much more productive than either the land adjacent to them or most of the open ocean. They not only produce oxygen but also serve as the nursery grounds for the immature stages of species we harvest for seafood. Yet estuaries are where coastal man is likely to dump his refuse, and they are the places where commercial developers are constantly seeking land fill and dredging operations. They are among the places where it is proposed to locate huge electrical generating plants which would raise the temperature of the water and, in some cases, pollute it with radioisotopes. But who is thinking of the welfare of the green plants, or the organisms involved in the nitrogen cycle, or of still additional types of organisms I could tell you about which are essential for man's survival?

As a corollary of our rapid use of oxygen and our threats to the species that produce it, we are adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere more rapidly than the oceans can assimilate it. This has serious implications for changing the climates of the earth, but the details of what may happen are still so uncertain and controversial that I shall not go into them here. But one point I do wish to put in the form of a question: would any rational creature go on changing his environment like this without understanding the possible effects, and at the same time argue that it is necessary to keep the destructive process expanding each year? What is now popularly known as "progress" begins to look very much like the path to extinction.

I have attempted some quantitative calculations on the oxygen cycle in order to see where we stand. For the 48 coterminous United States I took the figures for the production and imports of fossil fuels for the year 1966, corrected the figures for exports and for non-combustible residues, and calculated the amount of oxygen consumed in their combust-

ion. Then I made what I believe is the best possible estimate of the amount of oxygen produced in the 48 states that year through green plant photosynthesis. The estimate of oxygen produced turned out to be not quite 60 percent of the oxygen consumed. I have no doubt that one would reach similar conclusions for other heavily industrialized nations.

The implication is clear: we are absolutely dependent upon atmospheric circulation patterns to bring in oxygen produced outside our borders, probably mostly in the Pacific Ocean. If we should inadvertently kill enough of the diatoms in the Pacific we would start running out of oxygen to breathe. If we should seriously attempt to industrialize all of the nations of the earth after our own pattern, I think we would all perish for lack of oxygen before the transition was nearly complete.

I've been discussing the atmosphere without unnatural contaminants. I'm sure you all know the true situation—that over 3000 foreign chemicals have been chemically identified in our atmosphere—first, in our cities: particulate matter, soot, fly ash and, perhaps more improbably, particles of rubber and asbestos, pose a health problem, that CO, SO₂, NO₂ pose many problems. Our intense agricultural efforts to produce enough food themselves raise problems, 2,4-D in Iowa, F in Florida etc.

Underlying all of our other problems is the problem of unrestrained population growth. During the first million years or so of man's existence, his population doubled perhaps once every fifty thousand years. Sometime this last summer, within the past three months, the human population of the earth passed the 3.5 billion mark, and if present trends could continue the population would double every 35 years.

There is no possibility that the earth can continue to support such growth. In fact I doubt that the earth can support on a sustained basis a population as large as the present one. In the last quarter century man's impact on the earth has grown to the point where there is a real possibility that he can destroy its ability to support life.

So, through the eyes of an ecologist, the world environment is in a desperate condition. In the United States we are approaching the end of an election campaign, and I am one ecologist waiting with despairing frustration to learn that the candidates appreciate the really important problems, and what they propose to do with them.

What measures will be taken to stop population growth in the United States and to help other nations solve their population problems? What blue ribbon panel will investigate whether our population is already too large so that the growth trend must be reversed? Can anyone doubt that our problems of pollution and urban unrest are related to overcrowding?

Who will reaffirm that we shall never again be the first to use nuclear weapons, tactical or otherwise? How can we get France and China to stop atmospheric testing—and how can we prevent the spread of nuclear capability to unstable governments that may come under the control of fanatics?

What steps will be taken to reverse the alarming deterioration of our environment?

Can't we outlaw chemical and biological warfare? In this area the big powerful nation has little margin over a small impoverished neighbor. I'm confident that Cuba can't build a hydrogen bomb but that she can build an anthrax bomb. What candidate will commit himself to preventing such developments? Finally, how are the oceans to be used wisely? Industrial giants are just discovering that there is wealth besides seafood to be obtained from the oceans and their bottoms. Will another colonial-type race be allowed to develop for these resources? Who will bring together the biologist, physical scientists, sociologists, economists, and political scientists who, if we are to survive, simply must learn to communicate with each other and to recommend considered policy decisions on such matters? Where do our candidates stand? Where do any of the world leaders stand?

Opening address to the 1968, International Teach-in, given at the U of T. Dr. Cole is Professor of Ecology at Cornell and President of the American Institute of the Biological Sciences.

SOMEBODY CARES

Someone Cares

"Hi, my name is...can I help you?" This has been heard by over 350 students since September. It is the opening line of a Hi Line volunteer when answering a telephone call.

Anytime between 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. every night of the week volunteers are on duty. They are ordinary people, ordinary people with a difference. The thing that makes a Hi Line volunteer different is that he cares. He cares about people like you; people who sometimes feel lonely or depressed. If you have a problem or want to talk about something, why not phone us?

Hi-Line

History

The first Telephone Counselling Service was established in London, England, in 1956, when an Anglican priest felt the need to reach out to the many lonely persons in his community. He was soon inundated with calls. He needed help. And so he trained a group of people to answer the telephone and to give sympathetic support to those who called. He called his group The Samaritans.

In the summer of 1967, a group of us were discussing the question of how pre-theological students could serve the university community. The Samaritan idea was suggested. The idea was taken to the student body at Waterloo Lutheran University.

It was decided to call the service HI LINE, HI because it is the common salutation from one student to another. Also, H for help, and I for immediately. HI LINE—Help Immediately.

In the fall of 1968 the HI LINE idea was taken to the University of Waterloo.

