

# McKinley landslides

by Les Francey

The final results of Tuesday's SAC presidential election gave Dave McKinley, a third year Business student and present Chairman of the Board of Publications, a plurality of 437 votes as he swept the contest with the largest landslide in recent SAC history.

McKinley polled 587 votes while Phil Poole received 156. There were four spoiled ballots and two abstentions. 30 percent of the eligible voters turned out. McKinley's 78 per cent share of the vote is rivalled only by the percentage rolled up by Nixon in the recent American election.

When first informed of the results, McKinley said, "I'm very

happy". He added that he was surprised that the result was so one-sided. Up until the time he was informed of his victory he believed the election "was up for grabs."

He felt that the relatively large turnout of voters proved that the students are concerned with what is happening on campus. He commented that the election was a clean battle and was well fought and expressed his appreciation to all those who helped him.

McKinley's first priority is to finish the job he is in the midst of doing now, that is, selecting people to fill positions for next year's Board of Publications. He wants to update the financial picture of SAC and then begin the hard job of improving it.

McKinley's campaign stressed leadership qualities and concern

for the financial situation of SAC. The fact that he received such an overwhelming mandate shows that the students concurred with his analysis. It is up to him to prove that the students made a wise decision.

Defeated candidate Phil Poole, although disappointed and surprised at the McKinley plurality, wished McKinley good luck in his administration. He hoped that all those who supported him would get behind the president elect and give him their support.

Poole expects to continue his interest in the affairs of the University and hopes to see SAC become viable. He doubts, however, if he will be a candidate for the position of Arts Rep in next week's general election. He concluded that perhaps one thing that might have contributed to his defeat was that he did not put enough effort into the campaign.

Mike Strong, newly acclaimed Vice President for University Affairs and one of Poole's supporters, expects to work well with McKinley. He felt that there was very little difference between the two candidates' platforms so there should be no intra-executive problems.



photo by M. Wells

Dave McKinley won the election for President of SAC held on Tuesday. The turnout was relatively good, and McKinley won by a three-to-one margin. He took office Wednesday morning.

## Short Takes

### BYLAWS FINALLY PASSED

The bylaws to the SAC constitution were passed last Wednesday. They were to have been passed the previous week, but the passing required a two-thirds majority, being a constitutional issue. The requisite number were not present, but extensive discussion took place, and there was little discussion needed last Wednesday when they were passed. The process took less than a half hour. A space was left for the inclusion of the job description for a business manager, should SAC pass the recommendation that this position be adopted, heavens forfend. The constitution with bylaws goes to the Board of Governors for approval on Monday. This was believed to be an easy hurdle, but latest rumours have it that Dean Nichols and Colin Mackay (of Educational Services) are not fully satisfied with the constitution as it sits. No specific changes were suggested but it will be interesting to see how these amorphous grievances will sit with the Board of Governors.

### WLU LICENCE PLATES

Got your personalized licence plates? Some people have. Like WLU President Frank Peters and University comptroller Tamara Geisbrecht. Peters' car wears WLU001 and Geisbrecht's wears WLU002. Do they know something about the coming of provincial status we don't, or is this merely early nostalgia?

## THE CORD WEEKLY

Thursday, March 8, 1973

Volume 13, Number 20

### SAC finances

## Admin. seeks non-student business manager

by Tom Garner

If certain members of the Administration have their way the WLU student union faces the installation of a non-student business manager, responsible to the administration, in SAC affairs.

University business manager Cliff Bilyea revealed that he and the Dean of Students Fred Nichols had been considering the creation of the post of Business Manager for a "two or three years". The reason given is that the "continuity" of SAC financial affairs must be given more serious consideration.

A draft of the job description has existed for several months. On the surface, it appears to be an expansion of the present Operations Manager, the post held by Carl Arnold. Arnold is presently responsible for the operation of the Games Room and other affairs relating to the Student Union Building.

The holder of the new post is "responsible for co-ordinating the financial implications and internal operational functions in the

Student Union Centre". He is also responsible for the hiring and supervision of the book-keeper, secretary, and part-time pub manager. In all his functions, he is responsible "to the Dean of Students" who will "include" the SAC Vice-President Executive and Vice-President Finance in his decisions.

There are few areas in which the presence of the business manager will not be felt. SAC subsidiaries, up until now several steps removed from non-student power, will have their finances reviewed and shaped by the business manager "working with the V.P. Finance". Thus subsidies received from SAC by Radio Lutheran, the Board of Publications, the Record Co-op, and the like, will be subject to influence by a person outside the student interest.

### Discipline in SUB

The present sovereignty over the Student Union Building is also expanded. In addition to such matters as hiring student help in

the Games Room, and handling the mechanics of supply for the machines, the business manager will "report to the Dean's Advisory Council through the Dean of Students" in cases of discipline in the Student Union Building. In general, he will "administer policies and procedures during Games Room operations". On the planning scene, he is responsible "for forming and chairing a Student Advisory Committee on building operations".

Bilyea defends the idea on the grounds that all procedures are in accordance with SAC policies and subject to SAC approval. Furthermore, he emphasizes the importance of "continuity" in SAC business affairs, and defends the responsibility of the business manager to the Dean of Students rather than the SAC executive on these grounds. When asked if having a representative of the SAC executive on campus during the summer months would solve the problem of year-round continuity, Bilyea said no. In addition, he stressed the importance of the person holding the job "knowing

counting of the ballots but stated that the new executive would not legally take office till Monday, 12 days after the stipulated date.

DAC, the student judiciary body, is composed of five students: Arnie Morris, Brenda Dunbar, Paul Paquette, Frank Dorris and Gilles Rancourt, and the Dean. DAC has a long history of involvement in SAC elections. They established a precedent when, in the elections of February 1971, they examined irregularities in procedure although they did not invalidate that election. Similar action was taken by DAC in the elections of October 1971 and February 1972. In the case of the former DAC called for a new election. Last February's elections were fraught with electoral irregularities on account of the perceived incompetence of CEO, David Schultz. This is

however, the first time that DAC has interfered in SAC elections without being presented with a petition from students. Nichols stated that DAC involved itself in this election when it informed SAC three weeks ago that it must have a set of By-laws passed before the election. SAC complied with this wish, but Nichols worries about the legality of the new SAC. It was his opinion, though, that the new President would "in effect" take office on Wednesday, although he would not legally be in office till the next week.

Nichols stated that this may be the first step in an expansion of DAC involvement in SAC and other areas of student interest where it sees irregularities, but he added that DAC can be questioned by SAC or any other of these bodies at any time.

### Monday meeting

## Election "illegal": DAC

by Dave Schultz

that the job will be there next year" and that "he won't be thrown out at a moment's notice".

### No explanation

It is significant that although the business manager is paid out of SAC cashflow, he is hired and supervised by the administration. Furthermore, the institution of this post was considered not only before the present financial crises, but before Arnold was hired. Bilyea denied that the administration sought the institution of this post because of its ultimate liability for SAC debts, but did not explain why SAC affairs warranted the administration's supervision. Although Arnold was not approached about the matter at the time of his hiring, he is said to be aware of the proposal to expand on his position, and is actually listed on the draft job description as the "incumbent", although the job does not yet exist.

On the plus side, Bilyea allows that the increased duties of the business manager will free the V.P. finance to look at the long range issues, such as the bottom

floors of the Student Union Building.

### SAC to pay

Hiring of the business manager is to be done "through the Dean's office". No mention of consultation with SAC was made, perhaps because of the perceived logic of Carl Arnold's incumbency.

The proposed position must be passed by SAC before it becomes law. Bilyea had hoped to get the proposal passed by the currently out-going SAC, but the resignation of Peter Catton made that impossible. Not wishing to "railroad" the issue through SAC, Bilyea now plans to present the proposal to the new SAC, when it is elected. He stated that he had the support of Peter Catton and Peter Ross, although Ross denies having expressed such sympathies. Ross did voice concern about the ability of SAC to pay the salary he expects would accrue a business manager; salary is to be decided by the Dean of Students, although SAC pays it.

University President Frank Peters expressed no knowledge of the affair.



# To Be...

## THURSDAY MARCH 8

Pub with Flying Circus  
SUB Ballroom  
8pm  
\$1 students  
\$1.25 others

Bookstore housecleaning  
sale continues

World Religion Symposium  
The Religion: its impact on  
civilization  
7:45pm  
Social Sciences 221  
U of W  
free admission

## FRIDAY MARCH 9

Teenangels:  
Rock and Roll lives!  
Knights of Columbus Hall  
8-12pm  
\$1.50 per person  
\$2.50 per couple  
Bookstore housecleaning  
sale continues

Perth County Conspiracy  
benefit concert for  
Canadian Campus Radio  
WLU Theatre Auditorium  
\$1.50 or \$2—your choice  
8:30pm

## SATURDAY MARCH 10

"Southern Comfort"  
prom  
SUB Ballroom  
9-12pm  
\$6 per couple

Perth County Conspiracy  
benefit concert for  
Canadian Campus Radio  
WLU Theatre Auditorium  
\$1.50 or \$2—your choice

## SUNDAY MARCH 11

Free movie: "Citizen Kane";  
Room 2-207, 7:30pm.

## MONDAY MARCH 12

Chess Club  
rm. 3-309  
7:30pm

Tom Northcott  
in concert  
Village 1 Great Hall  
\$1 fed members, \$1.25 others  
8:30pm  
LLBO licensed  
continues to 17th

## TUESDAY MARCH 13

Coffee House  
sponsored by nobody  
9-12pm  
Willison Lounge

Feiffer's People  
players' guild  
major production  
1E1  
\$1.50 students  
\$2 others  
8pm

## WEDNESDAY MARCH 14

Feiffer's People  
same as Tuesday  
Chess Club  
same as Monday

## THURSDAY MARCH 15

elections for Student Council reps.

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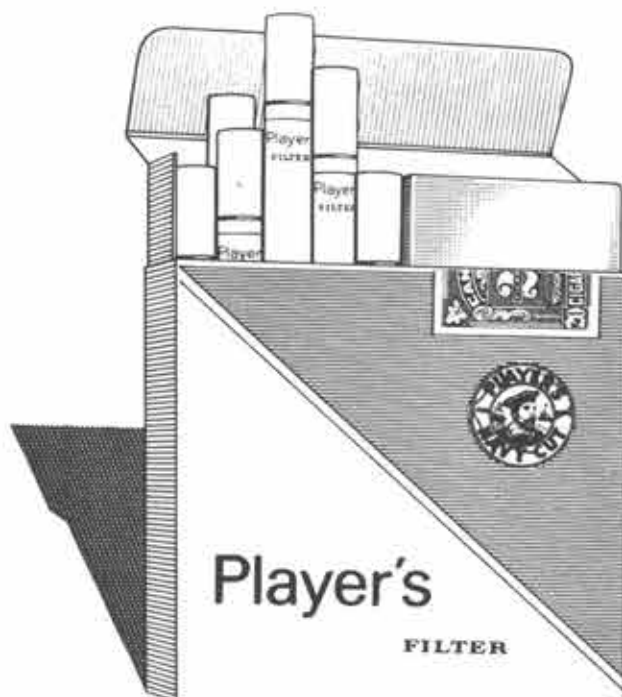
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  - Kingsdale, next to WEO
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# Post-secondary grants revised

TORONTO (CUP)—the Ontario government has amended its system for extending operating grants to universities and colleges. At the same time it announced special grants to the province's poorest schools.

In a statement March 2, the government said it has adopted a "slip year" system for allocating grants to post-secondary institutions.

Under formula financing, the schools receive grants according to their enrolment. Under the new government policy, instead of requiring the schools to predict enrolment a year in advance, they will receive grants based on this year's enrolment. The system is designed to allow the institutions to better predict their financial resources, and engage in more

effective planning.

But minister of colleges and universities, Jack McNie, said the government will make some allowances for rapidly expanding departments or those which lose many students.

The government also announced special grants to 12 universities to compensate for the \$1.3 million drop in grants cause by falling enrolment since last year.

Last year the institutions were hurt when enrolment increased only half as much as had been expected, throwing their budgeting into chaos. Five of the hardest hit schools received \$1.82 million in special grants.

The budgeting problems have forced institutions to consider cuts in expenditures, including the firing of professors. Ad-

ministration spokesmen said the government's new policy should meet the needs of post-secondary institutions as their enrolments level off.

Bertrand Hansen, research director of the Council of Ontario Universities, said the slip year system meets most of the universities' requests. Another COU spokesman, John B. MacDonald, said the plan "allows them to plan with confidence and make commitments with confidence."

But the COU is withholding further comment until the provincial budget is brought down April 12. That budget may have bad news for students, requiring many of them to assume an even greater share in financing their education.

## U of T to ban "disruptions"

TORONTO (CUP)—A tough new discipline code at the University of Toronto that would automatically ban student occupations and sit-ins and make participants liable to expulsion, will be presented to the U of T governing council by the end of April.

Under the code passed last week by the governing council's internal affairs committee, sit-ins like the present occupation to protest math department hiring policies, would be explicitly prohibited by the university.

The report makes no differentiation between violent disruptions and non-violent occupations which merely obstruct.

The provision directly contravenes the university's original recommendations on discipline, prepared in September, 1969, under the chairmanship of political economy professor Ralph Campbell.

The Campbell report suggested

the banning of violent disruptions only, and urged negotiations between parties in a disruptive, non-violent demonstration. The Campbell report recognized that "some obstructive demonstrations may be justified."

The Cadario-Conway report would permit only demonstrations such as marches that do not at all interfere with "teaching, research, administration... or any other authorized activity on university premises, including public service activities of the university."

The Campbell Report had been rushed to completion in the fall of 1969 in the wake of a series of student disruptions. Then-university president Claude Bissell at first supported, and then backed down on tough law-and-order guidelines proposed that summer by the committee of university presidents of Ontario.

Like the Cadario-Conway proposals, these guidelines did not differentiate between violent and

non-violent disruptions.

The Campbell report also undermined the power of professors over students in the classroom. It required that professors reach "operational agreement" with their students on approaches to course content and teaching methods early in the term. Disputes would be taken to mediation committees.

The faculty bitterly opposed the provision, and a student-staff committee to implement the Campbell report was deadlocked and dissolved in Nov. 1971 after two years of acrimony. The faculty wanted new disciplinary bodies, but refused to concede students any power to shape the conditions out of which disciplinary problems might arise. Students, in turn, refused to legitimize new discipline procedures without receiving new powers in university government.

But with the "representative" governing council which the provincial government put in charge of the university last July, the administration and faculty are using right-wing student "spokesmen" to legitimize disciplinary "reform" with the Cadario-Conway proposal.

Cadario thinks his proposal will breeze through the governing council. In an interview Feb 28 Cadario said he was confident the new code will be through the governing council by April, even though some students and staff don't like it.



No, thanks, I gave at the office.

photo by Korcok

## Where do you live?

LONDON (CUP)—Sixty thousand Ontario post-secondary students could be charged and fined under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act if they have not changed the addresses on their driver's licences after moving to universities.

Two University of Western Ontario students were recently fined \$28 each for not having changed their addresses. The case is under appeal, and a spokesman for the department of transportation and communications is sympathetic to the students' problems.

Under a section in the act, any holder of a driver's licence is legally required to inform the department of a change in address within six days of the move.

A student not from London, for example, is now required to change the address on his licence twice a year, once in September and again in May when he returns home for the summer.

Larry Innanen, defense lawyer for the Western students said, "There is no definition of address in the Highway Traffic Act. The dictionary definition for address is a place where mail goes to."

"The address on their licence is what most students consider to be

their home address and this is where they get their most important mail, like job applications and marks, sent to," said Innanen.

Innanen, a third-year law student and a member of the student legal aid society, said the department of transportation and communications told his client not to have his address changed. Innanen provided the 60,000 figure in his defense of the two Western students.

A spokesman for the department, who wouldn't be named, said "The department doesn't interpret the law, it just applies the rules."

"The reason the change of address is desired is to locate the persons in case of accidents and for the service of court documents.

To change the information on a driver's licence, you detach the back section of the licence, fill in the correct information, and send it to the department of transportation and communications. There is no charge and the process requires two weeks to get back the corrected licence.

Meanwhile, out-of-town students driving automobiles are fair game to be charged unless they send in the forms twice a year.

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Submit applications in writing to:  
**Board of Directors,  
Student Board of Publications  
WLU.  
BEFORE 3:30 pm March 13**

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# ANNOUNCEMENT

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**MARCH 15, 1973**

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- Laurence Cropley
- Ted Dueck
- Les Francey
- Mike Grainger
- Warren Howard
- Kim MacCarl
- David Schultz



# THE CORD WEEKLY

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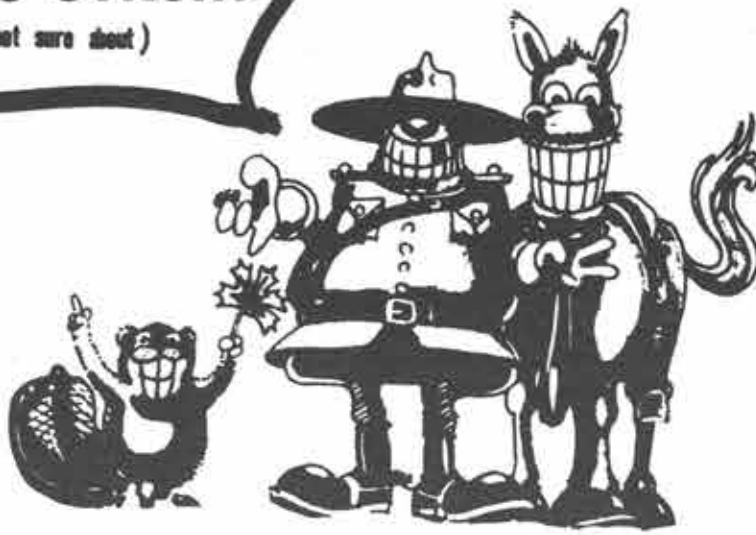
"I worked in countries where every time something happened, the news went off the air and they'd play music. All we got was music on the air and police in the streets. Then, we'd know there was a crisis."