Qualifications

The main qualifications that a Hi Liner needs is the capacity to offer a warm accepting friendship to another person. We feel that when a person is in distress, and a loving person comes along side, not to offer wisdom, information, or advice, then something which is sustaining and healing takes place. It is those students who can offer that kind of relationship that we are looking for. We do not feel that any academic qualification in either psychology or psychiatry is necessary. Some knowledge is important, but to have the capacity to express love is vital.

Structure

In Waterloo, we have two universities, and consequently two Hi Line groups. There are two offices, and the groups cover Hi Line on alternate nights. The lines are open from seven p.m. to seven a.m., seven nights a week. During the other hours, there are other groups and agencies available to help.

Each Hi Liner has a code name, as it is unwise to identify oneself over the telephone because of the problem of being contacted personally. This need for code names

is particularly relevant to callers who have sex problems, or who are excessively hostile.

The place, the exact location of the Hi Line office is kept as secret as possible to protect Hi Liners from dangerous situations.

Where there is need for personal confrontation or further counselling, the person calling in is referred to the sponsoring Counselling Services where there are professional counsellors who will continue the relationship.

Following each call, a report form is completed, and the information filed for further reference and for evaluating results at the end of the term.

Future Plans

Members of Hi Line are expanding their service one step at a time. The service is being used now at the two universities, the two nursing schools in Kitchener Waterloo, a consolidated college in Waterloo County—Conestogo College, and all of the high school students in the twin cities. By the end of this term we will be serving 35,000 students.

Conclusion

There can be no doubt that Hi Line is meeting a need. Over the past three years, the incidence of suicide and attempted suicide on these two campuses has been greatly reduced. As universities get larger, individuals get lost. It is difficult to go to a University Counselling Service, or a University Health Service for help. If one has a problem with developing human relationships, taking the initial step to join a university club or getting involved in an extra-curricular activity is almost impossible. Picking up the telephone, dialing a number, getting involved in a relationship is a relatively easy first step.

Also, for those who serve in Hi Line, they have the benefit of a great experience which can only motivate them in getting more involved in their communities when they leave the academic community. Hi Line has helped to teach them the meaning, the importance of significant human relationships, and if they come away from university with that kind of experience, it has been worth the trip.

Suicide

This poem was handed in to a teacher in Regina by a grade 12 student. Although it is not known if he actually wrote the poem himself, it is known that he committed suicide a few weeks later. The poem originally appeared in *Generation* a Saskatoon-based magazine.

He always wanted to explain things.
But no one cared.
So he drew.
Sometimes he would draw and it wasn't anything.
He wanted to carve it in stone or write it in the sky.
He would lie out on the grass and look up in the sky.
And it would be only him and the sky and the things inside him that needed saying.
And it was after that he drew the picture.
It is a beautiful picture.
He kept it under his pillow and would let no one see it.
And he would look at it every night and think about it.
And when it was dark, and his eyes were closed, he could still see it.
And it was all of him.
And he loved it.
When he started school he brought it with him.
Not to show anyone, but just to have with him like a friend.
It was funny about school.
He sat in a square, brown desk
Like all other square brown desks.
And he thought it should be red.
And his room was a square brown room.
Like all the others rooms.

And it was tight and close.
And stiff.
He hated to hold the pencil and chalk.
With his arm stiff and his feet flat on the floor.
Stiff.
With the teacher watching and watching.
The teacher came and spoke to him.
She told him to wear a tie like all the other boys.
He said he didn't like them.
And she said it didn't matter!
After that he drew.
And he drew all yellow and it was the way he felt about morning.
And it was beautiful.
The teacher came and smiled at him.
"What's this?" she said "Why don't you draw something like Ken's drawing?"
Isn't that beautiful?
After that his mother bought him a tie.
And he always drew airplanes and rocket ships like everyone else.
And he threw the old picture away.
And when he lay alone looking at the sky.
It was big and blue and all of everything.
But he wasn't anymore.
He was square inside
And brown.
And his hands were stiff.
And he was like everyone else.
And the things inside him that needed saying didn't need it anymore.
It had stopped pushing.
It was crushed.
Stiff.
Like everything else.