Jean-Paul L'Allier  
 Quebec Communications Minister

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

## THE LAND IS STRONG

(It's the economy we're not sure about)



# comment

There are two articles in this week's issue that have to do with one thing—the increased interest of administration personnel in SAC (read Student) affairs. You can't say we weren't warned; "radicals" have been spreading this brand of doom for lo these many years. But how shocking and surprising it is when it actually happens!

The most obvious instance in recent history of outside influence being imposed on student affairs is the business manager issue (see page 1). The rationalization for this (available to all) is that the business manager can only act in accordance with SAC policies. However, this is a serious underestimation of the actual effect that day-to-day control of cash-flow can have. Already Carl Arnold has control (de facto) of hiring for the Games Room, the keys to the offices in SAC and the Board of Publications; a great deal of the cashflow passes through his hands, and he is one of the three signing officers for SAC. If the office of business manager is accepted by SAC, his control will be further expanded. If he does not function as wished by SAC, even if he abides by the letter of the SAC law, can SAC fire him? Bilyea won't commit himself, yet since the idea was at least half his, he must have some feel for the way things will be. Don't be fooled: the business manager will not necessarily be satisfactory just because his actions are prescribed by SAC policies. SAC must have the ultimate power of dismissal, even if it is never used, over any person as intimately involved with the working of SAC as the proposed business manager.

Further, there are even more serious issues at hand. What about communication? With the business manager responsible to the Dean of Students, student affairs suddenly become the business of the Dean. With all due respect, it seems that if there is to be any communication of SAC affairs to the Dean, it should be made by an elected representative of the students. With no due respect, whatever SAC does not tell the Dean is, to be blunt, none of his business.

The same thing goes for the Dean's Advisory Council (attempted) intervention in the election of Tuesday past. Constitutionally, DAC acts as a referee in any disputes related to the constitution or electoral procedures, but must be called in to the issue, much like the judiciary branch of any government. Acting on a precedent of one instance of intervention, DAC handed down a verdict on Monday to a case that had never been officially brought to trial. Legally, SAC could have ignored the ruling, but this was not seriously considered. Why not? Is this administrative arrogance or student timidity?

I do not subscribe to the religion of the student-administration polarization. However, I am puzzled by these recent events. Strangest of all is the fact that principal players do not use the most obvious rationalization for their actions, which they must have known would be unpopular. The university assumes full liability for SAC debts: why don't Bilyea and Co. plead self-defence? It would make perfect sense, yet they decline. Could it be that they are honest and conscientious after all? Yes, quite possibly. It appears that we are facing that old bugaboo, paternalism. Simply put, the administration is trying to idiot-proof our finances, to protect us from ourselves. Must students' affairs be sanitized like everything else? I hope not.

## Peters replies

Mr. Dave Schultz misinterpreted one point in the article on provincial status. It is true that we are working optimistically toward full grants but that does not mean that we are not considering alternatives. Cutbacks in programs, for example, would be one alternative. Increasing the faculty-student ratio is another one. Our present pro-forma budget has taken that eventuality into account.

The Board of Governors has not, as yet, authorized me to proceed toward implementing alternatives. Rather, they have requested that all energy be directed toward achieving the goal accepted by the Eastern Canada Synod last June. As long as this is the mandate which I have from the Synod and the Board, I shall do my utmost to fulfill it.

Frank C. Peters  
 President

## Student objects

I hope that the Director of Residence Halls reads this letter before he chooses next years "dons".

I have lived in residence at WLU for the past two years and I have found that the selection of "dons" leaves much to be desired. Through my own experiences and conversations with other students I have found "dons" inept at handling problems and situations of the average student. Most "dons" are chosen from a select group of prudes, bible thumpers, brains and sexual deviates. Very few "dons" frequent school pubs, sports activities, school movies and other places of ill repute, where the MAJORITY of students are to be found. Most dons belong to highly cultural clubs like IVCF and the choir. Not that there is anything wrong with cultural organizations but the majority of students have little involvement with these sects. Perhaps this is why some of the best "dons" are "jocks" not

because they are athletes but because they have more in common through experiences, with the average student. If one's don is so out of touch with the majority of students how can he or she be of any use in solving problems or offering advice? It has been brought to my attention that students who in their application for "donships" said they would not report any suspected use of drugs were not given a second interview. It seems as though the interviewers prefer the DESIRED answer rather than the TRUTH. How can the administration expect students to follow the lead of their "dons", when in extracurricular activities they are so far removed from them. More often "dons" are seen as nuisances and freaks rather than intermediaries and friends. Therefore they are unable to cope with the major part of their job. There are exceptions to this letter but overall I feel it stands fairly true. Therefore, in my opinion, there should be a revised format for the selection of "dons".

Hugh Mills

## Selling of the President

Being an alumnus, I received a general form letter from the president of this university enlisting my help in ferreting out potential university students for WLU next year. This letter has a distinct aura of desperation in which President Peters outlined the threatened position this university will be in unless students can be found to fill the dwindling ranks next year. In no uncertain terms, I was asked out of a supposed sense of duty to submit the name of at least one additional person to the admissions office who is either in Grade 12 or 13 or who should avail himself of a university education.

I fully understand the President's motivations for such action, however, I find that it would be an invasion of personal

privacy if I or anyone else were to submit the name of a potential student to the admissions office without that person's consent.

This situation is analogous in many ways to the days of the unsolicited credit cards when business interests received from university student councils the names of graduating students upon whom they foisted these credit cards without consent. It took many unfortunate incidents of misuse and injustice before the legislatures decided that the individual's right to personal privacy must not be compromised for the sake of making a few dollars.

We are subjecting these 'potential' students to a barrage of unsolicited promotional material showing university life to be exactly what it is not, namely, frustrating and at times truly disappointing in terms of its academic standards.

We all know that this university is in trouble of becoming an anachronism if those powers that be in Queen's Park do not see a significant enrolment next year at this university.

But, must President Peters sell this university to the public like your everyday brand of detergent?

Or do we not have enough confidence in this institution that we must sacrifice quality for quantity to play the game of financial expediency? I heed President Peters' cry for help but the means do not justify the end if those means infringe upon the personal privacy of even one individual in filling our depleted classrooms.

Dennis Barber

## Thanks

I would like to extend my congratulations to David McKinley on winning the election for SAC President. I wish him the very best of luck.

Also, I would like to thank

those who supported me in terms of campaigning and voting for me. I hope that they will support Dave and that SAC becomes the representative body of the students, as it should be.

Yours Sincerely,  
 Phil Poole.

## Blood bank solvent

May I take this opportunity to thank the student community of WLU, on behalf of the Red Cross, for donating another record number of pints of blood—311, as compared to 276 last time. 346 students were present to give blood, unfortunately 35 had to be turned away.

Thanks to the IVCF and other students who helped in setting up

the clinic and keeping it running so well.

The results of the Blood Donor Clinic Contest are as follows:

1. West Hall B2: 96 percent turn-out,
2. West Hall B1: 78 percent turn-out,
3. South Hall B2: 73 percent turn-out,
4. East Hall A1: 64 percent turn-out,
5. Woman's Res. A3: 29 percent turn-out,
6. West Hall A2: 24 percent turn-out.

(These were the only floors which had their lists in on time).

Maybe the next clinic, to be held in late October, will be bigger, and the contest better organized.

Thanks again.

Walt Johanson  
 Community Services Bank



Benefit concert

# Perth County meets council

by Tom Garner

The Perth County Conspiracy concert to be held this Friday and Saturday was finalized only after a good deal of misunderstanding and ill will.

The concert is to be a benefit for an organization called Canadian Campus Radio (CCR). This is a new organization formed for the purpose of facilitating communications between Canadian university radio stations, primarily through the medium of a small weekly newsletter. Taped programming, used equipment, and other commodities will be advertised in the journal, along with information of use to all campus radio stations.

To raise money for publication of the journal, CCR decided to hold a benefit concert, and successfully approached Perth County Conspiracy. The group originally intended to hold the event at U of W, but space could not be obtained. The group then sent a representative to WLU business manager Cliff Bilyea, to obtain a date in the Theatre Auditorium. Bilyea requested proof of backing and a deposit of \$500 for the rental and related costs of the TA for the two

nights. He also referred the group's representative to Board of Student Activities Director Bryan Slaney, who normally handles such matters. Slaney could not be found at the time, and he did not come into contact with CCR until Wednesday of last week. Slaney later said that he also made a futile search for a representative of CCR.

Bilyea stated that there was an understanding that a \$500 deposit would be forthcoming by Friday, Feb. 16, and that he had assumed that the agreement, such as it was, had been invalidated when this sum was not produced.

Learning of this, CCR decided to attend the next meeting of SAC (Feb. 28) in an attempt to obtain moral support and blessing from SAC. CCR representatives were joined by Derek Reynolds of Perth County Conspiracy. Also in attendance were Slaney and Bilyea.

CCR opened the debate by explaining their operation and the aims of their organization, impressing most members of SAC with the worthiness of their aspirations. They then expressed their wish to hold a benefit concert with Perth County Conspiracy, to

raise funds for their operation; they stated that their goal was to raise \$1000 in two nights.

Bilyea entered the discussion when the question of costs arose. The total cost for the two nights was quoted as approximately \$900, with \$200 going to nightly rental, \$150 per night to clean-up, plus fees for three security guards said to be necessary for the two nights. When charged that a deposit of \$500 on a total commitment of only \$900 was excessive, Bilyea replied that it was standard practice.

Derek Reynolds of Perth County Conspiracy volunteered the services of the group to take care of clean-up tasks, which he said would only take an hour, if the audience were to sit on the floor as planned. This measure, which would save CCR \$300, met resistance from Bilyea, who cited bad experiences with "volunteer clean-up". Reynolds countered with the experience of South Hall several years ago, when they promoted a concert with Perth County Conspiracy; in that case, claimed Reynolds, the group clean-up was quite satisfactory.

BSA director Slaney's case against accepting the concert

rested on the fact that the CCR representatives were attempting to circumvent (needlessly) a system of central entertainment booking which had proved mechanically faultless so far this year. He expressed sympathy with the aims of CCR, but feared the precedent of booking decentralization represented by CCR's bid for a date in this manner. He also mentioned that there were two promoter-sponsored dates in the works for the same general time period, and feared that these acts, and others for the future, could be scared away by this concert or the subsequent failure of further concerts this year. The very successful Lighthouse concert this year was promoted by an outside promoter; it is felt that this kind of concert is the least risky way to

obtain entertainment on campus. Bilyea also expressed doubts about the hopes of CCR to raise \$1000 in this venture. He quickly calculated that with the fee of Perth County Conspiracy taken into account, even sellout crowds would scarcely produce the expected benefit. According to Derek Reynolds, CCR is assured of the expected revenue by a "sliding fee" contract; Reynolds was unable to explain the contract, as it is somewhat complex and he did not have a copy with him.

After the debate, which lasted 45 minutes, the issue was called to a vote by acting SAC President Doug Best. The result was the passage of a motion requiring BSA director Slaney to renegotiate the matter with CCR representatives, to Slaney's apparent disgust. Terms were to include sanction by the U of W Federation of Students, from which key members of CCR hail.

Posters for the Perth County Conspiracy concert were distributed Monday.

photo by Howard



Studebaker gave us Albright. Albright gave us an arbitrary decision in favour of Management [Brenda Dunbar and Roy Reiche] last Wednesday in a Mock Arbitration presented for high school students. The decision may be bad for recruiting because popular opinion was on the side of the union's more personable Brothers, Ed Hobbs and Mike Schwartz.

## Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and drink your ale".

(Last Poems)

## Shakespeare

"For a quart of ale is a dish for a king".

(The Winter's Tale)

## Borrow

"Good ale, the true and proper drink..."

(Lavengro)

## Browning

"There they are, my fifty men and women".

(One Word More)



poetic justice

SPECIAL

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### Pizza Plus Submarines

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- FRI. MAR. 9— 10 per cent off all pick-up orders
- SAT. MAR. 10— Free can of pop with all large submarines
- SUN. MAR. 11— Any five item pizza—for the price of a three item pizza
- MON. MAR. 12— Free small assorted submarines on all orders over \$4.00
- TUES. MAR. 13— Buy one medium pizza—pay half price for second medium pizza
- WED. MAR. 14— Any large pizza with any six items \$3.40
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744-7371

SPECIAL



# EXPORT "A"

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.



# Which side are

## Canadian involvement by Don Humphries, Canadian

Canadian "observers" are back in Vietnam now after another great power has withdrawn from the country. Although the Americans have not left Indochina—they've only pulled across the border into Thailand—perhaps in the next few months Vietnam will be freed of foreign occupiers for the first time since the initial French incursions occupied Da Nang in 1859.

No one can seriously believe Richard Nixon's claim that he obtained major concessions in the truce terms, or, as he put it, "a peace with honour". Looking at the rejected October text and the one signed in Paris on January 27, one can see that the Americans obviously gave the concessions.

The Paris Accord stipulates the withdrawal of all American "troops, military advisors, and military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program," plus advisors from all paramilitary organizations and police forces within sixty days.

The original draft only mentioned withdrawal of troops, military advisors and personnel.

The agreement makes no mention of the demand made by Nixon and Saigon dictator Nguyen Van Thieu to have all National Liberation Front (NLF) forces withdrawn north of the 17th parallel. After the Vietminh defeated the French in 1954, they agreed to regroup north of the 17th until after the holding of the free elections as agreed to in the 1954 Geneva Accords. (The Vietminh was a coalition of communist and non-communist nationalist forces who fought the Japanese—with American aid—and then the French to gain independence for Vietnam from foreign occupiers. It was led by Ho Chi Minh, a communist nationalist.) The elections never took place because the dictator the Americans set up, Diem, refused to hold them.

The 1973 Paris treaty calls for the release of the 300,000 mostly political prisoners in the Saigon regime's jails within 90 days. The protocol provisions maintain that all "civilian detainees must be treated humanely"; "They shall be protected against all violence to life and person in particular against murder, and forms of mutilation or torture and cruel treatment and outrages against personal dignity..."

**"The Vietnamese lack the ability to conduct a war by themselves or govern themselves." —Richard Nixon, April 16, 1954**

Although the Americans and Thieu were demanding a 5,000 man heavily-armed control commission, the accords provide for a force from Hungary, Indonesia, Poland and Canada with a maximum strength of only 1,200 troops. The force is supposed to do little more than observe and report disputes.

Hungary, Indonesia and Poland do not recognize the Saigon regime; they recognize only the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV). Canada recognized the Saigon regime when it was established, and the DRV only last Feb. 7.

The agreement confirms the Geneva provision that the 17th parallel is only a provisional demarcation line and "not a political and territorial boundary".

Again free elections have been guaranteed—if, considering its past refusals, the present Saigon government can be trusted to cooperate in conducting such elections.

Canadian involvement in Vietnam is back virtually to where it started almost twenty years ago.

On July 21, 1954 the Canadian government received message from the British and Soviet co-chairpersons of the Geneva Conference announcing an agreement, and brazenly stating that "an international commission shall be set up... composed of Canada, India and Poland".

Canada had not been told about the commission and did not even have copies of the agreement. Before accepting, the Louis St. Laurent government first consulted and received support and encouragement from the United States administration, according to a press release from the Canadian department of external affairs, July 27, 1954.

Although it was never officially stated, Canada was considered to be the representative of Western interests, while Poland would represent the Communist position. India was supposedly the neutral chairman, but until recently sided with the Americans.

Canada's role on the original International Control Commission (ICC) can best be described as support for the Americans.

Before the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, they had set up a virtual puppet civilian government in Vietnam within the French Union. The French Union, like the British Empire was a development of the imperial policies through which the French government could essentially maintain its colonial rule. Bao Dai was set up by the French as emperor of Vietnam.

When the Americans replaced the French, they soon replaced Bao Dai with their own puppet, Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem was in the U.S. while the Viet Minh were fighting to end French colonial rule. Diem cancelled the elections and answered civilian dissent with imprisonment and torture. (The policy of repression was Diem's downfall resulting in the reportedly CIA-instigated military coup in November 1963. The coup marked the first of five government changes within 18 months ending with the triumph of a group including current president Nguyen Van Thieu.)

Diem announced on July 16, 1955 that the Republic of Vietnam was not bound by the Geneva Agreements.

In August 1955, Canada provided Diem with a "false juridical basis" for renouncing the Geneva Agreements and the upcoming elections by submitting a minority statement to the Fourth Report of the ICC. The Canadian statement claimed the Saigon government was not "formally engaged" to carry out the terms of the agreement and therefore had a perfect right to call off the elections.

The report disgraces the Canadian people because it had no foundation in reality.

The Geneva Agreements of 1954 was signed by France on behalf of the "Associate State of Vietnam", before the Republic of Vietnam was given its "sovereign" status.

The Agreement contained a clause binding the signatories and their successors to the terms of the agreement. The treaty with France, which established the Associate State of Vietnam as a sovereign entity, stipulated the Republic of Vietnam would "take over from France all the rights and obligations resulting from international treaties."

But treaties in international law are not binding on nations possessing the might to break them. Former U.S. president Eisenhower revealed in his memoirs the real reason for halting the elections.

"...I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indochina affairs, who did not agree that had elections been held as of the time of the signing, possible 80 per cent of the population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh."

So under the legitimizing cover of the Canadian report, the American crusade against the Communist menace began to surface into full view.

Canada's next major contribution was the ICC "Special Report" of June, 1962. The report contended that "aggression from the North" was occurring. The theory was supposedly based on "conclusions" of the "Legal Committee". These conclusions have never been presented to, nor do they have the sanction of the ICC or any of its committees.