Helped

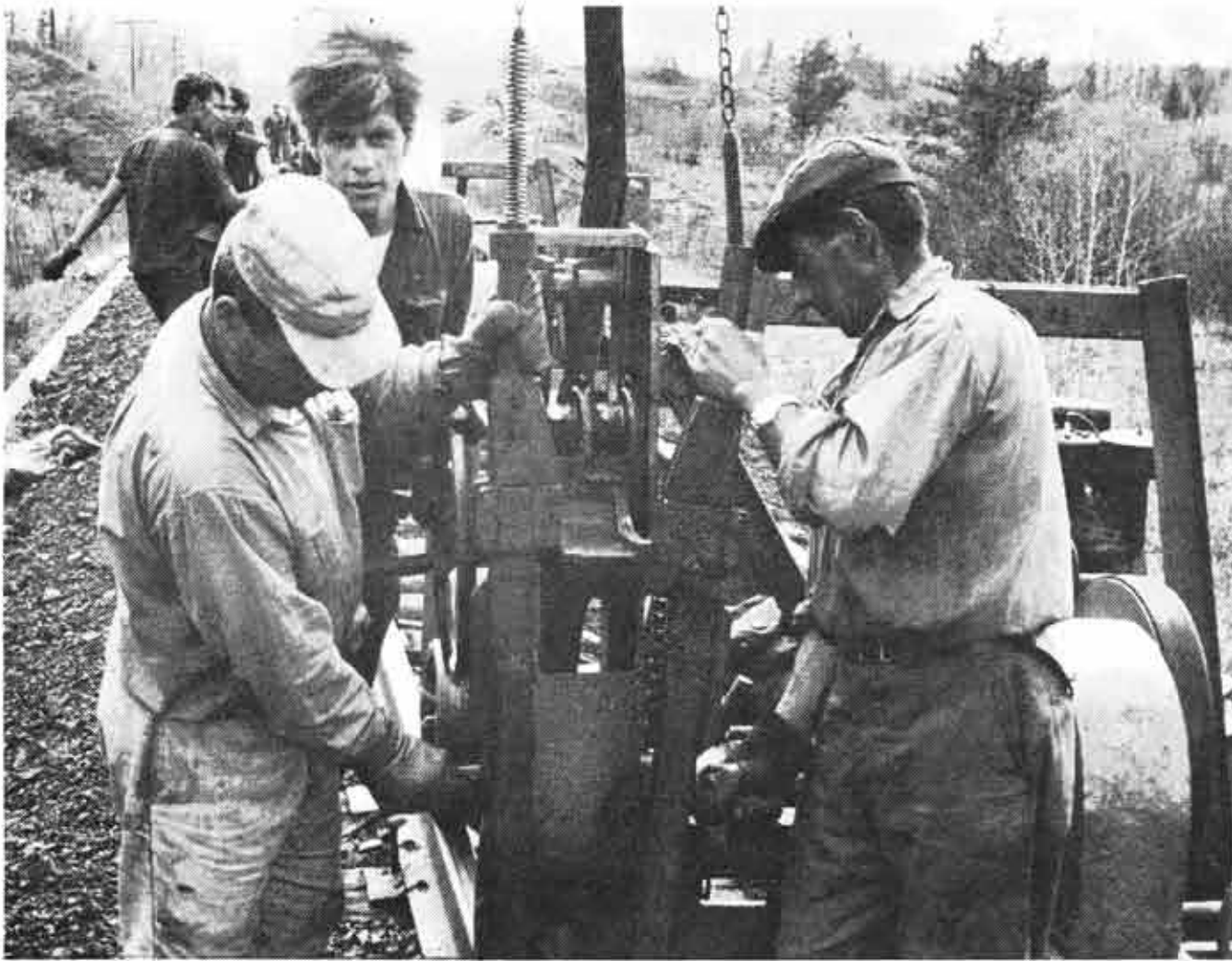
Tonight a boy was feeling desperate.
He felt the world was beyond caring—
about him, or anything he did and he felt depressed.
University, he thought,
is too impersonal
and the pressure is too great,
and no-one really cares.
Maybe he was right, but tonight—
tonight someone cared.
Someone whom he'd never seen or even ever heard of
was happy—happy to listen to his tears and woes,
his problems and his troubles.
She talked with him
for quite a while
because he had reached a wall and could not climb it himself.
She helped him up the wall
and showed him every step—

even the ones that were hidden,
she helped him to see.
And when he reached the top she showed him that,
even though it was still dark,
the other side would be much lighter.
Sure, she said,
there are dark places there, too
but there is, you'll find,
a way to get through.
He saw that she was right.
It was much brighter,
and he went forward,
a happier man.
Yes Sally, you did help a man today
He was feeling down
and the world was against him
(or so he thought)
and he wanted to commit suicide.
I know—I was that man,
and you helped me
from doing it.
I thank you
for a second chance at life.

Hi-Line
745-4733

To Recover a Heritage Lost

by Susannah Ireland



Pulling spikes on northern railway repair gang

Today's Frontier

According to a brief presented to the Special Senate Committee on Poverty, Canada shows the poorest educational record of all the world's industrial nations. Forty-three percent of Canadian adults (those over age 16), have achieved less than Grade Eight education.

In fact, a spokesman later added, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which brought this surprising figure to light, excluded not only mentally handicapped persons in institutions from its study, but treaty Indians and other native peoples as well.

Even a man who has completed eight years of education, is not necessarily a "literate" person. If he has been out of school for twelve or fourteen years, he probably now functions at a Grade Four level. Yet just to qualify as "literate" in Canada today, he must possess the equivalent of Grade Six skills.

'Functional illiteracy' denotes the real plight of large numbers of our population. A man who can't read or write one of our two official languages may be open to jeopardy because he is unfamiliar with certain rules of law. He may well fall prey to unscrupulous business practices, and he may even be barred from learning about his basic rights as a citizen. Finding employment is only one of his problems.

Frontier College, a small private, Toronto-based organization, is one of the many agencies attempting to help 'functionally illiterate' and otherwise disadvantaged Canadians. Established in 1899, and chartered by a special Act of Parliament in 1922, Frontier continues to operate primarily in outlying and northern parts of the country, working alongside transient persons on rail gangs, in mining and logging camps, with forgotten people sometimes, in failing communities.

ties

The Labourer-Teacher

Two main types of service are offered by Frontier. First, and certainly better known, is the 'labourer-teacher' program. Since the earliest days the College has sent out volunteers into remotely located work camps and factories: these men take full-time jobs as ordinary workers and then, after hours, give informal seminars in basic English or French and mathematical skills. They will teach any subjects, in fact, that generate interest;

yet where motivation is limited or lacking, the volunteers do all they can to encourage others to want educational upgrading.

Obviously the success of the individual project depends very much upon the initial rapport which the labourer-teacher establishes with his fellow workers. Just to be seen on the job, of course, is important; but each man will find acceptance in his own way.

One *ouvrier instructeur* in northern Quebec discovered that his talents were much in demand after he helped a Finnish lumberjack write zestful little love notes to a French speaking girl. The lumberjack, by the way, acquired enough French in one season to compose triumphant missives of his own.

Community Projects

In the past few years, there has been evolving a second type of program. Its aim is to promote adult education in a community setting; the field-workers continue to offer special daytime and evening classes as part of this program; but in addition they become acquainted with the ongoing needs and aspirations of the community at large, encouraging reinforcement of positive values already existing in the community, and supporting greater participation by residents in local affairs. Because of this, the role of the field worker is automatically restricted: they act as resource persons, not as leaders.

Choosing Field Workers

Selection of volunteers for summer work takes place usually in February at most Canadian universities. Recruits for winter programs or for long term service are chosen at other times. Frontier seeks enthusiastic, imaginative and adaptable persons who are able to relate well to others and who are not easily discouraged. Still, new volunteers must not hold inflated ideas of what they can accomplish. Their job will be a delicate one, and personal rewards may be few. They are certain to experience emotional and physical stress.

Said one labourer-teacher on returning from the field, "No patronizing, glory-seeking 'college kid' could survive out there. They'd see through him right away." Dr. Eric Robinson, Principal of the College, is reported to have cautioned a group of prospective volunteers, "Remember when you get to the field that Frontier is behind you—2,000 miles behind you."

Nevertheless, the field-workers

are not so isolated as they might appear to be. Written correspondence flows into and out of the head office every day, and rapid communication by telephone or telex keeps the office and the field in constant touch. Material submitted by current volunteers is published in a regular bulletin.

Who's to Judge?

'Evaluation' is carried out in several ways: the field-worker, of course, has his own idea of how well he is doing, and to a certain extent the letters he writes to the office disclose his feelings. Secondly, he will be visited once his project is under way by a member of the permanent staff, who will assist him in handling any special problems. In the rare case that a field-worker tries to hide problems, the visiting coordinator will soon find out. It may be, for instance, that the volunteer seems unknown in the place of his activity, that he has made little effort to contact other people in an informal way, or that he has no students. Where the difficulties are serious enough, the coordinator cannot remain in the dark very long.

Most important in the process of evaluation, is the opinion of the persons who are serviced by the project. If representative groups ask for further and expanded programs, and if individuals who are newly qualified seek further training with Manpower, Frontier knows that the project has been a success. Feedback inevitably reaches the central office whenever a volunteer hands over his project to a newcomer.

Kicking the Elephant

Because Frontier's constituency includes the non-urban poor, the College can speak with some understanding of the urgent problems besetting low-income Canadians in outlying areas. People who live far from the cities have particularly limited access to the education they need for secure employment. And the number of those jobs available to unskilled workers is even now diminishing rapidly.

In its recent presentation to the Special Senate Committee on Poverty, Frontier College expressed concern with certain provisions of the Manpower Policy which, it said, effectively discriminate against those Canadians in greatest need of occupational training.

It is almost impossible for persons who are not already 'functionally literate' to participate in this program, the brief disclosed, since any given

individual is allowed only 52 weeks of academic upgrading. Almost no one, said Frontier, can advance more than three grades in one year; yet to get into any occupational training program, an individual needs at least Grade Ten education.

Also, regulations provide that any applicant for a place in the Manpower occupational program must have a 'specific vocational goal'. The College said this regulation is clearly discriminatory when applied to Canada's poor. Poverty breeds apathy. Persons who have experienced little control over their environment are much less inclined than others to entertain such a goal. Instead, educational upgrading under the Manpower Policy should help to motivate the participants and give them reasonable aspirations.

Parliament has recognized "the necessity for raising the level of employment of Canadians of Indian descent and other less favoured citizens" will also receive special attention". Perhaps it is too optimis-

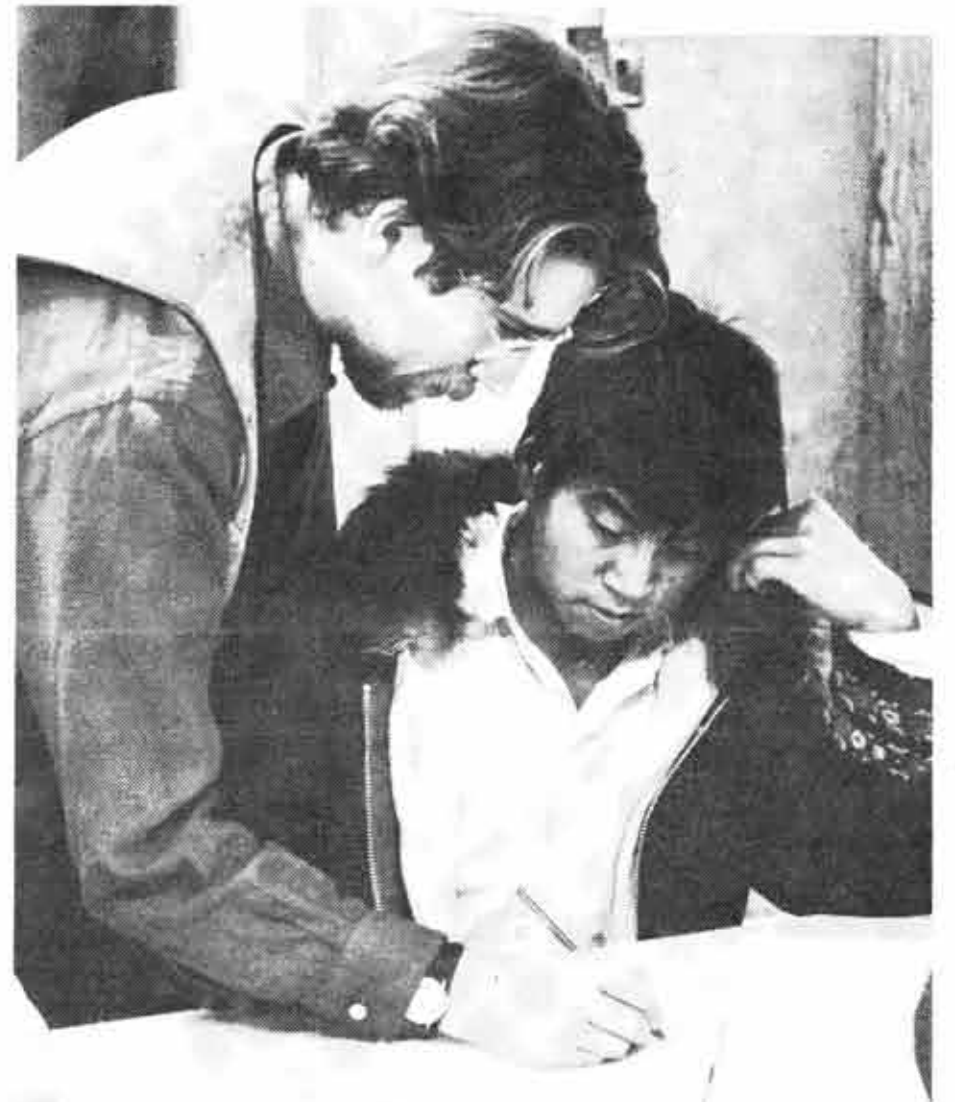
tic to expect that the Government's priorities for this Parliament will lead to a review of the Manpower Policy.