The Canadians ignored well-documented violations of the Agreements by the Americans and the Saigon regime. Only the insistence of the Polish representative ensured this documentation was included in the report.

The Americans used the "Special Report" as justification for their increasing intervention in Vietnam. A U.S. State Department white paper, called "Aggression from the North", quoted the report to give it a claim to credibility.

The Canadian Minority statement of 1965 again quoted the report, or rather the "conclusions of the Legal Committee", as the basis for the claims of "aggression from the North".

While the American and Canadian governments held the aggression theory as the indisputable basis for the massive intervention that followed, the aggression theory has been revealed as a convenient fabrication.

American officials cannot discredit the Pentagon Papers which show the facade that

the U.S. used to justify massive intervention.

According to CIA reports, the Saigon regime had alienated the entire population by 1959. The anti-Saigon guerrillas were people in the south—not from the DRV. The weapons used against the Saigon troops had been captured from them. Until the Americans openly intervened with troops in 1965, the National Liberation Front needed no supplies or men from the DRV.

But the Saigon regime depended heavily on American support and would have fallen if American troops and aircraft had not been introduced into Vietnam. The Americans were and still are supporting an unpopular, repressive dictatorship under the guise of protecting democracy.

Canada has backed the Americans continually throughout the war's long and dirty history.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident in August, 1964, which Lyndon Johnson used to get a virtual free hand in Vietnam is a good example. American warships supposedly were attacked without provocation by three DRV patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Canadian government should have seriously questioned the American claim.

General Ky, who then ruled the south, openly boasted that South Vietnamese commando units were carrying out raids against key industrial and harbour facilities in the north during July that year, that American destroyers collaborated with the commandos on their hit-and-run raids and that the attacks had increased during July.

The DRV complained to the ICC on July 27 that American and Saigon warships intruded into its territorial waters and carried away eleven fishermen. The DRV lodged a further complaint on July 31, protesting the bombardment of two small islands by two Saigon patrol boats under protective cover of the U.S. destroyer Maddox. It is now known that the Maddox, at the time of the infamous August 2 exchange, was violating the twelve-mile territorial water limit recognized by the DRV.

The bill passed by the American Congress, approving vast sums for escalation of American involvement in Vietnam, was actually prepared several weeks before the Gulf of Tonkin affair.

What was the Canadian government's response? Lester Pearson approvingly said, "the action taken (by the Americans) was a reaction to an attack made on the United States ships on the high seas".

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant made repeated attempts in 1964 to get the warring sides to negotiate. A Newsweek magazine interview with Thant in December 1966 revealed:

"Early in September... Thant sent his inquiry to Ho Chi Minh: would Ho agree to... an unofficial dialogue? This was Thant's first contact with Ho since 1954. The message was oral, and it went through the Russians. Three weeks later, the Russians came back

with Ho's answer: welcome suggestion, and he would like to meet a Washington envoy. Thant (American U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson) was dead.

Then—the silence in Washington again. Thant felt next alarm presidential campaign was on. But he persisted. Finally, at the end of 1965, the ambassador was deep. He had been advised that Washington made its own suggestions through channels in Hanoi—it had concluded Ho Chi Minh had no interest in

To Thant, the judgment was unreasonable. For he wanted to know how could he be expected to answer any inquirer? Moreover, the Canadian source was Canada's representative in Hanoi on the International Control Commission. So Thant made his own the highest officials of the Canadian government. They quickly confirmed his ICC representative's dealings with officials—with no direct access to Minh whatsoever.

Not long after, a bombing in Vietnam began.

Did the Americans conceivably contact with Ho from the Canadian government, or did the Canadian knowingly collaborate in the escalation war? Either way, the Canadians have kept silent when they knew they were not telling the truth.

But, could anyone expect the Canadian to act in any other way? In April 1967, External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, telling the House of Commons about the "balanced position" comparable to the United Kingdom or the Scandinavian countries, prime minister Lester Pearson of the border at Terra Nova where Americans their motives were neither "imperialistic" nor "imperialist".

"The government's great mission is to keep the people of my country have wholeheartedly U.S. keeping making operations in Vietnam."

This was a remarkable statement to make, especially when he must first, the U.S. had named the Thant and the French to affect a among the Vietnamese themselves autumn of 1963 and after the U.S. had spurned a reconvening Conference in July of 1964; the States ignored U Thant's plan negotiations in the autumn of fourth, the United States had to prove a reconvening of the Geneva in January and February of 1966.

Lester Pearson and Paul Martin Liberal government to be replaced by Trudeau and Mitchell Sharp. Has there been a change in policy?





... answer... Thant's... Hanoi envoy... Washington... Thant reported to... U.N. Amb... (Adlai) Stevenson... Stevenson was... the silence... Washington, once... ant felt no... at first; the... al campaign... But the silence... Finally, wh... of the year, he... o back to... in January of... ambassador... eply distressed... been advise... Washington had... own sound... through Canadian... in Hanoi... concluded that... inh had no... in talking peace... ant, this... ment seemed... ble. For if... ted private talks... he be exp... nounce this... re? More... only possible... source was... 's representative... on the In... tal Control Com-... So Thant... down check—with... t officials... Canadian govern-... y quickly... his belief: their... entative de... with lesser Hanoi... with no... s... to Ho Chi... soever... ng after... bing of North... egan... e American... eal U Thant's... th Ho from... nadian govern-... did the... an government... collaborate... escalation of the... r way, the... ment should not... silent when... the Americans... telling the... ld anyone... the government to... other way... ill 2, 1965, while... Affairs Min... Paul Martin was... House of Co... about Canada's... position"... ble to that of the... ngdom or... ndnavian coun-... e minister... arson was south... der at Tem... sity reassuring... their motive neither "mean"... rialistic", burable".

## "Canada doesn't support either side": Sharp

According to Mitchell Sharp, "Canada is not a supporter of either side in this tragic war." Unfortunately for Sharp, actions speak louder than words and Canadian actions have been heavily pro-American.

Several factors support this conclusion. One is the large number of arms shipped from Canada to the U.S. to feed the ultimate machine of destruction. Another is the diplomatic recognition and monetary aid the Canadian government has given to the Saigon regime. Yet another is the party Canada consults on matters concerning Vietnam.

Canadian industry has given considerable military support to the U.S. for the Vietnam war. Until this year, the government refused to release a list of companies who received military contracts from the Pentagon.

The situation results from the U.S.-Canada Defense-Sharing Agreement of 1959. The agreement gives Canadian companies a special position in bidding for war contracts. Canada already had "defense" agreements with the U.S. through NORAD and NATO made at the height of the cold war.

Project Anti-War, a Montreal group, released a study of Canadian economic involvement in American militarism in October 1972. The study was appropriately called "How to Make a Killing" and was compiled by a group of McGill University students and professors.

"How to Make a Killing" attempts to list all Canadian-based companies receiving military contracts from the Pentagon. The Canadian government at first refused to release any names, so the group went to the Pentagon for the information; they got it.

When contacted by the study group, the Canadian government refused to divulge any names of companies holding military contracts with the Americans. After the study group obtained the information from the Pentagon, the Canadian government released a list of companies under contract through the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC). But it still refuses to release names of companies holding contracts directly with the Pentagon. The government's official position is that to release such information would "affect the competitive position of the companies concerned".

The Canadian government's position appears "laughable" when the Americans are more than willing to release the list of the companies.

The group also had much difficulty establishing the ownership of many of the companies because only incomplete information is available to the public.

The total value of military contracts worth more than \$10,000 awarded to Canadian-based

firms since 1959 is \$540,539,535. The total value of awards from 1969 to 1971 going to companies whose ownership the study could identify, was \$83,050,727. Of this amount, \$71,628,727 or 87 per cent went to American-owned companies, while another \$1,035,000 went to European-owned companies.

The official rationale for the agreement is to provide support for Canadian business. The government does not differentiate between Canadian-owned and Canadian-based companies.

Most unclassified contracts are routed through the C.C.C. The study was unable to identify recipients of \$485,355,202 in sub-contracts.

The department of industry, trade and commerce has a program called Defense Industry Productivity (DIP) that, coincidentally, has also been in operation since 1959. The purpose of DIP is to provide money to companies in the defense industry so export sales can be increased.

During the period from 1967 to 1971, 154 companies received \$458,643,906 under DIP. At least 45 of these companies are American-owned and received \$224,492,428 or 47 per cent of the total. The figures could be much higher, but unfortunately, the study was unable to determine the ownership of 52 of the companies involved.

Let us examine one of these "Canadian" companies.

Litton Systems of Rexdale, Ontario, is 100 per cent American-owned. Litton makes the weapons release system computer for the F-4 Phantom fighter, one of the world's most sophisticated fighter-bombers.

In 1972, Litton Systems of Rexdale was awarded one-quarter of a \$3,025,139 research and development contract from the U.S. department of defense. The rest of the contract went to Litton in Woodland Hills, California, and Litton in Salt Lake City, Nevada. The contract is for ASN-92 Carrier Airborne Inertial Navigation Systems (CAINS).