Better skills not enough

The primary aim of Frontier College is to provide an adult basic education service in non-urban areas as a prerequisite to occupational training. Yet the sharing of knowledge and the teaching of skills is not the only aim. There must be a fundamental concern for the whole person, and for the whole community.

It is part of the labourer-teacher's job simply to bring people together, through film showings, for example, and sports activities; to develop a feeling of 'community' in a place where there may be nothing better to do than play cards or spend money.

If an educational program is helping to generate self-confidence and self-awareness both in the individual and in the group, it is doing what it ought to do.



Kellypalik, 22, of Frobisher Bay, with Michael Denker of Frontier College.

Frontier College Needs

- for the period early MAY to SEPTEMBER 1970 (four months minimum)

- to work in outlying Canadian communities including mines, fishing towns, logging camps, and railway and heavy construction locations

- to facilitate a program of community and adult education including teaching English, French, mathematics and other subjects as well as organize recreational, cultural and community development programs

- APPLICANTS must be willing to do heavy labour and spend all their free-time conducting the Frontier College program.

- COME to the information and recruiting meeting for more information:

Monday, 16 February

12:00 - 1:00 p.m.

Room 6091

Mathematics and Computer Centre
University of Waterloo

Interviews can be arranged following this meeting

BUSINOOZ '70 ...

The School of Business and Economics comprises a sizable proportion of WLU's student body — news the business types consider important, if only to themselves are incorporated in Businooz.



photo by patzalek

Dr. John Weir of the School of Business and Economics

Unique Programme

by Al Wilson

Dr. John Weir was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island in 1930. After graduating from Dunstan University in 1953 with a BA in Commerce, he went to Western University in London, Ontario, where he obtained his Master of Business Administration degree in 1955.

Weir then went to work at Electrohome in areas of Advertising cost control and method analysis. He returned to school in 1958 to study for his Doctorate of Economics at the University of Notre Dame in

South Bend, Indiana. Weir also taught part-time at the university until his course work was successfully completed in 1961. That same year, he was hired by the University of Manitoba to teach full time. Upon completing his PhD. in 1964, Weir came to Waterloo Lutheran University's School of Business and Economics as Assistant Professor, and in 1965 was promoted to Associate Professor. In 1968 he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Economics.

This year marks the half-decade of the International Business Program, ever expanding in intake, and its importance is being felt globally, especially in underdeveloped countries.

The main fundamental objective of the program is the genuine realization of the grave importance of helping the underdeveloped countries to generate the rate of economic growth that can afford raising the standard of living that benefits human dignity; therefore, specifically the program is designed to electrify entre-

Weir worked with the Federal Government during the summers of 1966 and 1967, doing research on service industries, in relation to the Combines Act.

As Chairman of the Economics Department, Weir is strongly committed to provide students with a first rate, undergraduate programme. It is felt by Weir that, while a graduate programme in Economics could be provided at WLU, it would most likely be done at the expense of the undergraduate programme now being developed.

There are enough good graduate schools available for students who wish to do grad work in the field of Economics, Weir pointed out. However, if the Department decides to carry an MBA programme, the Department would offer the economic content required.

Weir stated that when a graduate programme is initiated in many cases the undergrad-

IBP After Five Years

by Fred Otim

preneurial skill and generate it to boost economic growth at a reasonable rate of time. Mankind finds itself arbitrarily divided to-day into two camps of provocative wealth and provocative poverty. The underdeveloped countries are characterised by lack of capital, high illiteracy, overpopulation, etc; while the developed countries suffer from different ills generated by lunar economy, resulting in pollution, inflation, violence and the like; nonetheless, the develop-

ed countries have international moral obligations to narrow the unfortunate gap. With international co-operation, the gap can be brought to economic geometrical parallel, unlike receiving the obvious nudity and pious purity. By and large, the underdeveloped countries need aid from developed countries to break through the tragedy of underdevelopment, and lately, the entire United Nations agencies have been directed toward this goal; recently the Pearson report reveals that some coun-

(Continued on page 11)

uate students don't receive the benefit which they are now getting from a full time well qualified staff. This is because the undergrad usually ends up receiving instruction from less qualified instructors and lecturers, composed of students from the graduate programme. Not only might the quality of the instruction diminish, but full time staff would have less time to devote to further course development in terms of the undergraduate programme.

Weir explained that the Economics Department is unique in a number of ways. It is probably the only Economics Department related with a Business Department under one Dean in North America. It has been found that in a situation such as this the Business and Economics Departments tend to complement each other by giving each the advantage of a different viewpoint which often results in more than either could have achieved alone.

Evidence of the department's enthusiasm in creating a first rate undergraduate programme is indicated by the introduction of several new courses next year, including:

- 1) Economics of Education; a 1/2 course credit
- 2) Economics of Medicine; also a 1/2 course credit
- 3) Soviet Economics; full course
- 4) Economics of Natural Resources (land Economics) also a full course.

These courses will be offered in addition to courses already being given.

Another programme initiated by Weir and his staff, is to provide the general body of the university with an insight into contemporary problems. In the near future, the first of a series of lectures by top-rated economists in North America will begin. These lectures will be open to the University student body. The first topic will be "Economics of Racial Discrimination".

Board of Publications

- CHAIRMAN
- BUSINESS MANAGER

- AD MANAGER

The men we seek are highly creative and imaginative, qualified and ambitious, willing to accept responsibility with the desire to devote themselves to the job.

These openings are made available by the graduation of our top executives. They involve the administration and supervision of all the divisions of a multi-line conglomerate, responsibility for the largest budget under Students Administrative Council.

Reporting directly to the Chairman of the Board the man we seek must be a self starter. Creative and highly motivated, he must be an able administrator to direct the activities of branches and salesmen, and deal with selected national accounts.

Remuneration will be paid according to his administrative and selling ability.

- KEYSTONE EDITOR
- CHIAROSCURO EDITOR

Only those who are creative, energetic, enthusiastic and honest will be interested in these positions. We offer unlimited opportunity to express your degree of creative ability. These jobs involve the administration of staffs of up to 10.

- PHOTO MANAGER

- CAMPUS DIRECTORY

For the person who is highly motivated, with an outstanding eye for detail the job requires someone of high intellect and initiative who can work in liaison with the registrars' office supervising a staff of his own selection.

WH & S INC. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

This position will be filled by someone who has not only a keen interest and outstanding ability in photography but is able to direct the activities of a staff of approximately 6 people including both Cord Photo Editor and Keystone Photo Editor. The position also requires the care and use of thousands of dollars worth of equipment.

- These Positions are salaried
- Fringe Benefits

—All Those interested should apply in writing by Feb. 24 to the Chairman of the Board of Publications in the Board of Pubs Office or Mailbox



photo by patzalek

Fred Otim (Uganda) a student in the International Business Program

Five Years

(continued from page 10)

tries receiving aid tend to indulge in prodigal economics, therefore, the International Business Program, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency is comparatively unique. It would be very naive for developed countries to give aid to underdeveloped countries, when the aid would not be used properly for accelerating economic growth. Canada is one of the few countries to realize this—that to give aid, and train people who will look after the aids of any kind. This realization is more important and imperative than giving tangible aid; otherwise aid (money) would have no relevance to the purpose.

It is obviously true that management studies is science's "Oliver Twist"—delicate and neglected—though lately its indispensability in administration of business operations is gaining momentum. Even Russia has realized its necessity in determining capital growth. Naturally, our program centres intensively on management, though on a global basis.

The prospective candidates, for this program, are nominated by their governments, subject to Canadian government approval. Apparently, those chosen

are people with management potential, coming from both private and public organizations. They are brought for a crash, nine-month program, based on lectures in Accounting, Finance, Export, Production Management, Marketing, coupled with extensive and distant tours of factories and usually a visit to New York and Europe, to study operations of global business.

Intriguingly, some people think that it would be advantageous if Schools of Business were built in some of the underdeveloped countries instead of bringing students here. Absolutely this is a fantastically grand idea—but eventually. Having students on the campus has many bi-product effects. They can observe and assess for themselves the economy of a developed country like Canada; the social, economic factors that help to speed an economic growth; and the procedure promotes international understanding. Youth militancy to-day is nothing but a quest for international identity and personality. I think it is something to be proud of for the secular Waterloo Lutheran University to have this program on its campus. It may be that this is just a beginning; some day, this may develop into a centre for training world leaders, fulfilling the dream of a United Nations University.

Third Year Report

by Bradd Hara

Congratulations to Business III for their winning snow sculpture. Boris and his gang did a terrific job.

Four desk computers have been given to

- a. Dr. Weir
- b. Dr. Healy
- c. Prof. Albright
- d. Prof. Wedderburn

so that they will be able to plan and establish meaningful computer programs for Business and Economics students.

The Business School has been holding meetings in order to re-define the aims, goals and

purpose of their program. This is the result of the Mohawk meeting held about nine months ago in which the school of Business and Economics had a hard look at the present courses offered. The change in Business 20 was a result of this type of get together. The compulsory paper for fourth year Business students has yet to be passed in council. Those who object to this paper should make the recommendations to me as soon as possible. Also I would like to hear of any constructive suggestions pertaining to new courses or changes in present courses.

Tamiae Hockey Playoffs

by B. Grayer and T. Tibbs

On Sunday, the Tamiae playoffs got off to a roaring start. In the first game, a determined second year team edged the third year team by a score of 3-1. Third year's only goal came off the stick of their top scorer, John Dodd. Third year will need a determined effort in order to overcome second years two goal advantage.

In the second encounter, the revitalized fourth year club

grabbed a 4-1 lead behind the spectacular goaltending of Gary Scholl. However, "Schultry" fell apart in the last minute of play, allowing two "soft" goals. Thus the final score was only 5-4 for fourth year. Fred Bradstreet lead the Ecie's comeback, firing three goals. Tom King scored one of his infrequent three goals. Tom King scored one of his infrequent tallies to round out the Ecie's scoring.

CUSO

(continued from page 3)

fore, others say CUSO should be much bigger and run the risk of bureaucracy.

That risk is, to say the least, a very big one. Old ideals are being strained. Host countries want specialists in many fields most of whom demand about three times what the host country is prepared to pay. They want about six thousand dollars a year rather than the standard two. No CUSO co-operant has ever been offered money by Canada as an incentive or supplement to working overseas. Should CUSO offer it now to fill the quota in badly needed areas or insist on its ideals and tell the Canadian International Development Agency (the Old External Aid Office) to fill these posts on their own?

While we're on the subject CUSO is also considering a move to open recruitment centres in the major cities, rather than remaining a university-centred organization. This has raised predictable howls of protest from the committees on campus. They feel they will lose their voice in CUSO affairs and see it become a huge employment agency.

It is unlikely that campus com-

mittees will be phased out, for some recruitment is going to be from the campuses. But the host countries want experienced personnel for many jobs and these must be sought within society. Of course there is a much larger field for recruitment in big cities, and if campus committees lose their voice, it will be because they are outnumbered and outpowered. This may be very unfortunate for CUSO, as the campus groups have always been a very active sort of conscience to the central offices, never failing to let them know their faults, shortcomings and tendencies to arrogance. Great public offices will tend to stifle rather than encourage such criticism.