In 1971 the Canadian government gave Litton Systems, which was the second highest contractor for the U.S. department of defense operating under the Defense Production-Sharing Program in Canada, and \$8,051,000 subsidy for being in the war business here.

Litton's Pentagon contracts were \$6,571,000—substantially less than the Canadian government subsidy.

(Litton employs 1100 people at Rexdale, but efforts to organize a union there have all failed.)

The American head of Litton Industries, Roy L. Ash, is now director of the office of management and budget, a Nixon appointee who did not require Senate confirmation.

Litton management in the U.S. also strongly supports the Greek dictatorship and enjoys some of the largest Pentagon contracts in the world.

To promote research in Canada, our federal government awarded a total of \$261.4 million and \$299.2 million respectively for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69. The government spent \$68 million and \$72 million respectively for research and development in military science during those years.

A minimum of \$30,786,000 was funnelled into Canadian educational and non-profit institutions by the U.S. defense department for military contracts on research, developmental, test and evaluation work from 1967 to 1971. A further minimum of \$4,183,186 was granted for "Basic Scientific Research".

These minimums are inaccurate and the true figures are unavailable. American senator J.W. Fulbright read into the U.S. Congressional Record on May Day 1969, that the Pentagon would spend \$9,760,340 on research in Canada. The official Pentagon figure is \$6,816,802.

The difference is even more significant when one finds the Pentagon figure includes \$5,831,000 granted to the Canadian Commercial Corporation in 1969. Fulbright's figures have only \$114,000 going to the CCC.

What of our government's aid to Vietnam?

Canadian government aid has only gone to the Saigon regime. This aid was approximately two million dollars between 1953 and 1966. More students have been accepted from South Vietnam for post-secondary education study than any other country. There were more than 386 in 1967.

"A good portion of our aid was strictly for political purposes that were of no value to the people in the areas concerned," said David Anderson, new leader of the B.C. Liberals, and former administrator of the aid program in Vietnam.

Mitchell Sharp, a former vice-president of the giant Brascan corporation, now occupies Paul Martin's position as external affairs minister.

## Sharp blows it

In a Canadian Press report of December 18, 1972, Sharp said, "We've had direct word from Hanoi that they would like Canada to be a member of the supervisory commission." "They positively want us. They rely on our objectivity."

"We're not in touch with Saigon," the minister added.

Sharp quickly retracted those incredible statements when pressed for an official statement. On January 2, 1973, an external affairs official said, "no formal invitation has been extended by the participants in the Vietnam negotiations to any of the four proposed members of the new commission".

Sharp told the House of Commons on January 7, 1973 Canada had definitely not received any request to participate on a truce force.

Sharp regularly consults United States Secretary of State William Rogers about Vietnam policy. The day after the Paris signing, Sharp flew to Washington for talks with Rogers.

No one—not even the Toronto Star—can believe Sharp's threat that Canadian troops will be withdrawn from the commission if the government is displeased with events in Indochina. The Canadian troops will withdraw only if the Americans consent, because it fits in with their schemes.

There are "our boys" in Vietnam to keep the peace, led by Michel Gauvin, a member of the old ICC. If there is dissension among observers, Gauvin has promised that Canada will submit its own report. Hopefully the reports will be founded more on fact than were the reports of the old ICC.

The press has publicized the eagerness of the Canadians to get into action on the truce lines. The eagerness included not waiting for the Joint Military Commission to provide transportation for the truce teams. (The Commission is composed of all parties in the dispute.)

**"The best way to make Communists is to put the Americans into a place where there were no Communists before." — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Chief of State, Feb. 24, 1967**

Although the ceasefire agreements have been signed and the Americans are leaving Vietnam, the war has not ended—it has merely entered a new phase.

Thieu does not dare stop the war. If he does, the corrupt Saigon regime will crumble under his feet. Saigon troops are already reportedly selling American equipment on the black market only hours after receiving it. If the estimated 300,000 political prisoners are released, one can expect it is highly unlikely they will support Thieu.

The National Liberation Front controls at least half of southern Vietnam. It is in its interest for the fighting to cease so it can establish a stable political structure among the Vietnamese people to challenge the Saigon regime's authority. The NFL also wants to end the fighting to repair damage caused by American bombing and defoliants.

The Americans won't start anything until all their prisoners are released. Don't be surprised if the DRV releases the final American prisoner only as the 60-day deadline draws near. After all these years of fighting, one cannot blame them for being sceptical of American promises.





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# Women as Profs: UBC and WLU

A recent study on the position of women at the University of British Columbia indicates that women on the faculty are under-represented, "that they are paid less than men in every academic rank, that the work women staff members do is paid less than the work men staff members do, that women do not occupy supervisory and administrative positions on the staff in the same proportions as men, and that the University educates fewer women than men, and educates them less".

Examining salary levels for faculty, the study found that with other variables standardized (age, years at the university, rank, highest degree held, and kind of contract), men make \$1,740 more than women.

Women suffer even more when rank is considered. With age, years at the university, highest degree held, and kind of contract accounted for, men receive \$3,071 more than women.

Discrimination against women on faculty, in other words, is especially pronounced in relation to rank. Holding qualifications constant, proportionately more women are hired for the lower ranks, proportionately fewer are promoted and they are promoted to lower levels.

Noting faculty with Ph.Ds, the study found that 35 percent of men are Professors, 32 percent are Associates, and 31 percent are Assistants. 11 percent of women with Ph.Ds are Professors, 27 percent are Associates, and 57 percent are Assistants. At the faculty level, then, women are decidedly worse off than their male counterparts.

Women as students also appear to experience more difficulties than men. While women formed 39 percent of all undergraduates in 1971-72, only 17 of all registered

Ph.D students were women and 29 percent of MA students. They received only 10 percent of all the final degrees awarded in May 1971.

This trailing achievement is particularly distressing when it is realized that women undergraduates, at least in Arts and Science, perform better on average than men. Thus in 1971-72 10.5 percent of the women in Arts were in the top 10 percent and 8.6 percent of the men, while in science 13.2 percent of the top 10 percent were women and 9.2 percent men.

Women perform better, but for various reasons they are discouraged from going further in

Women who wish to have children usually want them during the same years designated for undergraduate or graduate study, or the first years of settling into a career. Under present conditions, women are usually faced with an uncompromising choice between children or a career, since support systems and university policies are not designed to allow women to try both.

A cursory survey of the 1972-73 faculty list in the 1973-74 calendar is sufficient to indicate that WLU is no better to its women faculty members than UBC. The following is a breakdown of rank, and degrees shown in the calendar:

	Full-time Faculty		Professors		Assoc Profs	
Women	23	15 percent	1	3 percent	10	21 percent
men	131	85 percent	26	97 percent	28	79 percent
	Assist. profs		Lecturers		Part-time Faculty*	
Women	4	7 percent	8	32 percent	8	23 percent
Men	54	93 percent	17	68 percent	27	77 percent
* excluding seminary and technicians.						
	PhD's (or equivalent)		MA's (or equivalent and less)			
women	11	12 percent	12	21 percent		
men	83	88 percent	44	79 percent		

the university. There are many reasons for this failure, including pressures from outside the university and the self-conception and goals of the women themselves.

But as the UBC study notes, current university policies and programs are not particularly designed to meet the needs of women. In particular, they note that in contemporary society, women's life rhythms are rather different from men's. If they decide to have children it is still considered largely the woman's responsibility to provide the major portion of care and attention.

While there is no record of how many men and women apply for teaching positions or of their qualifications, of a total of 154 full time faculty listed, only 15 percent are women. Instead women appear to be more frequently accepted for part-time positions. The low proportion of women faculty at WLU is particularly puzzling in view of the fact that the University is primarily Arts, a field in which the proportion of women graduates is highest across Canada. On average, the qualifications of women faculty at WLU are lower than those of the men but even controlling for this women are in

by Eugene Agu-Onwumere

## French in Africa

Looking back to the history of French political policies in Africa, one cannot help admitting that it has been both frustrating and gentle in outlook. In the early fifties, the French government conducted a protracted war with Algerian nationalists. Unfortunately, both sides lost thousands of youths in the military encounter, before the eventual settlement. In 1961, several African countries, particularly those of the Anglophones who had just emerged from colonial rule, were angered by the French atomic tests in the Sahara desert. Most of them viewed the action as a policy to intimidate Africa and thus to foster the political weakness of emergent nations. The hostile action, as it was believed to be, led to severing of diplomatic relations with Paris, that were later restored.

The same policy of "no non-sense" was carried out by DeGaulle in Guinea, soon after the latter's independence. Guinea was the only French colonial territory that favoured Marxian socialism, and indicated her willingness to go towards the East, in preference to strong relations with France. The reaction of Paris was immediate and tough. All French installations and assistance, formerly allocated to Guinea, were removed, thus leaving the young country meagre and having to start from the scratch.