Fortunately, the criticism that CUSO is becoming a travel agency for rich young bourgeois who want crosscultural interracial experience can be easily dismissed. That, if it were true, would be damnable. But CUSO shares an advantage with business corporations that governments lack. If it becomes incompetent and fails to satisfy the standards of the host country, since it operates by their request alone, it will soon cut its own head off. CUSO has never been asked to leave by any host country, as the Peace Corps

has been on several occasions. In fact, there are seventeen countries whose request for volunteer cooperates have as yet remained unfilled.

Maybe the movement away from the campus will not be such a bad thing. If Canadian education is as bad as some people let on, the campuses may be turning out an inferior product these days! Seriously, the question is whether CUSO should blindly supply whatever is demanded, or demand that its own (perhaps equally blind) ideals of service be maintained. We have seen a parting of ways, a very slight one as yet, between its two cherished tenets:

1) deference to the host countries wishes, as befits a non-imperialistic country.

2) a high standard of motive among the cooperants.

As we have seen these may yet conflict. There are signs in the air. Watch the development of CUSO in the next few years, for this is the development of an ideal in practice.

**CHASITY IS
ITS OWN
PUNISHMENT**

Why should this Lutheran figure in your future?

He's a representative of Aid Association for Lutherans . . . a fraternal life insurance society for Lutherans. He can do something for you today that will affect your entire future . . . map out an insurance plan for you that can start you on your way to realizing many of your financial goals.

But why an AAL representative in particular? Well, for one thing, he's a Lutheran . . . interested in many of the same benevolent programs you are interested in. He is highly trained in

his profession with a detailed background in life insurance.

He serves all 50 states and 5 provinces in Canada . . . he represents the largest fraternal life insurance society in America. Why should you talk to him today? Because he can help you invest in life insurance wisely and beneficially.

Let an AAL representative enter your future today. Aid Association for Lutherans, where there is *common concern for human worth*.

**Theodore H. Luft Agency
86 Wedgewood Drive
Kitchener, Ontario, Canada**

Aid Association for Lutherans  Appleton, Wisconsin
Fraternal Life Insurance



Warriors Teach Hawks B-Ball

by G. Southworth

Well, the Hawks played their worst game of the year all round. They couldn't score, pass or rebound. Therefore they got drubbed 96-69 at the hands of the Warriors.

From the start of the game the Hawks poor passing and their press helped them to fall behind. As the game continued, they fell farther behind. They threw the ball away at least 7 times in the first five minutes. Even when they had a chance to shoot they were cold. On top of this, their rebounding was very poor on the part of Barry Moncrieff and Herb Stan left the Hawks with an 18 point deficit.

Coulthard had one shot in the first half and failed to score. This probably was the greatest factor for the Hawks falling behind. Coulthard didn't seem to be running at all. On top of everything the Warriors were playing a box and had one man covering Coulthard constantly.

In the second half. But again sloppy play cost the Hawks to lose points. Kane attempted many poor passes in the first

half and this probably cost the Hawks about 12 point.

The Hawks then continued to fall farther and farther behind. The Hawks poor play and the hot shooting of the Warriors all contributed to the 27 point loss.

The Hawks best player by far was Bob Smeek who scored 18 points, evenly spread out in both the first and second halves. Coulthard scored 13 points, all in the second half. Danby had

11 points and Stan had 15. For the Warriors top scorers were Laaniste with 17 points and Kieswater who also had 17 points.

All in all the Hawks had better start playing better or forget the playoffs. Even though this was an exhibition game, the Hawks seemed to have no spirit. Of course the crowd didn't help things. It was a far cry from the crowd that went to York. Both the fans and the team showed no spirit.

Hockey

The Hockey Hawks grabbed an easy and commanding victory over the Ryerson Rams 9-1 on Wednesday. This still leaves the Hawks little hope for a playoff spot but it at least kept that hope. This improved their record to 3-4-2 for 8 points and it now leaves them just 2 points behind in a bid for the final playoff spot. The Hawks have split victories with Ryerson in their series, each team has won 1 game. The top scorers for the Hawks were Tom Ewer with

his second 3 goal performance of the year. Doug Tate and Chris Seager each had 2 goals.

This game was a far cry from last Saturday's when the Hawks dropped a 7-0 decision to the York Yeomen. The Yeomen are undefeated after six games. In that game York received a fine individual effort from Steve Latinouich who scored four goals. Needless to say, no Hawk player was overly impressive.



Coulthard driving against York photo by belnap

Hawks Beat York

The WLU Golden Hawks have really started to jell. Playing their fourth consecutive league game, the Hawks defeated York 72-68. This was their third league victory in the last four games. It was also their second consecutive victory.

Hawk supporters were in great quantity at the Pys. Ed. Complex at York's Steele's campus in Toronto. Their noise almost overwhelmed the York fans, combined with the cat callers in the first row, the fans added both momentum to the Hawks and frustration to the York team.

The Hawks opened the scoring and gained an early lead over York on good shooting by Chris Coulthard and on fine rebounding by Herb Stan and Bob Smeek. As the first half wore on the Hawks combined defensive play and a good offence to build up a 10 point lead at the half.

The Hawks in the first half had just superb rebounding from Herb Stan. Stan was out for his best game of the year. The Hawks were also able to hold former Lutheran star, Sandy Nixon, to a scoreless first half. As the half ended, Coulthard had 13 points and was the leading scorer.

In the second half, the Hawks again took to the boards both defensively and offensively. They built up their lead to 14 points. For most of the first twelve minutes, the Hawks had a comfortable lead of between 10 to 14 points. However, Bob

Smeek fouled out at this point. This forced the injured Barry Moncrieff into action. Moncrieff had been a doubtful starter for the game and possibly was not going to dress for the game.

From this point, with York's press, and Lutheran's sloppy play, the York team closed the lead to only 4 points with 3 minutes left to play. Hawks then tightened their defence and forced long shots from outside. This allowed the effective Hawk rebounders to give Lutheran a little ball control. York then had to foul in the last two minutes of the game. Herb Stan, Brian Kane and Chris Coulthard sank six successive foul shots re-establishing the Hawk lead. Then with only 30 seconds left, put a stall on and won the game.

The Hawks had just a great effort from Stan, who got 23 rebounds in the game. This was 75 percent of all rebounds in the game. Along with this he added another 13 points. Another timely player for the Hawks was Larry Danby. Danby scored 17 points in the second half. Most of these came from his favourite spot along the base line. These points combined with his 4 in the first half gave him a total of 21 points. Coulthard scored 8 in the second half also for a total of 21. The other scorers were Smeek (7 pts), Kane (5 pts), Vkc Popou (3 pts), and Moncrieff (2 pts).

The victory left the Hawks tied with York for second place; Brock trails by 2 points.

Hawks next home game is against Carleton Tomorrow.

Women's Athletics

by Judy Birss

The powderpuff football game was played on the Saturday of Winter Carnival Weekend and the Off-Campus girls won 18-6 for their second victory in this annual bash. Led by quarterback, Sue White, the team trounced the On-Campus gals. On-Campus led by quarterback, Kathy Eisebach, scored the first touchdowns, two of which were scored by halfback "Thumper" and one by Sue White.

Many, many thanks go to the guys who patiently coached these girls. Also thanks to our referees and supporters who braved

the cold to cheer us on!

Varsity volleyball and basketball met Laurentian University in our gym last Saturday morning. The volleyball team came out with a good start by winning the first game. However, winning the first game. However, during the second game with the score tied 11-11 one of their key players, Lorraine Gregson, injured a knee very severely and was out of the game. This loss greatly affected the other members of the team and, as a result, they lost the next three games straight. We hope that

Lorraine has a speedy recovery and that she'll be back next season. This was the last league game for the volleyball gals. They now leave for the Championship Tourney in Montreal starting Friday, February 13. Let's hope that they're not superstitious and that they do their best! Good luck, gang!

The basketball team also played Laurentian on Saturday. They played a slow game but still beat the Voyageurs 22-15. Joanne Tully was top scorer with 10 points and Tish Koeber was close behind with 8. The basketball gals wound up their season play this past Tuesday at the U. of Waterloo. They played a sad game and all that will be said about it is that they lost and Ellen Train was top scorer.

The basketball team now travels to Toronto (York U.) on Thursday, February 19 for their Championship Tourney. At present, they are in a 3-way tie for second place. Good luck to these kids, also.

W.A. (Women's Athletic Ass'n) elections will be coming up in the next few weeks. Watch for notices of this most important meeting.

By the way, have you bought your 50¢ chocolate bar to help support the W.A.A.? They're going fast!

Student Union

(continued from page 1)

sary to provide a voice for the smaller universities (such as College St. Anne with 140 students) in solving their problems with provincial authorities and other larger bodies. Small universities need a union of some type to support their discussions with larger bodies.

Nothing of any consequence came out of the McGill conference, except a negative one. It will be very difficult to organize a National Union until the ashes of CUS cool sufficiently to allow positive decisions to be made. A series of conferences will be held at various universities on student topics.

It was also decided to hold an annual meeting of Student Governments. Perhaps a new union may arise from one of these.

The University of Ottawa had its position paper presented to the conference "with an open spirit of pragmatic flexibility. We are confident that some good

—if only the opening of dialogue between us—can come of this conference." These qualities were not brought to McGill and thus there is no National Union on the horizon.

Laurie Sleith—President of WLU's SAC, a delegate at McGill thinks "we should channel our energies into developing a strong regional association to act for the students." "The University must continue to be a forum where conflicting ideas can be tabled and when this is fully recognized, no union will be ever considered radical or conservative, but service based on a regional basis."

He also believes that students should speak for themselves on political questions but need help in housing, loans and education.

Sleith hopes the new SAC president, who comes into office today, will press for an increase in service functions provided by the Association of Student's Councils of which WLU is a member.

TO ALL STUDENTS

who plan to take English in the 1970-71 season

Admission to Advanced Registration for 1970-71 English sections will be only with admit-to-section cards to be obtained as follows:

1) For 1970-71, English Honours and Makeup students, Monday, February 23, 4-7 pm, second floor of the New Teaching Building.

2) For 1970-71, Seniors and Honours students (not English), Tuesday, February 24, 4-7pm, second floor of the New Teaching Building.

3) For all others who want to take English courses in 1970-71, Thursday, February 26, 4-9pm, second floor of the New Teaching Building.

If you cannot come on February 23 or 24, we will try to accommodate you on February 26.



photo by patzalek

Uniwat too much for girls on Tuesday.

Fencers Win

by Jan Valchar

Last Saturday the fencing Club hosted the first fencing tournament to be held at WLU. In spite of the rather disorganized facilities the tournament was a success. Schools from the K-W area and one from Fonthill (near St. Catharines) participated.

The turn out in support of the local club was quite good. The audience was composed of a varied group of sports oriented individuals.

The results of the meet took five hours to tabulate, but when the results were in they were quite favorable towards the host club. The WLU club has had little other than

monetary support from the athletic department, yet they managed to place three members in the finals. Kernan John of South Hall won the Mens Champion division. Calvin Brown and Rod Stubel, also from WLU, were runners up.

Although the tournament was not financially profitable the club feels that Saturdays activity in the TA has put WLU on the map as a Fencing university. The club feels that because of their success they should receive more in the way of funds in the future. Next year, with the aid of the athletic department, the club plans to hold at least two tournaments.