Another period of French policy in wrangling in Africa was during the Nigeria civil war. Nigeria had earlier declared that the war was an internal affair and any outside power that violated the policy, would be regarded as an act of

intervention in her territorial integrity. The action of Paris was a calculated strategy. Nigeria's position as an African giant did not mean much to Paris. The French government at one time issued a statement recommending that the Nigerian conflict be settled on the principles of self-determination for the former Biafrans. The most powerful office of DeGaulle involvement in Africa, popularly known as Africa and Malagasy affairs secretariat, was headed by M. Foccart, a well known veteran of French diplomacy. He constantly visited the other side of the conflict, thereby putting Lagos in an embarrassing position.

Despite these acts of mutual suspicion, France has remained today a major power that enjoys the confidence of African governments. I remember meeting a number of journalists in 1971, while visiting some ex-French colonies in west Africa. They all indicated their admiration for the French. I was struck by the wonderful work of acculturation policy practised by France in Africa. I saw the French and the black Africans interacting frequently without the feelings of racial differences. The same feeling were everywhere and suddenly left me to ask what goes on beyond the facade of reason. I couldn't discern the difference between France and places such as Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

In diplomatic circles, the best hands have won everything for France. For instance, a junior minister of the French foreign ministry, visited Nigeria recently to clean up what he called

"misunderstanding and prejudice". Although a top official of the Nigerian External Affairs, in an interview with French News Agency, admitted that France did Nigeria wrong during the civil war, but at present there is a desire for both sides for greater understanding. Soon after the departure of the junior minister, Nigeria's bilateral agreement became stronger with France. It is understood that France is becoming Nigeria's third largest customer. According to trading figures in 1971, France imported 95.3 million pounds sterling worth of goods from Nigeria, of which 73 percent was crude oil. While Nigeria's import from France was only 21.9 million pounds sterling.

About South Africa, which remains a controversial issue for black Africans, the French businessmen are known to be carrying out their business in Pretoria and Transvaal, and probably they were the source that influenced some Francophone African countries to advocate for dialogue with South Africa, on the recognition that Pretoria is militarily superior to some African nations. The French big concern, Safrap oil company and Peugeot motors are dominating drilling operations and plant assemblies in Africa. In places such as Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroun and Central African Republic, the French influence instead of showing signs of discontent, are rather immortalised. Therefore, the ability of French government to manoeuvre out of some of these sad experiences in her relationship with Africans is a miracle.

the lower ranks. While 31 percent of the men with PhD's or equivalent are full professors, only one of the 11 women with PhD's (9 percent) is a full professor. While men with PhD's are more likely to become, full professors, women PhD's are stuck at the Associate level.

are assistants and 34 percent are lecturers. The corresponding figures for men indicate that 20 percent of men are full professors, 21 percent are associates, 41 percent are assistants and only 13 percent lecturers:

	profs	Assoc.	Assist.	lect.
percent of all women	4	43	17	34
percent of all men	20	21	41	13

The rank distributions for men and women are different. The highest qualified men tend to be professors, while their highest qualified female colleagues are associate professors. The low qualified men are more likely to be assistant professors and low qualified women lecturers. Among the full-time faculty one woman in 23 (4 percent) is a full professor, 43 percent are associates, 17 percent

There appears to be a tendency to hire women for the lower jobs on the academic hierarchy. They appear in larger proportions as lecturers and especially as part-time faculty.

As indicated, this has only been a cursory inspection of information available in the calendar (thus salaries are not available) but it serves to support the conclusions reached by the UBC study.

by Mairi Jorgenson

### TO OUR PATRONS:

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# entertainment

by George Olds

This is your last reminder in print (in my column, at least) about Players' Guild's final production of the year, *Feiffer's People*, a comedy revue by cartoonist-satirist Jules Feiffer. It will take place this coming Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday (March 13, 14, 16 and 17) at 8pm in Room 1E1. Tickets (\$1.50-students, \$2-others; and \$2-students, \$3-others for the Saturday performance) are still available from Players' Guild. Phone 884-5330 for reservations.

Citizen Kane, Orson Welles' film classic, will be shown this Sunday night at 7:30pm in room 2-207. There is no admission charge. Please come and enjoy yourself.

And if you're not doing anything this Friday or Saturday night, why don't you come to the Perth County Conspiracy Benefit Concert at 8:30pm in our theatre-auditorium. You can pay either \$1.50 or \$2—your choice. Again good entertainment for little cost.

## Johnny Got His Gun

In the fifties in the United States there was a great "Communist" scare led by Senator Joseph McCarthy who was determined to rid America, and Hollywood in particular, of all Communists and supporters. Many persons were named and falsely accused during this "witch hunt" and were refused further employment in Hollywood. One of the persons blacklisted at that time was Dalton Trumbo. He was forced to make his films and write his scripts under a pseudonym. Finally, the scare wore off, but not the effect. So it was not until 1971 that Dalton Trumbo could make *Johnny Got His Gun* and sign his own name to it.

*Johnny Got His Gun*, starting at the Picture Show tonight, is one of the most disturbing films I have ever seen. It is the story of a young man, so mutilated by an explosion during the war, that only his torso remains, and since the doctors believed that he was decerebrated, they decided to keep what remained of him alive as a 'medical' experiment.

During the course of events, we hear Joe's (Timothy Bottoms) thoughts as he attempts to communicate with this outside world of the doctors and nurses in the hospital. When the breakthrough finally comes, his only request is that they kill him or let him be seen by the public; to expose one of the "mistakes" of the war. And his plea is ignored as the mistake is covered up.

Trumbo's searing statement that when a human life has been lost, we cannot hide or hide from the

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victims, the casualties or the mutilated bodies that are a direct result of our own mistakes, is profoundly moving. The officer is charged that Joe is "a product of his profession". This delicate subject is handled tastefully in fine black and white photography with a series of informative and enlightening flashbacks immaculately filmed in colour. Some of these flashbacks delve into the surrealistic fantasies that Joe has, during which he tries to rationalize his being kept alive. It is all too real for comfort. This is one of the best films of 1971. Go and see it!

## Save the Tiger

Not too many "good" American movies are released during the months of January and February. So it comes as no surprise that a fine movie like *Save the Tiger* is the strongest release yet of 1973. It is an intelligent and gutsy film and should be considered as one of the ten best dramas for this year's lists.

Jack Lemmon plays the part of Harry Stoner, a fashion couturier, and plays it to the hilt. Stoner is in a position where he has to make some quick and drastic decisions regarding his company that will alter his future life and career. Jack Gilford is on a par on the acting level as his partner, Phil Greene, who opposes those decisions on a moral basis. Together they build a tight and convincing picture of a faltering corporate structure.

But it is not just Harry's company that is falling apart; it's Harry too. His memories of the war and his buddies that were killed on the front, continue to haunt him and inhibit him from coping with the present. His speech at a fashion show is ruined by them. They invade his tryst with a young girl, a beach type affectingly played by Laurie Heineman.

Harry's consultations with a professional industrial arsonist (Thayer David) are frighteningly real. Equally effective is his plea to an old German worker (William Hansen) for "just another season". And it is so sad to realize that Harry has no more hopes than that—survival. The plea is eloquent.

The analogy between Harry Stoner and the 'tiger' of the title is well constructed. We must realize that they are both 'endangered species'. And the movie asks us to help save them.

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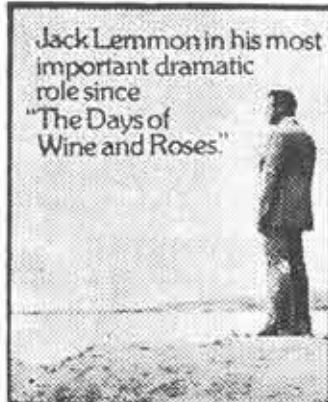
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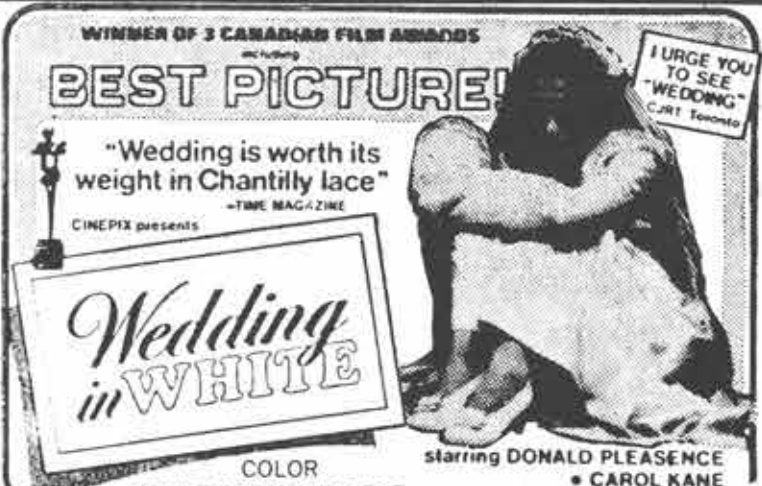




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mate  
 by Frank Sexton



In chess, as in all human endeavours, it is important to get a head start on your competition. But what good is a head start if you do not take advantage of it?

We have previously talked a great deal of openings but little of the other aspects of the game. Needless to say they are just as important and no less interesting. The middle-game has fostered most of the brilliant and original games that are being published today. In fact it is this part of the game that separates the masters from the amateurs.

But the most fascinating aspect of the middle-game is the psychological aspect. Stress does strange things to people and when

the chess player is under severe attack he is more prone to mistakes than at any other time. This week, there will not be a full game but instead just that part of a game from a speculative sacrifice to the conclusion of the game. It is particularly interesting because of the length of the combination and the decisiveness of its action.

26. ... Ng3ch!?: 27. hxc3, Rxc5; 28. Bxc5, Qg7; 29. Rg6, Qxc5; 30. g4, Rf6; 31. Qf2, Rh6ch; 32. Kgl, Rh4; 33. Kfl, Nxc4; 34. Ke2, Qh6; 35. Ral, Rh2; 36. a5, Ne3; 37. Rgl, Bxd3ch; 38. Kxd3; 39. Ke2, Qc2ch; 40. Kel, Qxc3ch; 41. Ke2, Qb2ch; 42. White resigns.

## Education conference

PETERBOROUGH (CUP)—Attempting to combat what they term "the massive assault on post-secondary education being marshalled by the federal and provincial governments" student activists at Trent University here are organizing a weekend conference to discuss the "Crisis in Education".

The conference will take place March 9 to 11 at Trent. It is partially a result of the unsuccessful Ontario Federation of Students fee boycott and of the faculty cutbacks apparently necessitated by budget decreases at many Ontario universities.

The organizers say they are holding the conference "to deepen involved students' understanding of the education crisis unfolding around them both in terms of the general restructuring and reorganization undergone by higher education at an accelerating pace over the last twenty years and the specific context of the current realignment of 'government priorities'".

The mutual exchange of information among students from many Ontario campuses "will counter demoralization affecting concerned students at the various isolated campuses," the organizers hope.

Conference resource people will include Trent sociology professor R.A. Lockhart who will present a paper entitled, "Educational Future-Failure: Why the planners went wrong and what they plan to do about it". A representative of the Canadian Union of Public Employees will outline the larger social and economic context of the cutbacks in a presentation on the "Fiscal Crisis of the State" and the retrenchment of social services generally across the province.



Black to move

recouped  
 recouped

by j d barber

An auction that uses the black-wood convention to find a slam is not the most common type among expert players. An auction that uses a cue-bidding sequence is far more common and precise.

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North's sixteen high-card points, and his void make his hand too good to make a simple forcing spade raise. His rebid of three spades after a jump-shift in clubs shows that type of hand. When south shows some slam interest, and first round control of the heart suit, north will not settle for a small slam, and to make sure there are no trump losers, bids five no trump, he "Grand Slam Force". Without two of the top three

trump honours, south would only bid six spades. The contracting for a grand slam shows two honours.

Dealer: South  
 Vulnerable: Both

North	
S. A 9 7 3	
H. K 7 4 3	
D. void	
C. A K Q 6 4	
West	East
S. void	S. J 10 5 2
H. 10 8 5 2	H. J 9
D. K 7 6 3 2	D. A J 9 5
C. 9 7 3 2	C. 10 8 5
South	
S. K Q 8 6 4	
H. A Q 6	
D. Q 10 8 4	
C. J	

South	West	North	East
1 sp.	pass	3 cl.	pass
3 dia.	pass	3 sp.	pass
4 ht.	pass	5 NT	pass
7 sp.	All pass		

Opening lead: five of hearts.

Seven spades is a fine contract, and south will easily fulfill it if he does not become careless. When he wins the queen of hearts in his hand, he must lead a spade to the ace. This will reveal the bad trump split, and successive trump finesses will pick up the suit. If west had four trump, no line of play will pick them up. Declarer must protect against east having four.

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Basketball

# Huskies win National Title

by Brian Stephenson

Last weekend the University of Waterloo staged the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Athletic Union Basketball Championships. Many people felt that the tournament had lost much of its potential when the Windsor Lancers defeated the Waterloo Warriors in the OUAA finals the week before. The feeling was that the hometown Warriors would have drawn much more interest to the tournament. The tournament actually drew excellent crowds thus justifying claims of the University of Waterloo that basketball is a well attended sport in this area.

The first game saw Loyola of Montreal battle Lakehead to a regulation tie 49-49. Lakehead at one time had a eight point lead but gradually lost their momentum allowing Loyola to rebound for the tie.

In the first overtime both teams exchanged baskets back and forth until the final minute when Loyola took a two point lead for the first time in the overtime. This set the stage for a last second clutch shot by Jackson of Lakehead. By this time most of the Loyola fans were in a state of shock still not believing the outcome of that final fateful shot.

In the second overtime period Loyola scored first but to no avail as Lakehead surged by them for a 69-61 win. In this game the experience of Coach Howard Lockhart (an ex-hawk coach) in championship tournaments was most evident to all who were there.

At one point in the first overtime his team faced almost certain elimination. Somehow he instilled enough confidence in his players during a crucial timeout and they were able to return and play as though they were running plays in practice.

The second game between Windsor and St. Mary's proved to be equally as exciting, with both teams taking the lead at different times throughout the contest. St. Marys took the early lead but then went into a drought allowing Windsor to take the halftime lead. The second half saw both teams setting up and executing their plays with extraordinary poise, considering the situation. With about four minutes remaining Windsor pulled into a six point lead. At this point they elected to go into a semi-stall passing the ball until they got a good close in shot. This strategy forced St. Marys to go for the ball. At several times Windsor were given the opportunity to put the game out of reach. Through errors of their own on easy lay-ups and great efforts by the Huskies the Lancers blew their lead to two points.

With only about forty seconds remaining and trailing by two St. Marys went into a stall. They were willing to put the game on the line and gamble on that last shot. SWISH! Luck was on their side. Undoubtedly this desperation shot had its effect on both teams. Windsor with two key players fouled out took the initiative in the overtime but couldn't put it in the

bucket. The Huskies led by Mickey Fox took control and won by six points.

In many ways the championship game was anti-climatic. The first half saw St. Mary's take an early lead behind some great outside shooting by Fox and company. Lakehead countered by pressing the Huskies into costly errors. At the half Lakehead held a respectable five point lead.

In the second half the Lakehead squad got into foul trouble with two key players fouling out. The pace of both games began to show as the Lakeheaders began to run out of gas. The Huskies led by Fox who potted 39 points, coasted to their first-ever national championship.

Rod Dean of the Golden Hawks was named to the all-Canadian squad for the third time in as many years.



The Business II "Cost of Goods Sold" defeated the Ecies "Marginal Cost Curves" by a 2 to 1 margin in the final Tamiae Hockey Game. photo by Gingerich

## Intramural Floor hockey

by Les Francey

The intramural floor hockey season came to a close last Monday with an exciting game featuring lots of action. Passmore's Selects outscored Lestin's Thumpers 8-6 before a large crowd of about 200 spectators to claim the championship.

Larry Simpson who wasn't his "usual deadly self" led the Selects with 4 goals. Larry has to be

recognized as the best of the floor hockey players here at Lutheran. All through the season and during the championship game, Larry put on an exhibition of skill that was unmatched.

A lot of credit has to go to Garry Jeffries who was responsible for organising the twelve-team intramural floor hockey league. The league provided fun and entertainment both for the participants and the many fans who watched the games.

Perhaps the only sad part of the league was a team named Alcock's Animals. Anyone who had played against them or had watched them play can agree that every member of that team should have his status as a human being reevaluated.

Next season should be even more promising with the enthusiasm that was generated this season and the fact that the games can move to the new athletic complex where there should be more time and space to play the games.

ATHLETIC COMPLEX

The Athletic Complex will be available for limited use on March 15 through April 30th to allow students recreational activity during examination period. Since the equipment will not arrive until May, we ask that everyone please supply their own towels, gym shoes, swim suits, etc. Lockers will be available but please—no locks!

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## Blues: 8th straight

by Brian Stephenson

The University of Toronto Blues have a habit of winning hockey games. Last Friday, at varsity arena in Toronto, the Blues slaughtered the Warriors from Waterloo 13 to 2 in an OUAA semi-final sudden death playoff game, while University of Western Ontario squeaked past Laurentian 5-4. Then Saturday night, the best of the East (Toronto) played the best of the West (Western) for the OUAA hockey championship. Toronto blasted the stanges 8-1 to win their eighth consecutive OUAA hockey crown.

This coming weekend the Blues travel west to meet the western Canadian champions. At press time, the University of Alberta was leading their best 2 of 3 series with Lakehead one game to nothing.

Meanwhile, Loyola College takes on second ranked St. Mary's at St. Mary's in a best 2 out of three series this weekend for the eastern title.

Winners of both series meet in Toronto on March 17 for a sudden death National Championship game. Unless disaster strikes, the Blues should be easy winners again for their sixth straight National Championship.

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